ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,474

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1930

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THE TIMES, Saturday, March 29, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of widows (save the latter's permission should first be obtained), announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 5, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 19s. Inland, £5 5s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ALDOUS.—On March 26, 1930, at Holmeroft, Datchet, to ALINE, wife of H. F. T. ALDOUS, R.E.—a daughter.

BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.—On March 28, 1930, in London, to LORD and LADY BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH—a son.

BOOTH.—On March 27, 1930, at Bosvyn, Willaston, to MARGARET, wife of JOHN W. BOOTH—a son.

BRAHAM.—On March 26, 1930, at "Whytelease," Norton-on-Tees, to HELEN (*née* Villers) and JOHN BRAHAM—a son.

DADDS.—On March 27, 1930, to RENE, wife of HOWARD F. DADDS, of 14, Stafford-place, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1—a daughter.

DICKSON.—On March 23, 1930, at Aylesbury, to JANET THEODORA, wife of HUGH DICKSON, Ivy Dene, Aylesbury—a daughter (still-born).

DYER.—On March 10, 1930, at a nursing home, to OLIVE, wife of HARRY DYER, 6, Oakfield-road, Southgate—a daughter.

ELLISON.—On March 24, 1930, at Willington Hall, Derby, to Mr. and Mrs. F. O. ELLISON—a son.

FITZ ROY.—On March 26, 1930, at 112, Sloane-street, S.W., to the wife of COMMANDER R. O. FITZ ROY, R.N.—a daughter.

GODDARD.—On March 27, 1930, at Barton, St. Augustine's-road, Canterbury, to ENID (*née* Constable), wife of BRIAN GODDARD, 3rd Carabiniers—a daughter.

HAWKINS.—On Wednesday, March 26, 1930, at St. George's Vicarage, Barrow, to MARGARET, the wife of the REV. R. H. HAWKINS—a daughter.

HOADE.—On March 28, 1930, at Sandycombe, Woking, to JUDITH, wife of J. R. HOADE—a daughter.

HOLE.—On March 27, 1930, at Shrublands, Croydon, to PEVELIS (*née* Hardy), wife of DUDLEY A. HOLE, formerly of Grappenhall—a son.

HOPE.—On March 27, 1930, at The Bridge, Hungerford, to BARBARA (*née* Astley), the wife of W. K. TALBOT HOPE, of The Briars, Newbury—a daughter.

JAMES.—On March 26, 1930, at Salisbury, Rhodesia, to the wife of Major H. D. JAMES (formerly Capt., R.U.A.)—a son and daughter.

JENNINGS.—On March 28, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to KATHLEEN MARY, wife of DOUGLAS CECIL JENNINGS—a daughter.

KEMPE.—On March 27, 1930, at Blyth Vicarage, Worksop, to ETHEL LUCY, wife of REV. E. C. KEMPE—a son.

LANKESTER.—On March 28, 1930, at Sydenham, to BETTY (*née* Pedrick), wife of C. EDWARD LANKESTER—a son.

McELLIGOTT.—On March 27, 1930, at Frith Haye, Berkhamsted, to SYLVIA (*née* Wild), wife of GERALD B. ELLIGOTT, of Bombay—a daughter.

MOELWYN-HUGHES.—On March 28, 1930, at 27, Marloes-road, W.8, to LULU (*née* Greer), wife of RONW MOELWYN-HUGHES—a daughter.

PUMPREY.—On March 27, 1930, at "The Lawn," Gainsborough, to GERTRUDE (*née* Rose), wife of REG. PUMPREY—a son.

ROBERTS.—On March 27, 1930, at Rodney House, Walton-on-Thames, to FRANCES (*née* Rowley), wife of CECIL W. ROBERTS, of Elmtrees, West Byfleet—a son.

WIGGLESWORTH.—On March 25, 1930, at Singapore, to PEGGY, wife of FLIGHT-LIEUT. C. G. WIGGLESWORTH, Royal Air Force—a son.

WILSON.—On March 26, 1930, at The Hall, Alnwick, to PEGGIE (*née* Lee), wife of H. ERIC WILSON—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BATEMAN : CHAPMAN.—On March 27, 1930, at St. Michael's Church, Bude, CAPTAIN E. R. BATEMAN, The Buffs Regiment, to VIOLET MAY, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. MILTON CHAPMAN, *Ambrosden*.

HERBUT : FOUNTHEIM.—On March 27, 1930, at the Hampstead Synagogue, MAX HERBERT HERBUT, second son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Heilbut, to WINIFRED KATHLEEN FOUNTHEIM, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fountheim.

MILLER : MACPHERSON.—On Thursday, March 27, 1930, at the Church of St. Columba, Pont-street, by the Rev. Dr. Ebenezy, D.D., assisted by the Rev. W. Razor Scott, JOHN DESMOND TENNANT, younger son of the late COLONEL ALFRED MILLER, of the Manor House, Great Somerford, to SHEILA HENDRY, daughter of the late JOHN C. MACPHERSON, of Dundee, and granddaughter of John Hendry, of The Retreat, Monifieth, Scotland. At Home, Shenley Park, Bletchley, Bucks, on May 27 and 28.

MOTT : HORDER.—On March 24, 1930, NEVILL FRANCIS, only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. MOTT, of Liverpool, to ELIZABETH, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GERALD M. HORDER, of Ealing Green.

ROBERTS : SHEPHERD.—On Wednesday, March 26, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Formby, by Rev. C. T. Dawson, assisted by Rev. J. R. Bellyse, DR. REES LLOYD ROBERTS, of Fairmead, Formby, son of the late Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Leylands, West Kirby, to ELIZABETH MARGARET, daughter of the late Mr. JOSEPH SHEPHERD and Mrs. Shepherd, of Gleghornie, Freshfield.

SAVORY : HOGARTH.—On March 24, 1930, at Christ Church, Colombo, COLIN, only son of the late CAPTAIN and C. SAVORY, Seaforth Highlanders, and Mrs. SAVORY, Brookfield, Alverstoke, to HELEN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs WILLIAM HOGARTH, Elmcroft, Gosport.

SLOWAN : SOMERVILLE.—On March 26, 1930, at the Garrison Church, Calcutta, CAPT. S. M. SLOWAN, IX. Jhats, to EVELYN MARGARET, youngest daughter of Br. A. A. SOMERVILLE, M.P., and Mrs. Somerville, 7, Grosvenor-hill, Wimbledon.

SILVER WEDDING

TRUMAN : DUNLOP.—On March 29, 1905, at St. Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Allen Edwardes, M.A., EDMUND NOBLE TRUMAN, of Shanghai, China, eldest son of Matthew Robinson Truman, to EDIE THURSTON, eldest daughter of RICHARD RONALDSON DUNLOP. Present address: "Wychwood Cottage," Fleet, Hampshire.

DEATHS

ALLEN.—On March 28, 1930, at Holy Well, Hook Heath, Woking, after a long and painful illness most patiently borne, SUSAN BLUCK, the dearly beloved wife of HENRY CHARLES ALLEN, of River Plate House, London. Funeral at St. John's, Woking, Monday, March 31, at 2.30 p.m. (South American papers, please copy.)

ARNOLD.—On March 27, 1930, at Oxford, JOHN OLIVER ARNOLD, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Metallurgy in the University of Sheffield, in his 72nd year. Funeral at Cemetery, Bowness-on-Windermere, March 31, 2.30 p.m.

BELLINGHAM.—On March 27, 1930, at Château Bellingham, Tresserve, Aix-les-Bains, ALICE JANE, second daughter of the late Honble. B. F. Primrose and widow of JOHN BELLINGHAM, Esq.

BONOMI.—On March 27, 1930, at 55, Holland-road, W.14, COLONEL JOSEPH IGNATIUS BONOMI, C.B.E., late King's Own Regiment.

BOWDEN.—On March 27, 1930, at Westfield, New Mills, JOSEPH ROSE BOWDEN, Solicitor, of 1, Princes-street, Manchester, beloved husband of Gertrude Orrell Bowden, in his 61st year. Interment at St. George's Church, New Mills, to-day (Saturday), at 12 noon. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

BRERETON.—On March 28, 1930, at Southsea, in a nursing home, FANNY GERTRUDE, the beloved and devoted wife of BRIGADIER-GENERAL E. F. BRERETON, C.B., D.S.O. No flowers, no mourning.

COBBY.—On March 27, 1930, at the Vicarage, Swine, WILLIAM COBBY, for 54½ years Vicar of Swine, in his 84th year. Interment at Swine, on Monday, March 31, at 2.45 p.m.

COLLIN.—On March 27, 1930, EBEN WALTER COLLIN, M.A., Ch.B., Oxford, of Bitton Hall, Rugby, late Rector of Biarritzwyke, Northants, aged 75 years.

COLLINS.—On March 27, 1930, at Carlotta, Printon-on-Sea, PERCY COLLINS, J.P., Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, beloved husband of Mary Collins and youngest son of the late Frank L. H. Collins, of Highbury New Park, London, aged 65. Service and cremation Monday, March 31 at Golders Green, at 1.30 p.m. Will friends please accept this, the only intimation. No flowers, by request. Donations in memoriam may be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Chatsond-on-Sea Cottage Hospital.

COOPER.—On March 27, 1930, at 11, Montpellier-sq., Blackheath, S.E.3, after much suffering patiently borne, CLARISSA, wife of the late DR. PETER COOPER, of Blackheath, aged 74 years. Interment at Charlton, 11.30 a.m. to-day (Saturday), preceded by service at St. Margaret's Church, Lee, at 11 a.m.

COTESWORTH.—On March 27, 1930, at 45, Westminster-mansions, S.W., LILLIAS ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM COTESWORTH, formerly of Cowdenknowes, Berwickshire, and of Kingsworthy, Winchester, aged 76. Funeral service at Christ Church, Victoria-street, S.W., on Monday, March 31, at 2.30 p.m., subsequent to cremation at Golders Green. A donation to some hospital rather than flowers at the funeral would be in keeping with Miss Cotesworth's desire.

CROSS.—On March 27, 1930, at Wyke Hall, Gillingham, Dorset, CARLTON CROSS, in his 71st year. Funeral Gillingham, Tuesday, April 1, at 2.15 p.m. Cars will meet train arriving Gillingham 1.37.

DEVINE.—On March 28, 1930, at the Royal Northern Hospital, GEORGE DEVINE, of 43, Charing Cross, Warden of the House of Charity, Greek-street, aged 60 years.

DRAKE.—On Thursday, March 27, 1930, at Torquay, CAPTAIN WILLIAM BERNARD DRAKE, O.B.E., most dearly loved husband of Katherine Drake and son of the late Sir William Henry Drake, K.C.B.

ELLINGHAM.—On March 27, 1930, at 3 nursing home, passed peacefully away, FREDERIC ELLINGHAM, of 9, Queenscourt, Wembley, in his 71st year.

ELLIS.—On March 28, 1930, ARTHUR DUNCAN ELLIS, of Wyndarth, Westminster-road, Leicester, aged 67 years.

ELLISON.—On March 26, 1930, at Willington Hall, Derby, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. O. ELLISON.

ESSON.—On March 27, 1930, at The Hollies, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, JOHN ESSON, M.I.M.E., in his 70th year. Funeral at 2 o'clock, from the house, to-day (Saturday). Interment Parochial Cemetery, Chatteris.

FAIRBANKS.—On March 26, 1930, at a nursing home, Dorking, SARAH, widow of WILLIAM FAIRBANKS, M.D., aged 87 years. Cremation, Woking, March 31.

GARTHWAITE.—On March 16, 1930, at Bishop Auckland, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK GARTHWAITE, of Staindrop, Durham, in his 82nd year.

GOMM.—On March 28, 1930, at Port Hope, Ontario, ADELINE GOMM (*née* Phillips), beloved wife of F. Gomm. Deeply mourned. (Worthing papers, please copy.)

HALDANE.—On March 27, 1930, at 63, Francis-avenue, Southsea, CHARLOTTE CLEMENT HALDANE.

HALL.—On March 24, 1930, at Monte Carlo, JOHN HALL, of Ball Haye Hall, Leek, Staffordshire. Funeral at Leek.

HARBUTT.—On March 27, 1930, at The Grange, Bathampton, Bath, ELIZABETH CAMBRIDGE HARBUTT, widow of William Harbutt, in her 64th year. Funeral at Bathampton on Monday, 2.30.

HARCOURT-SMITH.—On March 28, 1930, at Kensington, after an operation, HERBERT HARCOURT-SMITH, aged 76. Funeral service on Tuesday, April 1, at All Saints', Notting-hill, at 2.30 p.m., followed by interment at Kensal Green Cemetery.

HARVEY.—On March 28, 1930, at 9, Vale-court, W.9, passed peacefully away FLORENCE, widow of SYDNEY HARVEY. Funeral service at Hampstead Cemetery on Tuesday, April 1, at 11 o'clock.

HENRY.—On March 27, 1930, at Cissbury, Ascot, EDWARD JOHN GREY (DOX), only and beloved son of SIR EDWARD JOHN HENRY, Bt., and Lady Henry, aged 22. Funeral at Downside Abbey, Chilcompton, near Bath, at 11 a.m. on Monday, March 31.

HOOPER.—On March 25, 1930, at Great Western Hotel, Newquay, VIOLET ANNETTA, the beloved wife of JOHN VARCOE HOOPER.

HOSEASON.—On March 22, 1930, accidentally killed while hunting in Tanganyika, PATRICK SANDFORD HOSEASON, Administrative Service, Tanganyika.

HOWARD.—On March 27, 1930, at The Grange, Kempston, Bedford, JAMES HAROLD HOWARD, aged 72.

INCLEDON.—On March 26, 1930, SUSAN LOUISA, widow of RICHARD INCLEDON, of Chailey End, Sussex.

JACOB.—On March 25, 1930, suddenly, at Iverta, Thames Ditton, ARTHUR PARRY, dearly loved husband of EMILIE JACOB, aged 67. Funeral Putney Vale Cemetery, 10.30 to-day (Saturday).

JECKS.—On March 27, 1930, after a short illness, ARTHUR STATHAM JECKS, of 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2, and 5, Connaught-square, W., dearly loved husband of Natalie Jecks, aged 65. Funeral service on Monday, March 31, at St. John's Church, Southwick-crescent, W.2, at 11 o'clock; interment at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley. Memorial service St. Michael's, Cornhill, at 2.30.

KENDON.—On Thursday, March 27, 1930, at The Firs, Goudhurst, Kent, ELLEN SUSAN KENDON (*née* Todman), beloved wife of Samuel Kendon, aged 63 years.

KEWLEY.—On March 28, 1930, suddenly in London, NORA EDITH, dearly loved daughter of the late REV. R. R. and Mrs. KEWLEY. Funeral Buckleburn, Berks, 2 p.m. Monday. Communications to Tookey and Son, 51, High-street, Marylebone. Welbeck 8714.

LANGFORD-JAMES.—On March 28, 1930, at Dehra Dun, of pneumonia, JOHN WYNN LLOYD LANGFORD-JAMES, of the Calcutta Bar, greatly beloved husband of Dorothea Langford-James, and youngest son of the late Francis Lloyd Langford-James, of Tremeyrick, County Cork, and Plas-yn-Penlech, Carnarvonshire, aged 50.

LLOYD.—On March 28, 1930, at Shelton Hall, Shrewsbury, GEORGE BUTLER LLOYD, aged 76 years. Funeral at Shrewsbury General Cemetery, 2.15 on Monday, March 31.

MACARTHUR.—On March 27, 1930, AMY, the dearly beloved wife of FREDERICK J. MACARTHUR, of 30, Salford-road, Streatham Hill, S.W.

McCORMICK.—On March 23, 1930, suddenly, at sea, SIR WILLIAM SYMINGTON MCCORMICK, G.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S., of 43, Frognal, Hampstead. Cremation having taken place in France, a memorial service will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Monday, March 31, at 12.30 o'clock.

McMULLEN.—On March 27, 1930, at Alexandria, after an operation, GORDON (PETER), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. LEONARD MCMULLEN, 75, St. Mark's-road, London, W.10, and husband of Sydonie McMullen, aged 34.

MURE.—On March 27, 1930, at Torquay, HELEN JANE MURE, of Perceton, Ayrshire, daughter of the late Patrick Boyle Mure Macredie, of Perceton. Flowers respectfully declined. Friends will please accept this intimation.

ORDISH.—On March 27, 1930, at Highbury House-gate, Highgate, JOHN ORDISH, J.P., C.C., in his 87th year. Funeral Monday, March 31, at General Cemetery, Luton. No flowers, by request.

PARKE.—On March 24, 1930, at Nairobi, FENNIKO ERNEST, elder grandson of ERNEST PARKE, 394, Clapham-road, S.W., and Kineton, Warwickshire. (Motor accident.)

PEDDER.—On Friday, March 28, 1930, at North Lodge, Maidenhead, LYDIA EASTWOOD PEDDER, widow of John Pedder, R.I. Funeral at Cookham Dene Church on Monday, March 31, at 12 noon. No flowers, by request.

PENN.—On Thursday, March 27, 1930, passed peacefully away JOHN PENN, of Sandycombe, Penn's Common, Bucks, aged 89. (Australian papers, please copy.)

POWELL.—On March 27, 1930, at Nantros, CAPT. E. A. L. POWELL, D.L., J.P. Funeral Monday, leaving Nantros 10.30.

RUSSELL.—On March 26, 1930, at Folkestone, MARY GOWAN LESLIE RUSSELL. Funeral at Folkestone Cemetery to-day (Saturday), at 11.30.

St. JOHN.—On March 26, 1930, at 63, Cambridge-mansions, Battersea, COLONEL PERCIVAL HENRY ST. JOHN, aged 68. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Battersea (near Battersea-square), March 31, at 2.30.

SHILLINGTON.—On Thursday, March 27, 1930, of pneumonia, at her residence, Star Hill, Hartford Bridge, Hants, E. MILDRED SHILLINGTON. Service at Hartley Wintney Church at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

SHIRLEY.—On March 25, 1930, at Sunny Bank British Hospital, Cannes, WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel, C.M.G., M.A., late Fifth Cavalry, beloved father of Bill, Kathleen, Dick, and beloved adopted father of Bessie.

SMITH.—On March 27, 1930, DOUGLAS RYCKEE SMITH, of Brock Hill Close, Malvern Wells, H.M. Inspector of Schools (retired), aged 70.

STEVENS.—On March 28, 1930, at "Braddis," 27, Woodstock-road, Golders Green, N.W.11, ARTHUR HERBERT STEVENS, beloved husband of Florence Stevens.

STRANGE.—On March 23, 1930, of diphtheria, following operation appendicitis, MICHAEL SHALLEY, younger son of CAPT. A. L. URMSTON STRANGE and Winifred Strange, aged 9 years and 3 months. Buried at Hovis on March 26.

STRETTELL.—On March 25, 1930, at Bournemouth, FRANCIS DAVID CUNINGHAME STRETTELL, in his 83rd year.

SUTHERLAND.—On March 27, 1930, at 36, Upper Brook-street, ELIZABETH WOLFE, the beloved wife of SIR GEORGE H. SUTHERLAND and youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, aged 84 years. Funeral at Eddleston, Peeblesshire, on Monday, March 31. Memorial service at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on Monday, at 12.30.

TANCOCK.—On March 26, 1930, at Chelmsford, the REV. CANON OSBORN WILLIAM TANCOCK, aged 90 years. Funeral Chelmsford Cathedral, 2.30 to-day (Saturday), later at Little Waltham. No flowers, by request.

THOMPSON.—On March 26, 1930, at Bedford County Hospital, ANNIE ROWLAND, widow of CAPTAIN HENRY W. O. THOMPSON, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and youngest daughter of the late Rowland George and Caroline Fisher, aged 53 years.

TUTHILL.—On March 26, 1930, at Woodcroft House, Cheltenham, Glos, MRS. FANNY ALLINGHAM TUTHILL. Memorial service at the Presbyterian Church, Cheltenham, at 11.45 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

WILLIAMS.—On March 27, 1930, at 15, Perrin-road, East Acton, W.3, FREDERICK JOHN WILLIAMS, late of the London Stock Exchange, aged 60.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

DOAKE.—In loving memory of MAJOR HENRY DOAKE, D.S.O., R.F.A., younger son of Richard Baxter Doake, of Downara, Ireland, and of Mrs. Doake, both since dead, who served at the front from August, 1914, till he was killed in action near Arras on Easter Eve, March 30, 1918, aged 25.—VERE and VIOLETTE.

JACOT.—In memory of EMILE, my husband, who died on March 29, 1928, from the after effects of wounds received in the War, aged 32.

KAY.—In ever-loving remembrance of MAJOR GEOFFERY CLARKSON KAY, 5th Batt. Lanc. Fus., attached M.G.C., killed in action at Bucquoy, Good Friday, March 29, 1918.

ORRISS.—In ever-loving memory of my dearly beloved son, LIEUT. W. GERALD ORRISS, 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards, who died March 29, 1918, from wounds received the previous day at the Battle of Arras.

"They never fail who die in a great cause."

—M. A.

de WINTON.—In loving memory of my dear JIMMY, the devoted husband of MINDA de WINTON, who died March 29, 1928.

HOLDEN.—In loving and ever-present memory of my father, HENRY HOLDEN, D.D., who was called to his rest on March 30, 1909.—E. B. A.

HOWARD, KEBLE (JOHN KEBLE BELL).—March 29, 1925.

"He is not dead, he doth not sleep;
He hath awakened from the dream of life."

MENDELSSOHN.—In loving memory of RACHEL ELOA MENDELSSOHN, who died March 29, 1929. Our beloved mother.—Her sorrowing daughters.

ROCHE.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, MAURICE ROCHE, and of my dear and only son, MAURICE ROCHE, who both perished in the wreck of the s.s. Stella off the Casquet Rock, Channel Islands, on March 30, 1899. Never forgotten.

RODKINSON.—In loving memory of NORBERT MORTIMER, who died at sea on March 30, 1927.—His wife, CORINNE.

SIMMONS.—In ever-loving memory of our dear Mother, FANNY SIMMONS, died March 30, 1915.

WIGGLESWORTH, ROSBERT.—In dear and constant memory of my husband, at rest, March 30, 1927. R.I.P.

WIGGLESWORTH.—In ever-loving memory of my father, who passed away March 30, 1927.—FAITH.

KELLY'S CELTIC CROSSES, Tablets, Monuments erected in any cemetery.—Write for Catalogue No. 25a.—KELLY and Co., Cramb Bros., Ltd., 129, Marylebone-road, N.W.1.

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DEATHS (continued)

ELLIS.—On March 28, 1930, ARTHUR DUNCAN ELLIS, of Wyndarth, Westminster-road, Leicester, aged 67 years.

ELLISON.—On March 26, 1930, at Willington Hall, Derby, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. F. O. ELLISON.

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JECKS.—On March 27, 1930, after a short illness, ARTHUR STATHAM JECKS, of 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2, and 5, Connaught-square, W., dearly loved husband of Natalie Jecks, aged 65. Funeral service on Monday, March 31, at St. John's Church, Southwick-crescent, W.2, at 11 o'clock; interment at St. Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley. Memorial service St. Michael's, Cornhill, at 2.30.

KENDON.—On Thursday, March 27, 1930, at The Firs, Goudhurst, Kent, ELLEN SUSAN KENDON (*née* Todman), beloved wife of Samuel Kendon, aged 63 years.

KEWLEY.—On March 28, 1930, suddenly in London, NORA EDITH, dearly loved daughter of the late REV. R. R. and Mrs. KEWLEY. Funeral Buckleburn, Berks, 2 p.m. Monday. Communications to Tookey and Son, 51, High-street, Marylebone. Welbeck 8714.

LANGFORD-JAMES.—On March 28, 1930, at Dehra Dun, of pneumonia, JOHN WYNN LLOYD LANGFORD-JAMES, of the Calcutta Bar, greatly beloved husband of Dorothea Langford-James, and youngest son of the late Francis Lloyd Langford-James, of Tremeyrick, County Cork, and Plas-yn-Penlech, Carnarvonshire, aged 50.

LLOYD.—On March 28, 1930, at Shelton Hall, Shrewsbury, GEORGE BUTLER LLOYD, aged 76 years. Funeral at Shrewsbury General Cemetery, 2.15 on Monday, March 31.

MACARTHUR.—On March 27, 1930, AMY, the dearly beloved wife of FREDERICK J. MACARTHUR, of 30, Salford-road, Streatham Hill, S.W.

McCORMICK.—On March 23, 1930, suddenly, at sea, SIR WILLIAM SYMINGTON MCCORMICK, G.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S., of 43, Frognal, Hampstead. Cremation having taken place in France, a memorial service will be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Monday, March 31, at 12.30 o'clock.

McMULLEN.—On March 27, 1930, at Alexandria, after an operation, GORDON (PETER), eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. LEONARD MCMULLEN, 75, St. Mark's-road, London, W.10, and husband of Sydonie McMullen, aged 34.

MURE.—On March 27, 1930, at Torquay, HELEN JANE MURE, of Perceton, Ayrshire, daughter of the late Patrick Boyle Mure Macredie, of Perceton. Flowers respectfully declined. Friends will please accept this intimation.

ORDISH.—On March 27, 1930, at Highbury House-gate, Highgate, JOHN ORDISH, J.P., C.C., in his 87th year. Funeral Monday, March 31, at General Cemetery, Luton. No flowers, by request.

PARKE.—On March 24, 1930, at Nairobi, FENNIKO ERNEST, elder grandson of ERNEST PARKE, 394, Clapham-road, S.W., and Kineton, Warwickshire. (Motor accident.)

PEDDER.—On Friday, March 28, 1930, at North Lodge, Maidenhead, LYDIA EASTWOOD PEDDER, widow of John Pedder, R.I. Funeral at Cookham Dene Church on Monday, March 31, at 12 noon. No flowers, by request.

PENN.—On Thursday, March 27, 1930, passed peacefully away JOHN PENN, of Sandycombe, Penn's Common, Bucks, aged 89. (Australian papers, please copy.)

POWELL.—On March 27, 1930, at Nantros, CAPT. E. A. L. POWELL, D.L., J.P. Funeral Monday, leaving Nantros 10.30.

RUSSELL.—On March 26, 1930, at Folkestone, MARY GOWAN LESLIE RUSSELL. Funeral at Folkestone Cemetery to-day (Saturday), at 11.30.

St. JOHN.—On March 26, 1930, at 63, Cambridge-mansions, Battersea, COLONEL PERCIVAL HENRY ST. JOHN, aged 68. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Battersea (near Battersea-square), March 31, at 2.30.

SHILLINGTON.—On Thursday, March 27, 1930, of pneumonia, at her residence, Star Hill, Hartford Bridge, Hants, E. MILDRED SHILLINGTON. Service at Hartley Wintney Church at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

SHIRLEY.—On March 25, 1930, at Sunny Bank British Hospital, Cannes, WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Lieutenant-Colonel, C.M.G., M.A., late Fifth Cavalry, beloved father of Bill, Kathleen, Dick, and beloved adopted father of Bessie.

SMITH.—On March 27, 1930, DOUGLAS RYCKEE SMITH, of Brock Hill Close, Malvern Wells, H.M. Inspector of Schools (retired), aged 70.

STEVENS.—On March 28, 1930, at "Braddis," 27, Woodstock-road, Golders Green, N.W.11, ARTHUR HERBERT STEVENS, beloved husband of Florence Stevens.

STRANGE.—On March 23, 1930, of diphtheria, following operation appendicitis, MICHAEL SHALLEY, younger son of CAPT. A. L. URMSTON STRANGE and Winifred Strange, aged 9 years and 3 months. Buried at Hovis on March 26.

STRETTELL.—On March 25, 1930, at Bournemouth, FRANCIS DAVID CUNINGHAME STRETTELL, in his 83rd year.

SUTHERLAND.—On March 27, 1930, at 36, Upper Brook-street, ELIZABETH WOLFE, the beloved wife of SIR GEORGE H. SUTHERLAND and youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, aged 84 years. Funeral at Eddleston, Peeblesshire, on Monday, March 31. Memorial service at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on Monday, at 12.30.

TANCOCK.—On March 26, 1930, at Chelmsford, the REV. CANON OSBORN WILLIAM TANCOCK, aged 90 years. Funeral Chelmsford Cathedral, 2.30 to-day (Saturday), later at Little Waltham. No flowers, by request.

THOMPSON.—On March 26, 1930, at Bedford County Hospital, ANNIE ROWLAND, widow of CAPTAIN HENRY W. O. THOMPSON, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and youngest daughter of the late Rowland George and Caroline Fisher, aged 53 years.

TUTHILL.—On March 26, 1930, at Woodcroft House, Cheltenham, Glos, MRS. FANNY ALLINGHAM TUTHILL. Memorial service at the Presbyterian Church, Cheltenham, at 11.45 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

WILLIAMS.—On March 27, 1930, at 15, Perrin-road, East Acton, W.3, FREDERICK JOHN WILLIAMS, late of the London Stock Exchange, aged 60.

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

DOAKE.—In loving memory of MAJOR HENRY DOAKE, D.S.O., R.F.A., younger son of Richard Baxter Doake, of Downara, Ireland, and of Mrs. Doake, both since dead, who served at the front from August, 1914, till he was killed in action near Arras on Easter Eve, March 30, 1918, aged 25.—VERE and VIOLETTE.

JACOT.—In memory of EMILE, my husband, who died on March 29, 1928, from the after effects of wounds received in the War, aged 32.

KAY.—In ever-loving remembrance of MAJOR GEOFFERY CLARKSON KAY, 5th Batt. Lanc. Fus., attached M.G.C., killed in action at Bucquoy, Good Friday, March 29, 1918.

ORRISS.—In ever-loving memory of my dearly beloved son, LIEUT. W. GERALD ORRISS, 3rd Batt. Grenadier Guards, who died March 29, 1918, from wounds received the previous day at the Battle of Arras.

"They never fail who die in a great cause."

—M. A.

de WINTON.—In loving memory of my dear JIMMY, the devoted husband of MINDA de WINTON, who died March 29, 1928.

HOLDEN.—In loving and ever-present memory of my father, HENRY HOLDEN, D.D., who was called to his rest on March 30, 1909.—E. B. A.

HOWARD, KEBLE (JOHN KEBLE BELL).—March 29, 1925.

"He is not dead, he doth not sleep;
He hath awakened from the dream of life."

MENDELSSOHN.—In loving memory of RACHEL ELOA MENDELSSOHN, who died March 29, 1929. Our beloved mother.—Her sorrowing daughters.

ROCHE.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, MAURICE ROCHE, and of my dear and only son, MAURICE ROCHE, who both perished in the wreck of the s.s. Stella off the Casquet Rock, Channel Islands, on March 30, 1899. Never forgotten.

RODKINSON.—In loving memory of N

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P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Olson	Apr. 4	Apr. 4
Malaya	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Hendlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 11
Rampura	11,000	Harland	Apr. 18	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Somersia	13,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Ranpak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Kaisuna	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Benalgo	13,000	Wratt	July 11	July 17

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Malaya	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Mongolia	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
§Cathay	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Benalgo	13,000	Wratt	July 11	July 17

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

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" One Class " Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
†Novara	7,000	Ward	Apr. 25	—
†Nankin	7,000	Jack	May 9	—

Taking passengers for † Malta. § Port Sudan.

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Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Khiva	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 9	
Ranpura	10,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
*Jeypore(cargo)	5,318	—	Apr. 19	—
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	May 7	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 14	May 22
Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—

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Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
*MUNDRA	7,275	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 19
*WAKEFIELD	4,000	Apr. 30	May 1	May 10
*HATTARA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31
*A STEAMER	—	June 14	June 11	June 21

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
†MERKARA	8,586	—	—	Apr. 5
MARGHA	8,278	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MOLA	7,868	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'selles
MODASA	9,070	—	Apr. 5	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA	8,900	June 7	June 18	June 27	July 4

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Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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ORONSAY	20,000	Mar. 24	May 20	June 4
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
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City of Lahore	6,983	April 14	Calcutta
‡City of London	8,956	April 26	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	5,564	May 5	Calcutta
City of Cairo	7,906	June 5	Calcutta

(a) Calls Marseilles.

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Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	C. Town, Algoa Bay.
City of Valencia	7,239	April 12	East London, Natal

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HAKUSAN MARU	16,000	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28
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Via Queenstown.

Cedric Sat., Mar. 29 | Arabic .. Sat., Apl. 12
(2) *Albertic Sat., Apl. 5 | (2) Baltic .. Sat., Apl. 19

*Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Albertic .. .. .. Sat., Apl. 5

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic .. Sat., Apl. 19 | Doric .. Fri., Apl. 25

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic .. .. Sat., Mar. 29

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(5) Lapland ..	Apl. 4	Apl. 5

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(5) Lapland .. .. .. Sat., Apl. 5

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MAURETANIA - MAR. 29

*AURANIA .. April 4 | AQUITANIA .. April 5

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

CARONIA - - - MAR. 29

*SCYTHIA .. April 5 | CARMANIA .. April 12

* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*AURANIA - - APL. 4

†ASCANIA .. April 19 | †ALAUNIA .. April 25

† To Quebec and Montreal.
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

*CARONIA - - - MAR. 29

†LETITIA .. Mar. 29 | SCYTHIA .. April 5

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ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
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ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	May 10
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DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	Apr. 4
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D. OF BEDFORD, Mar. 29 | D. OF ATHOLL, Apr. 12
MELITA .. .. Apr. 3 | MINNEDOSA (Q.) Apr. 17

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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. May 8
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AT 51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK. Central; all parts. Excellent catering (five-course dinner). Bridge. Partial board from 37s. 6d. Park 6497.

AT 8, MANSON-PLACE, QUEEN'S-GATE, S. Kensington.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, double or single; from 25s.; meals if required. Kens. 4574.

AT 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes (Gloucester-road Tube; baths all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOM; extra large; well furnished; Hamp-stead; breakfast; 2min. Finchley-road Met. and bus. Central 4472.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished; bath, breakfasts; near Tube; personal supervision; from 35s.—18, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kens. 4874.

BACHELOR'S BED ROOM.—Inclusive terms with breakfast, valet; telephone; references given and required.—25, Manchester-street, W.1.

BACHELORS' FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS in chambers for gentlemen. 'Phone; valet, catering, central heating, hot and cold running water.—15, Wetherby-mansions, Gloucester-road Station.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE; sitting, bed, bath room; breakfast only.—Bryanston Chambers, 23, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5063.

EMBASSY,
BAYSWATER-ROAD, W.2.—Facing Park; minute Tube; 2 rooms, garage; gas fires, hot and cold water. From 3gns., double 5gns.—Park 2131. Night porter.

BAYSWATER.—Large comfortable DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS; gas fires; facing South; gardens; meals optional; part board from 2gns. Mrs. Green, 21, Porchester-square, W.2. Park 9807.

BEAUTIFUL bright, sunny, Unfurnished ROOMS, 10½, 6d. to 25s.; suite of two (kitchen, dining) with own bath, &c., first floor. 22.—Addison, 1, Greencroft-gardens, Hampstead. Maida Vale 5997.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE BEDROOMS, fitted hot and cold water; meals by arrangement; dining room, every convenience.—53, Seymour-street, W.1. Phone, Padd. 5787.

BED-SITTING ROOMS (top floor) and partial board from 48s. 6d., or all meals 3 guineas; no extras; close S. Kensington Station.—Kens. 5075.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, suit Clubmen; electric heating. Dorset-square (Baker-street Tube). Padd. 6334.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, light, baths, from 25s.; constant hot water.—4A, Moreton-terrace, Ebury-bridge, S.W., near S. Ken. Station. (Kens. 7930.)

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished and decorated, 35s., double 3 guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, service; en pension from £2 17s. 6d.; handsome lounge, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 5595.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished; gas fires, constant hot water; superior attractive house off Cromwell-road, close Earl's Court Station; breakfast (dinners if required).—14, Marlborough-road, W.8. Phone, Kens. 2328.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, 5s. 6d. daily, 35s. weekly; constant hot water.—66, Redcliffe-gardens (close Earl's Court Station). Kens. 8798.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water; electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, bath, attendance, from 2½gns. Frobisher 1091-2-3.—45, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water; gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—A1 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, divan and concealed beds and Mostanads. Single, 24s., double 17s. each; 2 gas fires, geyser baths. Meals. Quiet tenants essential. —4, Queensberry-place, South Kensington (near Station Tube).

UNFURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS; 2 gas fires, geyser baths. Meals. Quiet tenants essential. —4, Queensberry-place, South Kensington (near Station Tube).

UNFURNISHED SUITE; two bed rooms, large sitting room, overlooking Common; bath; parquet floors; good service and cooking.—7, Stanhope-gardens, S.W.7.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—In private house, redecorated throughout, artistic SUITES; own 'phone, bath. Also one or two Bed-Sitting Rooms.—'Phone Western 6606.

RHODESIA COURT,
29, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Passenger lift to every floor. Personal supervision. Gas fires in all bed rooms. Constant hot water. Double rooms 5½-7gns. singles 2½-3½gns. Minutes Gloucester-road Station. 'Phone, Kens. 5363.

SAHIBS BACHELOR SERVICE SUITES and ROOMS (fitted hot and cold water basins) in gentlewoman's quiet, convenient neighbourhood; partial lounge and dining room; car, sensible branch on links; references exchanged. Telephone, Western 3338 (before midday), or write Box N.250, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATLETS IN KENSINGTON
SERVICE and catering optional; 15s. 6d., 17s. 6d., 21s., 25s., 30s.—Apply Office, mornings 10-12 only, 30, Holland-street, W.8. Western 3353.

HYDE PARK.
SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 2gns. Also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; 3 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Station. —14, Sussex-gardens, W.2.

SLOANE-SQUARE.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM in gentlewoman's private flat; moderate rental; as desired; business or professional; use of Telephone, Sloane 7800; 22, Royal-avenue, Chelsea.

SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET. Meals as desired.—Kensington 1422.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,
SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. Combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge, log fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0396.)

SWISS COTTAGE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS well furnished; single or double; gas fires with meter; breakfasts, electric light, hot baths; service inclusive; moderate charges; scrupulous cleanliness.—70, Fellows-road, N.W.3. 'Phone, Primrose 0643.

SUITE FIRST FLOOR. ALSO BED ROOM, to be LET well FURNISHED; meals optional; one minute Earl's Court.—Frobisher 1231.

UNFURNISHED and FURNISHED ROOMS; divan and concealed beds and Mostanads. Single, 24s., double 17s. each; 2 gas fires, geyser baths. Meals. Quiet tenants essential. —4, Queensberry-place, South Kensington (near Station Tube).

UNFURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITE; 2 gas fires, geyser baths. Meals. Quiet tenants essential. —4, Queensberry-place, South Kensington (near Station Tube).

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

MAIDA VALE.—BED and BREAKFAST from 5s. 6d., including bath and attendance. Rooms fitted hot and cold running water. Private telephone. Comfortable lounge. Tennis. Within inspection.—158, Sutherland-avenue, W.9. 'Phone Abercorn 1673.

MARBLE ARCH.—Comfortable BED and BREAKFAST and attended; breakfast optional.—4, Porchester-place. Padd. 9908.

MILDMAY HOUSE.
129, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2. Warm, comfortable; gas fires all bed rooms, some fitted hot and cold water; good food; very accessible; from 3gns.; personal supervision. Padd. 0807.

MONTROSE.—SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON. W.—Over 100 ROOMS. Beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2803. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly or 10s. 6d. daily, including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

NEW CAVENDISH-STREET, W.1.—Well FURNISHED SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Rooms. Really good food, restaurant or own rooms. Welbeck 4251.—Write Box 7757, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

EAST CROYDON.
PARK HILL HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD.—Delightful Guest House, beautifully situated, few minutes' station, 15 minutes London, near golf and tennis; modern comforts; moderate.—'Phone, Croydon 0657.

QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE, S.W.7.—A charming, unfurnished SERVICE FLAT to be LET; own bath room; parquet floors; large rooms.—'Phone Western 7061.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—In private house, redecorated throughout, artistic SUITES; own 'phone, bath. Also one or two Bed-Sitting Rooms.—'Phone Western 6606.

RHODESIA COURT,
29, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON. Passenger lift to every floor. Personal supervision. Gas fires in all bed rooms. Constant hot water. Double rooms 5½-7gns. singles 2½-3½gns. Minutes Gloucester-road Station. 'Phone, Kens. 5363.

SAHIBS BACHELOR SERVICE SUITES and ROOMS (fitted hot and cold water basins) in gentlewoman's quiet, convenient neighbourhood; partial lounge and dining room; car, sensible branch on links; references exchanged. Telephone, Western 3338 (before midday), or write Box N.250, The Times, E.C.4.

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HYDE PARK.
SERVICE ROOMS (divans), with breakfast, bath, from 2gns. Also suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; 3 minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Station. —14, Sussex-gardens, W.2.

SLOANE-SQUARE.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM in gentlewoman's private flat; moderate rental; as desired; business or professional; use of Telephone, Sloane 7800; 22, Royal-avenue, Chelsea.

SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS to be LET. Meals as desired.—Kensington 1422.

SUTHERLAND HOUSE,
SURBITON.—From 2½gns. GENTLEMEN ONLY. Combination of Home and Club Life. Best ENGLISH FOOD; billiards; en-tout-cas courts; garage; spacious lounge, log fires; shower and needle spray baths; personal linen repaired gratis. Brochure on application. (Kingston 0396.)

SWISS COTTAGE.—BED-SITTING ROOMS well furnished; single or double; gas fires with meter; breakfasts, electric light, hot baths; service inclusive; moderate charges; scrupulous cleanliness.—70, Fellows-road, N.W.3. 'Phone, Primrose 0643.

SUITE FIRST FLOOR. ALSO BED ROOM, to be LET well FURNISHED; meals optional; one minute Earl's Court.—Frobisher 1231.

UNFURNISHED and FURNISHED ROOMS; divan and concealed beds and Mostanads. Single, 24s., double 17s. each; 2 gas fires, geyser baths. Meals. Quiet tenants essential. —4, Queensberry-place, South Kensington (near Station Tube).

UNFURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS and SUITE; 2 gas fires, geyser baths. Meals. Quiet tenants essential. —4, Queensberry-place, South Kensington (near Station Tube).

CROMER.—LYNDHURST BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT; Front; electric light; personal supervision; from 2½gns. according season; tariff.—C. True.

DEVON, DARTMOOR, BEECHFIELD, YELVERTON.—Ideal place for quiet, restful holiday; golf, fishing; hot and cold water; home comfort; good cuisine.

DORSET.—GUESTS received at the Old Manor House, West Bettington-on-Sea, Dorchester. Car. Garage. Special terms for Easter.

EASTBOURNE.—CAREW PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; luxurious house at strictly moderate terms; own garage; grounds, tennis; dance room; good table.

EASTBOURNE.—The IMPERIAL; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires in every bed room; box 'ons for visitors free of charge; free tennis and billiards.

EPSOM.—HOSTEL for four Public School men; terms £2 10s. per week inclusive.—For full particulars apply Vicar of Epsom.

FOLKESTONE.—For comfort, excellent catering and rivalled position sea front; from 3gns. tariff.—Proprietor, WESTWARD HO! Clifton-crescent; unrivalled position sea front; from 3gns. tariff.—Proprietor.

GUESTS RECEIVED, secluded Country mansion, 8cres.; private grounds; billiards; inclusive terms; refreshing food.—6, Adelaide-crescent. Tele. 3067 Hove.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; cheery social life; golf, tennis, bridge, car, wireless; good climate, moderate.—Write Box N.272, The Times, E.C.4.

HOVE.—SERVICE SUITES, Furnished; one or two bed rooms, sitting, bath; private dining room; English food.—6, Adelaide-crescent. Tele. 3067.

HOVE (BRIGHTON, PORTSDOWN HALL, Wilbury-road; superior residential, close to sea; English food; wireless; from 4½gns. Easter vacancies.—Hove 2727.

LARGE comfortable ANTIQUE FURNISHED HOUSE; charming garden; lady desires Paying Guest; country, Yorkshire.—Write Box T.1830, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON 45 miles.—Quiet, COMFORTABLE HOME; lady's fruit-poultry farm; would take children with or without parents; good cooking; pony; car; healthy district.—Mrs. Haybittel, Headcorn, Kent.

NORTH DEVON.—BOARD-RESIDENCE good farmhouse, home comforts; good situation; home produce; garage.—Mrs. Perrin, Viveham, Muddiford, Barnstaple.

NORTH DEVON, "HILLSIDE," MORTEHOE.—In beautiful unspoilt country, facing Atlantic; every modern improvement; garage; Tariff, Miss T. Wright.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED, DRAYTON HALL, DRAYTON, MIDDLESEX. Charming house, standing in beautiful private grounds of 25 acres; old-world gardens; two tennis lawns, hard courts near, golf 2½ miles; poultry farm; fruit and vegetables from model gravel soil; gas fires; central heating; constant hot water; electric light; garages; good trains, Paddington 20mins.; terms moderate.—'Phone Yiewsley 49.

ROSECLIFF COURT, Boniface, ISLE OF WIGHT. Facing South, appealing exclusively to lovers of home comforts, privacy; 20 acres enchanting grounds to seashore; wonderful climate; R.A.C.—Write for Booklet.

SEAVIEW, I. of W.—GUEST HOUSE; charming house; delightful grounds, overlooking park and sea; tennis; telephone; wireless; own cows.—Martin, Fairy Hill, Seaview, I. of W.

SOUTHSEA for beautiful Hampshire and Isle of Wight scenery, theatres, PENDRAGON, best position, facing sea. Garage. Sprays. 'Phone 5887.

SURREY (near Horley).—English family invites RESIDENT to young SPANISH GENTLEMAN (Master Boy days); tennis, garage; moderate terms.—Write Box G.1038, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. LAYMAN'S HOUSES.

THE CHILTERN HILLS.
PRESTWOOD PARK, GT. MISSENDEN.
Old-world property. House of charm and distinction; extensive grounds, beautiful historic country; 30 miles London; electric light; constant hot water; tennis, croquet; near Golf; South aspect; farm produce. Terms 3gns. Also 54, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2; and at 9, Nevern-square, Earl's Court, S.W.5. (Frobisher 4929.)

TIVERTON, DEVON.—Homely ACCOMMODATION for VISITORS; any period; every modern convenience; terms moderate; recommended.—Stoneman, Old Brewery House, Tiverton.

TOTLAND BAY, I.O.W.—HAWKRIDGE.—High position, excellent views; large old-world gardens; private tables; own farm produce; terms moderate.—Miss Kidwell.

TORQUAY, THE SANDRINGHAM
Central. Restful. Select. Separate tables. Billiards. Dances. Inc. winter terms from 4½gns. Brochure.

TORQUAY.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; separate tables; 2 rooms; sea and country; convenient for golf and all amusements.—Greenacre, Wellsward.

VENTNOR.—GLEN VIEW, DEVONSHIRE-TERRACE; select Boarding House, sea front; private lawn. From 2½gns.—Proprietress.

VISITORS RECEIVED in FARMHOUSE; beautifully situated; riding, golf course half mile; within half hour of Bournemouth.—D. R. Harding, Tarrant Rushton, Blandford.

CONTINENTAL

BRITTANY, ST. SERVAN-SUR-MER. Ker-Mélanie, pension famille; garden; near beach and tennis. Good cook. Inclusive 200frs. weekly.

FRANCE. A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; large park; all comforts.—Château de la Frosnaye, Ernes-sur-Loire, M.-L.

FRENCH FAMILY RECEIVES PAYING GUESTS, 15 minutes Paris; large house in own grounds; up-to-date comfort; excellent cooking; French private lessons.—Maudet, La Colline, Bellevue (S.-et-O.), France.

PARIS.—University Professor Richard receives PAYING GUESTS; home life; 36, Rue Boccheron, Neuilly; 50-60frs. per day. Opportunity of learning French.

TOURAINE. La Erolanderie, Bourré (L. et Ch.). Pension. Tennis. Fishing. Private 2967. Historic châteaux; golf, bathing, tennis; reputed cooking; comfort; 35 to 45 frs.

WANTED, an ENGLISH LADY as PAYING GUEST in refined household in Germany; moderate terms. Mrs. Stern, Fockestrasse 57 I., Leipzig S. 3, Germany.

NURSING HOMES

BORDER LINE HOME for MENTAL PATIENT.—Large Private Country House; Yorkshire moors; Rox T.1257, The Times, E.C.4.

DOCTOR can RECEIVE LADY or GENTLEMAN requiring care and supervision; home situated 50 miles from Town; best references; years of experience with care of patients. Terms from £3 13s. 6d. weekly.—Write Box Q.1780, The Times, E.C.4.

NICE ROOM VACANT. Residential Home for Elderly or Invalid Gentlefolk; ground or first floor; bath; garden; night and day attendance; inclusive fees, 4½ to 5½ gns.—Apply Sister, 62, Leigham Court-road, S.W.16. Telephone: Streatham 1771.

NURSE wishes CARE BABIES in own home.—Write Nurse, Craigles, Holloway-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of numerous Doctors, in all parts of the country, sensible—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c.); post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary. Telephone, Archway 0041.

WALDEN HOUSE, BRONDESBURY, N.W.6. Registered Nursing Home for MATERNITY, MEDICAL and CHRONIC PATIENTS. Principal, Mrs. Lovett-Turner, S.R.N. 'Phone, Willesden 1147.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

CITY of LEICESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE. COLLEGE of TECHNOLOGY.
L. W. KEMSHALL, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E., Principal.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEAD of the DEPARTMENT of COMMERCE, which will become vacant on the 1st September, 1930. Salary £650 a year. Applicants should be graduates in Commerce or Economics and must have had experience in Accountancy.
Applications, giving full particulars of qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three testimonials, should be addressed to the Registrar not later than April 7th, 1930.
F. ARMITAGE, Director of Education.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.
The Secretary of State for India announces that THREE APPOINTMENTS of PROBATIONER for the Indian Forest Service will be made after interview by a Selection Committee in or about August next.
Candidates must be over 20 and under 24 years of age on the 1st May, 1930; must have obtained a degree or diploma in Forestry at a University of Great Britain or Ireland, and must possess such practical knowledge of Forestry will enable them to take up duty as an Assistant Conservator of Forests without undergoing further training in Europe. Candidates are required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French. Preference will be given to candidates who possess an Honours degree in Natural Science in addition to the above-mentioned qualifications.
Applications for appointment must be received not later than the 1st July, 1930, and must be made on a printed form obtainable from the Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, London, S.W.1, from whom full particulars may also be obtained.

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, I.O.M.
The PRINCIPAL, REV. E. C. OWEN, Canon in the Cathedral Church of the Isle of Man, having intimated his wish to retire in July next, the Trustees will proceed shortly to the APPOINTMENT of a SUCCESSOR. Applicants, who must be graduates and members of the Church of England, but not necessarily in Holy Orders, may obtain information from the Secretary to the Trustees.

ROYAL AIR FORCE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.
APPLICATIONS are invited for a few VACANCIES as CIVILIAN EDUCATION OFFICERS in the Royal Air Force Educational Service. If a vacancy exists, Candidates should have a good degree in engineering, physics, or mathematics. Other things being equal, preference will be given to ex-Service candidates and those with previous teaching experience.
The appointments will be made to Grade III., the scale of salary of which is £234-£15-£480, with an allowance varying from £60 to £100 per annum, according to the position on the scale. For entrants with appropriate previous experience commencing salaries up to ten increments above the minimum of the scale may be allowed. Promotion to appointments in higher grades is by selection.
The form of application and a copy of the regulations for the Educational Service may be obtained from the Secretary, Air Ministry, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1. Applications should be returned not later than 22nd April, 1930.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.
LECTURER IN GERMAN.
The Council are about to APPOINT a LECTURER in GERMAN. Salary £300 per annum.
Applications should reach the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, by April 23rd, 1930.
W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.
WATSON GORDON CHAIR OF FINE ART.
The University Court has received intimation that Professor Baldwin Brown, M.A., LL.D., F.B.A., intends to resign from the Watson Gordon Chair of Fine Art as from the end of the academical year, 30th September, 1930.
The patronage of the Chair is vested in the University Court and the President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
The salary at present attaching to the Chair is £1,000.
Those who desire particulars may obtain these on application to the undersigned.
W. FLEMING, Secretary to the University.
25th March, 1930.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The Senate invite APPLICATIONS for the UNIVERSITY CHAIR of PHYSIOLOGY tenable at Bedford College. Salary £1,000 a year. Applications (12 copies) must be received not later than first post on April 15th, 1930, by the Academic Registrar, University of London, S.W.7, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—The Senate invite APPLICATIONS for the UNIVERSITY CHAIR of ENGLISH LAW, tenable at the London School of Economics. Salary £1,000 a year. Applications (12 copies) must be received not later than first post on 7th May, 1930, by the Academic Registrar, University of London, S.W.7, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

POST FILLED

BOX P.1006, The Times, 12th March.—Applicants are advised that the post advertised has been filled.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

*3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum);

Law Report, Mar. 28

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Lord Dunedin, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Macmillan—refused petitions for leave to appeal by a number of Arabs, who, after the disturbances in Palestine in August, 1929, were convicted on charges of murder and sentenced to death. (AHMED JABUR KHATIB AND OTHERS v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PALESTINE.)

The City of London special jury in Mr. Justice Roche's Court found for the plaintiff bank in the action in which the National Bank, Limited, claimed from Messrs. Sidney Lovell and Co., stock-brokers, specific performance of a contract to take up, and pay £5,000 for, 2,500 Preference and 2,500 Ordinary shares in Allied Ironfounders, Limited. The defendants denied that there was an agreement on their part to take up the shares, and pleaded, alternatively, that there was no consideration for the agreement; that there was an implied term that the shares should not be subject to a clog or embargo; and that the contract was induced by the fraudulent misrepresentations of a third party. (THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED v. SIDNEY J. LOVELL AND Co.)

Mr. Justice McCardie reserved judgment in the action brought by Mr. William Henry Fisher against the Oldham Corporation for damages for false imprisonment which raised the question whether the corporation could be sued for the wrongful acts of the borough police. The corporation contended that they were not liable to the plaintiff. (FISHER v. OLDHAM CORPORATION.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
A SEQUEL TO THE HATRY CRASH: BANK SUES BROKERS
THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED, v. SIDNEY J. LOVELL AND CO.

(Before MR. JUSTICE ROCHE *and a City of London Special Jury)*

The jury found for the plaintiff bank in this action, which was an outcome of the Hatry crash. The plaintiffs, the National Bank, Limited, of 13, Old Broad-street, E.C., claimed from the defendants, Messrs. Sidney J. Lovell and Co., stockbrokers, of Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C., specific performance of a contract in writing to take up, and pay £5,000 for, 2,500 Preference shares and a like number of Ordinary shares in Allied Ironfounders, Limited.

The defendants denied that there was an agreement on their part to take up the shares. They pleaded, alternatively, that there was no consideration for such an agreement, and that there was an implied term that the shares should not be subject to a clog or embargo, whereas there was one; and that the contract was induced by fraudulent misrepresentations on the part of a third party, who, the defendants alleged, acted as agent for the plaintiff bank.

Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., and Mr. Harold Murphy appeared for the plaintiff bank; Mr. Schiller, K.C., and Mr. Theobald Mathew for the defendants. Mr. Mathew, Mr. H. G. Robertson, and Mr. Graham Mould held watching briefs on behalf of interested parties.

Counsel addressed the jury.

His LORDSHIP, in summing up, said that they had been rightly told that the action, which was the first of several of the same kind, raised questions of importance between bankers and stockbrokers, and, seeing that it would have a bearing on the other cases, it was right that the action should be tried by a City of London special jury and that great care should be taken in considering it.

The suit ranged round Allied Ironfounders, Limited, and the matter arose out of the disaster which overtook a number of companies managed by Hatry and his associates, one of whom was Gialdini. Those persons, except Gialdini—probably because he was in a foreign country and was not subject while there to our laws—had confessed and pleaded guilty to crimes of forgery and fraud, but it would be quite wrong because of that to act on the assumption that Allied Ironfounders, Limited, was a mushroom or bad company with assets of no value, and that there was necessarily fraud in connexion with the matter then in hand. A large number of people must be interested in that company—persons of respectability and substance—and it should not be assumed that the flotation of the company was corrupt. The crash which had taken place probably would not improve its finance, but it was not right that people who were not involved in wrongdoing or misrepresentation should suffer as a result.

THE QUESTIONS FOR THE JURY

He proposed to ask the jury three questions:—

1. Was the plaintiffs' letter of October 15 (calling on the defendants to take up the shares) delivered at the defendant's office on that date?

2. Were the defendants induced to give their letter of July 15 by false and fraudulent representations made by Gialdini?

3. Was Gialdini the agent of the plaintiff bank to act on that bank's behalf in obtaining or making the contract of July 15?

With regard to the first question, they had evidence that the bank's letter of October 15 was delivered on that day, although it bore the defendants' stamp of October 16.

As for the second question, there seemed to be great force in the suggestion that Gialdini did make false and fraudulent representations. There was little doubt that Gialdini told an untruth when he stated to the bank that the Preference shares had been sold through various firms of brokers, who would be placing them among their clients. Mr. Lewis told them that Gialdini had said that a quotation would be applied for within a few weeks, and that when the renewal of the loan came in July he had further said that a market would be made after the holidays. Those statements by Gialdini were untrue, because of the embargo which had been placed on dealing in the shares for 12 months. The jury could find that Gialdini made false and fraudulent representations.

It was said with some force that those statements did not lead the brokers to enter into the transactions, because it did not matter whether the shares were immediately saleable or not, seeing that the brokers were covered by the letter from Austin Friars Trust, and that what really induced the brokers to give the undertaking to take up the shares was the 3d. a share which they received as consideration.

With regard to the question of agency, the jury were the sole judges of fact. An agent was a form of servant who might be employed in superior and more important matters, but he was a person employed and one whom his principal had the power of controlling and directing. Was Gialdini such an agent of the plaintiff bank? If the bank had told him to tell the brokers what they must do, and he had done so, they would very likely have told him to mind his own business. The bank manager had probably said to Gialdini that he would put forward the application for the loan on the terms which he had suggested and an undertaking to take up the shares, and if Gialdini then went and obtained the undertakings for his own purposes or the purposes of his trust companies, then the proper answer to the third question would be "No."

The jury replied, "Yes" to the first question and "No" to the other two.

Mr. SCHILLER then argued that the shares in question were not good delivery because of the clog. It was, he said, common ground that both parties thought at the time that the shares were free. There was a mistake not as to the identity but as to the character of the object, and there was a failure of an implied term in the contract that those were free shares.

His LORDSHIP disagreed. He said that in his opinion there was no such implied term or that the parties were not *ad idem*, and he was fortified in that view by the findings of the jury.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff bank, with costs, and the defendants were ordered to pay to the bank £5,000 against transfer of the shares.

Solicitors.—Stephenson, Harwood, and Tatham; Messrs. Theodore Goddard and Co.; Messrs. Syrett and Sons; Messrs. Freshfields, Leese, and Munns; Messrs. Mawby and Barrie.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 29

Chancery Division

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—*Ex parte* Applications.

King's Bench Division

CHAMBERS JUDGE (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn

IN CHAMBERS.—Room 26 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11.30:—*Ex parte* Applications.

MASTER sitting.—Sinnet.
TAXING MASTER.—Greenwood.
CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—More (on Appeal Court I.); Hicks Beach (on Eve, J.); More (on Maugham, J.); Andrews (on Bennett, J.); Jolly (on Clauson, J.); Blaker (on Luxmoore, J.); Ritchie (on Farwell, J.).

SPRING ASSIZES

The following dates and places fixed for holding the Spring Assizes are announced in the *London Gazette*:—

NORTHERN CIRCUIT (Mr. Justice Acton and Mr. Justice MacKinnon).—April 28, Liverpool; May 10, Manchester.
NORTH-EASTERN CIRCUIT (Mr. Justice Avory and Mr. Justice McCardie).—May 5, Leeds.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT

St. Paul's Cathedral.—Canon S. T. Adams, 10.30, Benedicite (Bairstow), Benedictus (Lloyd in E flat), Introit, "O Saving Victim" (Palestrina), H.C. (Palestrina, *Papa Marcelli*); Canon W. H. Elliott, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Walmisley in D minor), A., "Saviour of sinners" (Mendelssohn); the Bishop of Middleton, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Rev. C. Cheshire, 10.15, Benedicite and Benedictus (Gibbons in F), A., "Hear the voice and prayer" (Tallis); Canon W. H. Carnegie, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Byrd in D minor), A., "To my humble supplication" (Heist); the Archdeacon, of Winchester, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Rev. A. R. Browne-Wilkinson, 11, H.C. (Causton in Mode I.), Motet, "O sacrum convivium" (Causton); Canon F. A. Cockin, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Causton in Mode I.), A., "O bone Jesu" (William Child).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Bishop of Bristol, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—11, Te Deum (King in C), A., "O Lord, have mercy upon us" (Pergolesi); 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Kelway in B minor), A., "Thy rebuke hath broken his heart" (Handel).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—The Rev. H. Mattinson, 11.15, Benedicite (Best), Jubilate (Rimbault), A., "Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake" (Farrant).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15, H.C.; 11, Parade Service (no tickets required); the Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, the Dean of Christ Church; Oxford; 6.30, Confirmation by the Bishop of Kensington.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. R. J. Northcott.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. L. G. Appleton; 6.30, the Rev. H. C. Money.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske.

All Saints, Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30; 11, Professor H. M. Relton; 6.30, the Rev. B. R. V. Mills.

All Saints, Margaret-street.—11.15, H.M., the Rev. K. O'Ferrall; 6, Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. A. Buxton; 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls, South Hampstead.—11, the Vicar; 6.30, the Rev. J. B. Cowell.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11, Prebendary Gough; 6.30, Musical Service.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan; 6.30, the Rev. A. M. Bashford.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—11, the Rev. Dr. L. Pearson; 6.30, the Rev. F. Fielding-Ould.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farran.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15 and 3, the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse; 6, Dr. H. M. Relton.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. E. J. Dent; 3.15, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, the Rev. G. S. Lachlan.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. E. N. P. Goff; 6.30, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11, the Rev. A. J. Bestic; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Warren.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, the Rev. the Hon. R. M. Dalrymple; 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Marston.

Clapham Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. F. K. Chaplin; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Dutson.

Crossroad Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15 and 11.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, Bishop Gore.

Holy Trinity, Bishop's-road, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. Stuart Macgowan; 6.30, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. A. Nicol; 6, E. A., "Thou wilt keep him in Wesley).

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. W. Viney; H.C., 8.15 and noon.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, Canon Williams; 3, the Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rev. C. Cheshire.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. A. C. Raby; 7, the Rector.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twinday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. S. F. Davenport; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Agatha's Church, Finsbury-avenue.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. E. Digby.

St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8, 9.45, and 11, the Rector; E., 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—10.30, H.C.; 11.30, Professor Oesterley; 6.30, the Rev. S. N. L. Ford.

St. Augustine's, Queen's-gate.—L.M., 7 and 8; H.M., 11.15, the Rev. C. R. Deakin; E., 6, the Rev. G. L. Tuckermann.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11, "The Lord is my Shepherd" (Macfarren), Canon E. Sidney Savage; 6.30, Mr. Henry Ainley, "Hamlet."

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, the Rector; 6.30, the Rev. A. J. Bestic. Handel's *Messiah* (Part 2), with full orchestra.

St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street, E.C.—11, M.P. and H.C., the Rev. T. W. Lamb; 7, E., Mag., and N.D. (Bunnett in F); A., "Lord, how long wilt Thou forget me?" (Mendelssohn).

St. Edmund-the-King, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley; 6.30, *Messiah* (Handel).

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie-Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 7, 8.15, 12.5; 11, Prebendary Thicknesse, A., "Turn Thy face from my sins" (Attwood); 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Wheatley.

St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square, W.C.1.—11, the Rev. J. T. Goodchild; 6.30, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8, 10, and 12.15; 11, 3.15, and 6.30, the Archdeacon of London.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15, the Rev. A. Linzee Giles. A., "Thy rebuke hath broken His heart" (Handel).

St. John's, Downshire-hill, Hampstead.—8, H.C.; 11, and 6.30, the Rev. C. E. Stocks.

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. A. S. D. Evans.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. A. H. Ferguson; 6.30, the Rev. W. A. Potter.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. J. B. Cowell; 3.15 (children), the Rev. A. H. Swann; 6.30, the Rev. E. A. Douglas.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8, 9, and 10.45, the Rev. H. W. Benson; 6.30, the Rev. E. Chamberlain.

St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. P. Gordon; 3 (children); 6, the Rev. C. Moor.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8; M.P., 11; E.P., 6.30, the Rev. Douglas H. G. Sargent.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, the Rev. A. M. Bashford; 7, the Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 8 and 10.15; 11.15, the Rev. E. Godfrey; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor; 3.15, Children.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11, Dedication of new organ by the Bishop of Winchester; 6.30, the Rev. W. G. Pennyman; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15, 10.15, H.C.; 11.30, M.P.; 11.30, Service for Young People; 3.30, People's Service; 6.15, E.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. H. Handley, A., "At Thy feet in adoration" (Dvorak); 7, the Rev. Dr. Morrison.

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.—11, M.P. and H.C., the Rev. E. M. Radford; 6.30, Mag., Noble in B minor, cantata, "The Passion" (Handel).

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.5; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck; 3 (Children), the Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 10.15, Children; 11, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms; 6.30, the Rev. S. F. L. Bernays.

St. Mary's, Graham-street.—Low Mass, 7 and 8; People's Mass, 10; High Mass, 11; Last Mass, 12.15; Service for Men, 3; E., 6.30.

St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Prebendary Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, M.P.; 6.30, E., A., "I will sing of Thy great mercies" (Mendelssohn), the Rev. H. A. Raynes.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. H. Morris; 3, Children.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. G. R. Sampey; 6.30, the Rev. C. A. Atherley.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11, Canon Mitchell; 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Jeakes.

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 8, 9.45, and 11.25; M.P., 11, the Rev. P. Nichols; 6.30, the Rev. N. E. E. Swann.

St. Mildred's, Bread-street.—11.15, H.C., Bowdler in E, the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15, the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, H.C.; 3 (children), the Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30, the Rev. F. Underhill.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8 and 12.20, H.C.; 11, the Rev. L. G. Pearr; 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. L. T. Maund; 6.30, the Rev. H. N. Taylor.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, A., "The Lord is my Shepherd" (Schubert); 11.15 and 3, the Rev. A. Thompson; 6.30, the Rev. J. W. Griffiths.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15, 11, Bishop Bury; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street.—H.C., 7, 8.30, and 10.30; 11.30 and 3.15 (Children), the Rev. H. E. Trask; 6.30, the Rev. J. W. Len.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45 and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Vicar; 6.30, the Rev. F. G. Smith.

St. Sepulchre, Holborn-viaduct.—10.30, Lit.; 11, H.C., the Rev. T. H. Cromehey; Choir of St. Nicolas College (School of English Church Music).

St. Silas-the-Martyr, Kentish Town.—11, the Rev. G. W. Johnston; 6.30, the Rev. H. C. G. Morice.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—10.30, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Clark.

St. Thomas's, Orchard-street, Portman-square.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. G. Hills.

St. Columba's, (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. I. R. Gillan; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. A. Fleming.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15, the Rev. J. Moffett; 6.30, the Rev. I. R. Gillan.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M., "Albanus" (Fayrfax); Laudate Dominum (Palestrina); L.M., 12, the Rev. C. Martindale; V., 3.15, Mag. (Vittoria); Comp., 7, T.L. (Schutz), N.D. (Adams), A., "Ave Regina" (Vittoria), Canon C. E. Brown.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. J. Corballis; 6.30, V., Canon Monk.

The Oratory.—10.45, H.M. (Messe Solennelle, Gounod); 3.30, V.

Farm-street Church.—10.50, H.M.; 12, L.M., the Rev. J. B. Jaggar; 3.30, the Rev. F. Woodlock.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M. le Pasteur Th. Lelièvre.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. G. Burns.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11, the Rev. H. Baird; 6.30, the Rev. G. Gamble (Aberdeen).

St. George's (Brondesbury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, Dr. the Rev. A. Alexander.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Johnston.

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. L. Brander.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11, the Rev. R. Robertson; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

Emperor's-gate Presbyterian Church of England.—11 and 6.30, Dr. Maxwell.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30, the Rev. C. L. Johnson.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. I. G. Goldhawk.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. E. Little.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. J. Short.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street, W.—9 and 10, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Stamford-hill Congregational Church, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Gibbon.

New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. D. R. Ritchie.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. E. James.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, Dr. A. J. Grieve (Lancashire College).

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Gibbons; 3.15, the Rev. R. F. Wright (vicar of Holy Trinity, Kilburn).

Bloomsbury Baptist Church, Shaftesbury-avenue.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. F. T. Lord.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. M. Scott.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass, U.S.A.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station. Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting Hill-gate. Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting Hill-gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Westherall.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
ACTION TO SET ASIDE A DISENTAILING DEED
BECKWITH v. BECKWITH

(Before MR. JUSTICE EVE*)*

The plaintiff in this action, Major William Malebisse Beckwith, claimed rectification of a disentailing deed which he executed in 1902 by inserting in the uses thereby declared his own name instead of that of his father, Mr. Henry John Beckwith, and alleged that the deed and conveyance to his father constituted an unconscionable bargain to which he was compelled by the pressure of circumstances and the influence of his father to agree. The defendants, who were trustees of the father's will, the sister of the plaintiff and her infant children, who benefited under it, said that the plaintiff had so long acquiesced in the transaction of 1902 that he had lost all equitable right to set it aside, but that if it was set aside the property ought not to be vested in the plaintiff without his bringing considerable benefits conferred on him by his marriage settlement into account.

In 1902 under an existing settlement the Trindon and Fishburn estates, Durham, the capital value of which was then estimated at about £47,000, stood limited to uses under which Mr. Henry John Beckwith was tenant for life and his son, the plaintiff, tenant in tail. The plaintiff's case was that at that time, when he was 25 years of age, he had incurred debts amounting to some £1,650, which he had asked his father to settle for him, and that his father had agreed to do so, but only on the condition that he (the plaintiff) executed a disentailing deed and conveyed the whole of the Trindon and Fishburn estates to his father absolutely.

Mr. Vaisey, K.C., and Mr. E. M. Winterbotham appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Topham, K.C., and Mr. H. O. Danckwerts for the defendants who were trustees; Mr. F. Renfield for the son of the plaintiff; and Mr. J. V. Nesbitt for F. J. L. Bury, a grandson of Mr. H. J. Beckwith.

A CLAUSE IN THE WILL

Mr. VAISEY, in opening the case, read a correspondence extending over many years between the plaintiff and his father. In 1904, he said, the plaintiff married Lady Muriel Gordon-Lennox, daughter of the then Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and on that occasion an annuity of £1,700 during the plaintiff's life, a jointure for his wife, and £12,000 for portions for the children were charged by the plaintiff's father on the estates in question. In 1910 Mr. H. J. Beckwith made his will, and inserted a condition in it that if his son should institute any proceedings to rectify or set aside the deed of 1902 he should forfeit all benefits given to him by his will. In 1923 the testator made a codicil by which he confirmed his will.

The testator died in 1927 at the age of 87, leaving real and personal estate of the total value of about £330,000. The plaintiff did not take any steps during his father's life to have the deed of 1902 set aside, because he knew that if he did so it would seriously prejudice his own and his children's interests under his father's will, and would have aroused much ill-feeling.

The correspondence showed that there was a definite admission by the father that the whole transaction of 1902 was of the most doubtful validity, and vulnerable if the plaintiff took steps to set it aside.

Evidence was given by the plaintiff and Lady Muriel Beckwith in support of the plaintiff's case.

Mr. VAISEY concluded by citing various authorities to show that mere delay in suing did not amount in the circumstances to acquiescence, and that the property settled on the plaintiff on his marriage ought not to be taken to any extent in satisfaction of the plaintiff's rights. The total difference between the values of the property claimed and the property settled on the plaintiff on his marriage was about £34,000.

Mr. TOPHAM said that he did not propose to call any evidence or to go through the correspondence again, because the only difference between the parties on the facts was as to the evidence of the value of the property.

The trustees were not taking up an attitude of hostility to the plaintiff. If his Lordship thought that it was a case where the trustees ought to consider a form of settlement or compromise, they would be quite willing to do so.

The case was then adjourned, and counsel and the parties proceeded to the Judge's private room. On returning, Mr. TOPHAM asked that the case should stand over generally, or at any rate for one week, that his Lordship might consider proposals for a settlement which he could approve on behalf of the infant defendants.

Mr. JUSTICE EVE said that the case would be adjourned, but the consideration of the terms would probably take longer than a week. When it was ready again the case would be heard before him in Chambers.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Waterhouse and Co.; Messrs. May, May, and Deacon, for Messrs. How and Stokes, Shrewsbury; Messrs. Martineau and Reid.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
BOROUGH CORPORATION: LIABILITY FOR ACTS OF POLICE
FISHER v. OLDHAM CORPORATION

(Before MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE*)*

His LORDSHIP reserved judgment in this action by Mr. William Henry Fisher, of 205, High-road, Leyton, London, against Oldham Corporation, Lancashire, for damages for false imprisonment. The case raised the question whether the corporation were responsible for the wrongful acts of the borough police.

The corporation denied that the police in acting as they did were acting on behalf of the corporation, or that the corporation were in law responsible for the wrongful acts of the police.

Mr. Tristram Beresford appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. W. T. Monckton, K.C., for the defendants.

Mr. BERESFORD, in opening the case, said that the matter resolved itself into a question of law, the facts being agreed. Assuming that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages, they were agreed at £125. The real contention of the defendants was that the plaintiff had sued the wrong person: that he had no right to sue the corporation for the wrongful acts of the borough police.

The plaintiff for the past six or seven years had carried on the business of a timber and forage merchant at Plaistow, London. Before that time he had been in contact with the police on a number of occasions for various offences which he had committed. For the past six or seven years he had carried on a perfectly honest business at the address in Plaistow.

That being the state of affairs, somebody in Oldham committed an offence very similar to the type of offence that Fisher in his earlier days had committed.

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—What was the offence?—Obtaining money by false pretences. Here the amount was £150. The idea was that the person who advanced the money went into partnership with the other person and horses were bought and sold at a profit.

In this instance, continued counsel, a man known as Fred Russell had in fact committed that offence, and he obtained £150 from a man in Oldham. Both Russell and Fisher were quite well known to the police. Photographs were shown to various witnesses. In the result instructions were given to the Metropolitan Police to arrest Fisher. That was done on April 25, 1929.

He was taken through the streets to the police station at Plaistow and there detained until the next morning, when he was handed over to Inspector Sharples, of the Oldham police and taken to Oldham. He was put up on two separate identification parades, and as the result of the identification being unsatisfactory no charge was made against him and he was released. He returned to London. It was in respect of that period that he claimed damages.

It seemed fairly clear, said Mr. BERESFORD, that so far as the borough police were concerned it was deemed that they were employed, discharged, and paid by the Watch Committee, who acted in the matter on behalf of the corporation.

Mr. OLIVER.—It is admitted, but with statutory qualifications.

Mr. BERESFORD, continuing, referred to the material sections of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and to Bradford Corporation and Another v. Webster (*36 The Times* L.R., 286; [1920] 2 K.B., 135).

His LORDSHIP said that the case was of the greatest importance. He did not think that there was any case in which a local body had been sued for the acts of the police.

A DISTINCTION

Mr. BERESFORD said that he would venture to draw a distinction between county police and borough police. In a county, the police for the purposes of arrest acted under the Sheriff, and in that sense acted as servants of the Crown. The borough police came within a much smaller compass and, except for administrative purposes, were a force unto themselves and were controlled entirely by the Watch Committee. The borough police were very much in the same position as the railway police (Lambert v. Great Eastern Railway Company) (*35 The Times* L.R., 734; [1909] 2 K.B., 776).

Counsel also referred to Smith v. Martin and the Corporation of Kingston-upon-Hull (*27 The Times* L.R., 165, 468; [1911] 2 K.B., 775), in which a small child was burnt at school. The action was against both the teacher and the corporation, and the latter were held to be liable.

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—A teacher is not invested with the same public duties as a police officer.

Suppose a police officer, continued his Lordship, saw a very serious offence committed and decided to arrest the offender, and the corporation at once passed a resolution that the man should be not arrested, what was the officer to do? If he did not arrest the offender he would be a traitor to his duty and an enemy of the State. Instead of obeying the direction he ought at once to arrest the members of the corporation who passed the resolution, and if he did that he would be doing no more than his duty. The corporation would be committing an act in obstruction of public justice, and would be guilty of a criminal offence. The police officer would be under the duty to go to a magistrate and get a warrant to arrest the whole corporation; if he did not do that it would be a very grave breach of duty.

Continuing his argument, Mr. BERESFORD referred to Glasbrook Brothers, Limited v. Glamorgan County Council and Others (*41 The Times* L.R., 213; [1925] A.C., 270), where it was held that a county council could sue for the services rendered by the police force; and also to Coomber v. Justices of Berkshire ([1883] 9 A.C., 61), which raised the question whether the justices of Berkshire were liable for income-tax in respect of buildings used for the police, among others.

Counsel submitted, in conclusion, that the plaintiff was entitled to succeed because the borough police were the servants of the corporation, acting through their Watch Committee. He asked his Lordship to say that borough police stood in a different position from other police—county or metropolitan—and they were really in the position of railway police, merely acting as special constables for whom the employer was responsible.

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—A very interesting argument.

NO REPORTED CASE

Mr. ROLAND OLIVER said that it must have fallen to be considered by successive generations of the Bar whether an action would lie against a borough or county council in respect of the misdeeds of a member of the borough or county constabulary. No one before, however, had launched such an action. Both he and Mr. Beresford had tried, without success, to find any such case.

Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE.—Mr. Beresford can claim to be a Christopher Columbus in this branch of the law.

The duty, continued counsel, which the constable was purporting to carry out was not the duty of the corporation at all (Coomber v. Justices of Berkshire) (*supra*).

The borough police were appointed by the Watch Committee, and were paid out of rates, with State contributions. They were given their powers direct by statute, and were to obey the orders not of the Watch Committee but of the justices. If it were to be said that the borough police were the servants of the corporation, many of the essential elements of servants appeared to be entirely absent.

He submitted that Stanbury v. Exeter Corporation (*22 The Times* L.R., 3; [1905] 2 K.B., 838) completely covered the present case.

There was nothing inconsistent, continued Mr. Oliver, with the proposition that a person might be the servant of two quite different authorities. He could see no reason why the police-officer should not be the servant of the corporation for some purposes but not for all (Hillyer v. the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital (*25 The Times* L.R., 468, 762; [1909] 2 K.B., 820). He submitted that it could not be said that the officer was the servant of the corporation for the purposes of the administration of the criminal law.

Counsel then referred to a number of Colonial law reports which, he contended, indicated that the guardianship of the public peace was the function of the central Government, and not of a local body. In America the same principle was universally applied.

Mr. BERESFORD replied.

His LORDSHIP reserved judgment.

Solicitors.—Messrs. W. A. S. Hellyar and Co.; Messrs. Sharpe, Pritchard, and Co., for Mr. Joseph James Williams, Oldham.

"THE POLICE JOURNAL"

The *Police Journal* for the April quarter contains articles on the Metropolitan Mounted Police by Mr. E. P. B. Baggalay; the Use of Wireless by the Police, by Mr. F. E. Robinson; and Traffic Control in Edinburgh, by the Chief Traffic Officer. Sir Chartres Biron writes on the "Public and Police." Among the articles dealing with police subjects in other parts of the world are those on Crime and Education in Canada, Crime in the Malay States, and the Criminal Tribes in Northern India. A scientific article by the Government Analyst at Colombo shows the value of the fluorescence test in detecting crimes of various kinds.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL
PALESTINE RIOTS: ARABS' APPEAL IN MURDER CASES
AHMED JABUR KHATIB AND OTHERS v. ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PALESTINE

(Before LORD DUNEDIN, LORD THANKERTON, *and* LORD MACMILLAN*)*

Their LORDSHIPS refused petitions for leave to appeal by a number of Arabs who, following the disturbances in Palestine in August, 1929, were tried on charges of murdering Jews, were found *Guilty*, and were sentenced to death.

Mr. Pritt, K.C., Mr. Horace Douglas, and Mr. N. Alcarius Bey appeared for the petitioners; and Mr. Kenelm Preedy for the Attorney-General of Palestine.

Mr. PRITT said that in some of the cases the Courts in Palestine had utterly ignored the Ottoman Penal Code which they had to apply. The petitioners were charged with "murder with premeditation contrary to Article 170 of the Penal Code and sections 3 and 4 of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, No. 27." By Article 169 premeditated killing

Sporting News

RACING

A GREAT GRAND NATIONAL

SHAUN GOILIN'S VICTORY

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. W. H. Midwood's horse Shaun Goilin, ridden by Cullinan and trained by F. Hartigan, himself once a fine rider across country, won the Grand National at Aintree yesterday, after one of the finest finishes any one could possibly desire to see, by a neck from Melleray's Belle, with Sir Lindsay third a length and a half away. Glangesia was fourth, Ballyhanwood fifth, and Royal Arch II. sixth. No other of the 41 starters completed the course. The winner started second favourite at 100 to 8. Melleray's Belle started at 20 to 1 and Sir Lindsay at 100 to 7. Grakle was favourite at 100 to 12.

It is difficult to write after the race of all the thrills and excitements of that finish, which must become historical in the annals of this great race, but I must begin at the beginning. The conditions for the race were good. The rain of the previous evening had, if possible, improved the going, which was ideal. The light was good for Aintree, if not so good as it was in the year that Shaun Spadah won. There was a large crowd of visitors, who seemed to have come from all the four corners of the world. The stands and the Paddock were crowded, while there appeared to be masses of people down the sides of the course, and especially at the Canal Turn and along the Canal to the bridge.

Before racing was begun it was rumoured that after all Gregalach would not be included in the field, but it was decided to start him. The 41 starters included all horses expected to run. The parade in the Paddock and on the course can be dismissed shortly. As a whole the field were not very inspiring to look at, for among them were a number of horses who did not look in the least the part that they were being called on to play. Gregalach certainly looked well, and considerably better than when I had seen him on Thursday morning. He moved with life and freely in the canter back to the starting-gate. Sir Lindsay looked well and the part, as did Melleray's Belle and Shaun Goilin. Another attractive-looking horse was Gate Book. Grakle looked well, but he has never been a horse of whom I was fond. The field were so well behaved that they were lined up ready to be started before the time of the off. Directly it was time they were sent away in a line. All went over the first two fences, and only one met his fate at the third fence, Gay Dog II. ending up in the Ditch, to which at some time or other many gay dogs come. At this fence Sandy Hook, Gate Book, Glangesia, and Tootenhill were in front. I thought that Gate Book was the first over Becher's, followed by Glangesia and Sandy Hook. Before reaching the Canal Turn Glangesia was up with Gate Book, and after Valentine's, at which among others K.C.B. came down, the most prominent of the runners were Glangesia, Sir Lindsay, Grakle, Shaun Goilin, Merrivale II., and The Monk. At the Open Ditch after Valentine's Gate Book fell, and in doing so appeared to interfere with Gregalach, who was pulled up.

Coming on to the racecourse quite a number of the field were standing up, led by Glangesia, who was followed by Shaun Goilin, Ballyhanwood, Toy Bell, The Monk, Theorem, Sir Lindsay, and Grakle. Some lengths behind was Melleray's Belle. All these horses, and also Harewood, who fell there, and Agden, Merrivale II., and Blennerhasset, were up at the water. Glangesia was still in front going out into the country for the second and last time, followed by Merrivale II., Ballyhanwood, Blennerhasset, and Toy Bell. Sir Lindsay and Grakle were also going well, while Melleray's Belle, who had been some way behind them when going into the country, began to improve.

It may well be that she made up her ground too quickly, for, from being many lengths behind at the fence before Becher's, she was actually in front before Valentine's. The Monk refused at the fence before Becher's, and the field was now becoming smaller, but the excitement greater. Going to the Canal Turn Glangesia was still in front, followed by Melleray's Belle, Shaun Goilin, Sir Lindsay, Ballyhanwood, and Grakle, and all were going well. Before reaching Valentine's Melleray's Belle was in front, and going so well that I thought she would win. Glangesia then began to fall back, and coming on to the racecourse Melleray's Belle was followed very closely by Sir Lindsay and Shaun Goilin, Grakle, after jumping Valentine's badly, made a mistake at the next fence, and finally parted with his rider at the next fence.

Interest now was centred in three horses—Melleray's Belle, Sir Lindsay, and Shaun Goilin. Just before reaching the last fence but one Sir Lindsay headed Melleray's Belle for a moment, but Melleray's Belle landed just first over that fence, and also over the last fence, which Sir Lindsay did not take too well. At that time Shaun Goilin was a length or so behind the other two, and I did not think then that he would win. Once on the flat there began the most titanic struggle any follower of racing has seen for many years, if indeed ever. For a moment it seemed that Sir Lindsay would win, but Melleray's Belle overcame him, and seemed the winner, when Shaun Goilin came again, and, finding an opening in between them, joined in the contest 50 yards from the winning post. No one could say with any certainty which would win, but in the last few yards Shaun Goilin got his nose in front and stayed there to win by a neck, with Sir Lindsay a length and a half away third.

I shall never forget the finish of this race, and all that I can hope is that I may see its like again. All that I have written can convey nothing of the final struggle, all three horses and all three men on them straining every nerve and muscle to win. It remains only to thank them for giving such a thrill as many have never experienced before. I learned after the race that the riders of the first and second each lost an iron at the last fence, at which the rider of the third lost both irons, but then Sir Lindsay made a bad mistake there which cost him the race.

Cullinan as the winning jockey deserves all the praise that he will get, but the riders of the second and third, Mason and Williams—the latter a rider who is too often underrated—also deserve great praise. Further, sympathy should be expressed for Waudby, who was to have ridden the winner, but was taken off at the last moment when Cullinan, who was to have ridden Easter Hero, became free to take the mount. The success of Shaun Goilin was very popular, for not only was the horse well backed, but its owner is a well-known Liverpool man, and is Master of the Cheshire hounds. In his younger days he was a very capable rider and won many races in Shanghai.

The remainder of the afternoon's racing, which was all under Jockey Club Rules, must be dealt with shortly. The afternoon's programme was begun with the Bridgeman Plate, which many people hoped would be won by Lord Derby's Servus, who had won last year, or by the hurdler Clear Cash. Neither was able to win, Servus running the better of the two and finishing third, beaten easily by Roi des Aulnes and Zahrat, the two bottom weights, of whom the former won easily. He used to belong to Lord Westmorland, but has been sold to Sir A. Bailey, in whose colours he ran yesterday. The West Derby Stakes were won by Gold Seal, who used to be known last season as the Dark Blue gelding. It will be remembered that he won a selling race on this course last autumn. He won decisively yesterday, but he has retained his bad habit of running with his head high in the air as if he did not like racing at all. Ray rode him admirably, never using his whip, and keeping him well balanced. Furlough was second and Fifty-50 third. The start for this race was delayed for some time through an accident to G. Richards, who was thrown by Collingwood, a nice-looking colt who had never run before. Richards was kicked in the chest and narrowly escaped from what might have been a nasty accident.

The Bickerstaffe Plate was chosen as the race in which what may well be a very good three-year-old indeed should make his début. This was Pal o' Mine, owned by Sir Ernest Tate and trained by Peacock. This colt, who was bred by Lord Londonderry and sold for 3,000 guineas at Doncaster, is by Captain Cuttle out of Benevente, and bears a close resemblance to his sire's sire, Hurry On. He was not trained last year, and yesterday was far from as fit as he can be made. He ran green in the early stages of the race, and was last to the turn. He then began to understand what was expected of him, and started to move up. Halfway up the Straight his rider asked him to win the race, and there was never after that any doubt as to the result, Pal o' Mine winning with great ease from Edelweiss, with Cebrenus third. It is probable that this is the best three-year-old that there has been in the North for a long time. He is not in the Derby, as his experienced and able trainer did not think that the Epsom course would suit him, but he is in the Two Thousand Guineas and the St. Leger. There is reason to suppose that if a line is taken through Edelweiss Pal o' Mine is certainly as good as, if not better than, Thursday's winner, Caerleon, who is the best of Lord Derby's three-year-olds.

The Hylton Plate was won by I am the Captain from Camacha, who just failed to stay home, with Gareloch third. The afternoon's racing was concluded with the Knowsley Stakes, for which there was only a small field. The fleeting will be concluded this afternoon.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

THURSBY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—I know nothing about the probable starters here, but as I understand that ST. TETRA has been sent from Ireland to run I shall assume that she is expected to win, and therefore make her my selection.

LIVERPOOL HURDLE (2m. 1f.).—If this race had been dealt with by the handicapper after the race for the Imperial Cup at Sandown Park last week WAR MIST would have been given much more weight. He was only just beaten in that race, and is better handicapped here than he was then. He must obviously be my selection. Blue Mist, who I had thought would be the danger, does not run so far as I can learn.

CHAMPION STEEPLECHASE (2m. 7f.).—I do not know whether Sandy Hook, who was going very well when knocked down in the Grand National yesterday, is to be started, but if he were among the field he would have a very good chance, and if he did not fall would in all probability win. He is surely the best of the Grand National failures in the race. Of the fresh horses I like best the chances of Colliery and Sandy Hook, and of these I prefer the Sandown Park, and who also showed here last autumn that he could jump these Aintree fences. I make KAKUSHIN my selection, as it is seldom that this race is won by a horse who has fallen the day before as Sandy Hook has done.

LIVERPOOL FOXHUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE (4m. 856 yards).—Melleray's Belle has already run, and run well, at the meeting, and so is not likely to be asked for another race so soon. If she had been kept for this race she would have won it. BALLASPORT seems the best of the others, and is my selection.

EARL OF SEFTON'S PLATE (1m.).—Filament should run well, while Yellow Oriel, fit from hurdling, must have a good chance. Osiris on his running here last year has a good chance, but I think that the winner will be ROIGREY, who if he can stay a mile should win, and he could probably not be started here if he did not do so. He has a very convenient weight, and if fit and well seems the best-handicapped horse in the race, and is therefore my selection.

MAGHULL PLATE (1¼m.).—I saw ST. LEGER, a newcomer from Lord Derby's stable, working on the course yesterday morning, and he will quite likely win this race.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES

NEW FOREST HUNTS

The annual combined Point-to-Point Races of the New Forest Hunts were held at Neacroft, near Christchurch.

The results were :—

NEW FOREST HUNTS CUP RACE.—Mr. C. E. Tory's MARBLE (Mr. E. Tory), 1; Mr. B. G. Bolleau's BUMBLE BEE (Owner), 2; Mr. R. S. Beckett's THE DUCK (Mr. E. C. Gayton), 3. Eight ran. Won by six lengths; a bad third.

LOCAL FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. W. R. Burr's SECOND STORY (Mr. H. W. Burr), 1; Mr. J. G. Lander's EIGHT LINE (Mr. T. Burgess), 2. Two ran. Won by six lengths.

ADJACENT HUNTS LADIES' RACE.—Miss Diana Bell's RATTLER (Mrs. I. Bell), 1; Lady Jean Mackintosh's CAVALIER (Owner), 2; Lady Mary Grosvenor's SKERRYVOIE (Owner), 3. Nine ran. Won by 10 lengths; the same distance separated second and third.

NOMINATION OPEN RACE.—Mr. H. Knight's STONELAIRG (Major G. H. Phipps-Hornby), 1; Sir W. Mount's SPRINGATE (Mr. R. Mount), 2; Mr. P. C. Tory's MELTON SCARLET (Mr. S. Tory), 3. Four ran. Won by three lengths; a bad third.

ADJACENT HUNTS FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. H. Biles's EDOMITE (Owner), 1; Mr. P. C. Tory's SANCHO (Mr. S. Tory), 2; Mr. R. N. Tory's LADY WAVELET (Mr. T. Burgess), 3. Five ran. Won by two lengths; a bad third.

TETCOTT AND SOUTH TETCOTT

The combined Point-to-Point Races of the Tetcott and South Tetcott Hunts were held at Affaland Moor, near Holsworthy.

The results were :—

ADJACENT HUNTS LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE.—Mr. E. May's TWILIGHT (Mr. A. Woollacott), 1; Mrs. C. T. Nixon's RATION (Mr. A. Slade), 2; Mr. F. B. Archer's PIPESTAY (Owner), 3. Seven ran. Won easily.

OPEN NOMINATION RACE.—Mr. T. P. Lawrey's LADDER (Captain A. C. Heath), 1; Mrs. C. T. Nixon's MR. SNIP (Mr. A. Slade), 2; Mr. F. W. B. Smyth's JUDIENNE (Owner), 3. Three ran. Won easily.

ADJACENT HUNTS PONY RACE.—Mr. G. Bond's THE PONY (Mr. A. Weekes), 1; Mr. W. J. Littleton's FIREFLY (Owner), 2; Mrs. Vinson Thomas's LINDRIDGE STARLIGHT (Mr. G. H. Drew), 3. Nine ran. Won by a length; a bad third.

ADJACENT HUNTS HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.—Mr. Wonnacott's GAMESTER (Mr. J. Blight), 1; Mr. W. T. Kivell's BILL (Mr. R. Kivell), 2; Mr. T. Westaway's TAMAR (Mr. G. Westaway), 3. Six ran. Won by a head; a length separated second and third.

LOCAL FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. J. Wonnacott's THE COLONEL (Mr. R. Kivell), 1; Mr. W. P. Dart's MOLLY (Owner), 2; Mr. R. A. Ashton's BORA (Owner), 3. Two ran. Won easily; two lengths separated second and third.

THE LAUDERDALE

The Lauderdale Hunt Point-to-Point Races were held at Upper Blainslie, over the same course as last year, consisting of 3¼ miles of grassland with 15 jumps.

The results were :—

LAUDERDALE FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. R. K. Dalziel's QUICKSTEP (Owner), 1; Mr. W. H. Hewat's SAMIESTON (Owner), 2; Mr. J. P. Dun's RED GUIDE (Mr. T. R. Lawrie), 3. Seven ran. Won by a distance; a length separated second and third.

ADJACENT HUNTS RACE.—Mr. T. R. Elliot's (Buccleuch) MICK (Mr. J. Elliot), 1; Mr. J. J. Patterson's (Dumfriesshire) JANTY (Owner), 2; Mr. A. Elliot's (Jed Forest) MOONIE (Mr. W. Hogg), 3. Eight ran. Won by a neck; 10 lengths separated second and third.

LAUDERDALE MEMBERS' RACE.—Miss P. Ballie's JESSEA (Mr. H. Trotter), 1; Mr. T. M. Young's BUSHVELD (Mr. R. Scott-Alton), 2; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Mitchell's PATRICK (Mr. R. M. Fanshawe), 3. Eight ran. Won by a distance; the same separated second and third.

EDINBURGH GARRISON COMMAND RACE.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Cheyne's JEM (Mr. P. Curtis), 1; Mr. G. Babington's SILVO (Owner), 2; Mr. R. Fanshawe's BIDDY'S SISTER (Owner), 3. Eight ran. Won by three lengths; a bad third.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS

There is a heavy programme of Point-to-Point Races arranged for to-day, no fewer than nine meetings taking place. These are the Aldenham Harriers, at Friar's Wash, near Harpenden; the Belvoir at Barrowby, near Grantham; the Cleveland, at Easby, near Great Ayton; the Craven Lodge Club; the Essex Union, at Dunton Hall, near East Horndon; the Hampshire, at Norton Farm, Farringdon, near Alton; the Llangibby, at Llanbadoc, near Usk; the Rutland and the Silverton Hunts.

LIVERPOOL PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.)

1.45.—The **THURSBY SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

ST. TETRA (Mr. H. Arnold) 8st. 4lb
STAR OF THE GLEN (Mr. A. Hedman) ..... In Ireland 8 10
JESUS CRASHER (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Renton 8 10
aHACKLA 6, by Vencedor (Mr. B. Jarvis) ..... Blagrave 8 10
BRAYFIELD (Mr. E. C. Nolan) ..... H. Jarvis 8 10
aMENTHOL c, by Irishman (Mr. E. Piget) ..... Bickler 8 10
CHARIOT (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... H. Leader 8 10
MONDAY (Mr. G. C. Poole) ..... Barker 8 10
GAY GIRL c, by St. Louis (Major R. Ratcliffe) ..... Poole 8 10

TOM THUMB (Mrs. D. Rogers) ..... Walter Griggs 8 10
VENTOR (Mr. J. T. Rogers) ..... In Ireland 8 10
TAMMOUR BATTANT (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... In Ireland 8 10
aFLYING FRIAR (Mr. G. Wellesley) ..... V. Smyth 8 10
ANARASIN (Mr. W. F. Egerton) ..... Leach, Jun. 8 10
SLAVE TRADE F., by Sky-rocket (Mr. Walter Griggs) ..... Walter Griggs 8 6
KARELIA F., by The Winter King (Mr. G. W. Hands) ..... Saxby 8 6
HALLELUJAH (Mr. J. W. Harvie) ..... Leach, Jun. 8 6
PHLOX F., by Ellangowan (Captain H. P. Hoh) ..... Barling 8 6
HIVA (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) ..... J. Jarvis 8 6
WITHIN THE MAZE F., by Tortonia (Mr. A.-D. McAlpine) ..... Barthropp 8 6
HARVEST QUEEN (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre 8 6
WEDNESDAY (Mr. G. C. Poole) ..... C. Leader 8 6
CRAVAT (Mrs. D. Rogers) ..... In Ireland 8 6
COPRA (Mr. J. Shepherd) ..... In Ireland 8 6
GINGERBREAD (Mr. W. D. Ward) ..... De Mestre 8 6
JOY TO SEE (Mr. G. Wellesley) ..... F. Hartigan 8 6
MAUNDY THURSDAY F., by Rockstavage (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill 8 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

STAR OF THE GLEN, J. Taylor; HACKLA GELDING, C. Elliott; MENTHOL COLT, J. Leach; SLAVE TRADE FILLY, H. Jellis; KARELIA FILLY, H. Graves; WITHIN THE MAZE FILLY, T. Weston; GINGERBREAD, C. Ray.

2.15.—The **LIVERPOOL HURDLE RACE** (handicap) of 1,500 sovs. (including trophy value 100 sovs.); second to receive 130 sovs., and third 70 sovs. Two miles and one furlong.

	Yrs	st	lb
RUBICON II. (14lb. ex.) (Mr. V. Emanuel)			
PEERTOI (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... Duller	4	12	11
aARCTIC STAR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ..... F. Wootton	5	12	7
DUKE OF FLORENCE (Mr. A. McAlpine) ..... H. Nightingall	6	12	3
aBLANCONA (Mr. S. Sanford) ..... Barthropp	a	11	13
SYRIAN (Mr. J. L. Dugdale) ..... T. E. Leader	a	11	13
MICHAELMAS DAY (Mr. C. Harmsworth) ..... Peacock	a	11	12
FENO (Mr. O. W. Rayner) ..... Poole	a	11	12
RESIDUE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. Warner) ..... East	6	11	10
aBOB STONE (Mr. R. E. Morel) ..... O. Anthony	6	11	10
FAIRBANKS (Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ..... Roberts	a	11	9
IVORY (Mr. C. Livingston) ..... C. Chapman	a	11	8
BLUE MIST (Mr. J. Evans) ..... H. Bowman	4	11	7
aDARK AGES (Mr. M. Field) ..... J. Anthony	4	11	5
FORTHRON (Sir Mc. McAlpine) ..... J. Anthony	6	11	5
GO EASY (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... M. Bell	4	11	5
aWAR MIST (Mr. W. Payne) ..... W. Payne	6	11	5
ALAN (Lady Lindsay) ..... Duller	a	11	4
aSLEEPY LAD (Mr. W. J. Gale) ..... Private	6	10	13
THE BROWN TALISMAN (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... W. J. Gale	5	10	10
WHITE ORB (Mr. W. Barnett) ..... Blair	6	10	9
SWASHBUCKLER (Major J. A. Coats) ..... Coulthwaite	a	10	3
		McGuigan	5	10	3

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FEERTOI, S. Ingham; ARCTIC STAR, F. Rees; DUKE OF FLORENCE, Peliérin; BLANCONA, T. Leader; SYRIAN, D. Williams; WAR MIST, F. Donoghue; DARK AGES, FAWCETT; SLEEPY LAD, F. Fish; THE BROWN TALISMAN, A. Tannock; IVORY, —.

2.45.—The **50TH CHAMPION STEEPLECHASE** of 30 sovs. each, 15 sovs. forfeit, or 5 sovs. only if declared by Jan. 28, with 1,000 sovs. added; second to receive 150 sovs., and third 70 sovs. from the stakes. About two miles, seven furlongs and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
aDASH O' WHITE (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) ..... Stubbs	a	12	0
ORANGE PLUME (Mr. J. B. Balding) ..... G. Balding	a	12	0
aGATE BOOK (Marquis de San Miguel) ..... F. Barrett	a	12	0
BALLYHANWOOD (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	12	0
aTOOTENHILL (Mrs. D. H. Boswall-Preston) ..... Preston	7	12	0
FAVOURITE STAR (Mr. F. A. Clarke) ..... J. Anthony	a	12	0
aTOY BELL (Mr. E. J. Cohen) ..... Powell	a	12	0
GIB (Mr. B. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	a	12	0
ORATION (Mr. M. Evans) ..... Anthony	a	12	0
aCARRACTUS (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..... H. Waldron	a	12	0
TIDE (Mr. H. J. Gresson) ..... T. Rimell	a	12	0
SANDERS (Mrs. Hartigan) ..... In Ireland	a	12	0
SUCCESSANOIR (Mr. H. Henderson) ..... In Ireland	a	12	0
aCOLLIERY BAND (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... Powell	a	12	0
GERYONES (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	6	12	0
EAST AFRICA (Mr. G. C. Lees-Milne) ..... W. Payne	a	12	0
LEWISDON LAD (Mr. R. G. MacMillan) ..... Powell	a	12	0
aGLANGESIA (Mr. R. G. Mellon) ..... I. Anthony	a	12	0
SHAUN GOILIN (Mr. W. H. Midwood) ..... A. Law	a	12	0
MAY KING (Mrs. H. Mond) ..... F. Hartigan	a	12	0
BRAVE CRY (Mr. W. Parsons) ..... Woodland	a	12	0
BROGAR'S END (Lord Queenborough) ..... T. Rimell	a	12	0
aSANDY HOOK (Mr. S. Sanford) ..... G. Bennett	a	12	0
aGOLDEN STREET (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... T. E. Leader	a	12	0
aLUCIDOR (Mr. H. Savill) ..... Martin	a	12	0
KAKUSHIN (Mr. W. M. G. Singer) ..... Savill	a	12	0
aK.C.B. (Mr. V. H. Smith) ..... F. Hartigan	a	12	0
aLUTOI (Mr. H. F. Courage) ..... Withington	a	12	0
HACKDALE (Mrs. Whitehead) ..... S. Bennet	a	12	0
THEMAS (Mr. Holford Harrison) ..... Whitelaw	a	12	0
RUIN (Miss M. L. S. Laidlaw) ..... H. Harrison	5	11	0
		In Ireland	5	11	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DASH O' WHITE, F. Thackray; COLLIERY BAND, W. Lucidor, T. Morgan; LUTOI, T. James; RUIN, —.

3.15.—The **LIVERPOOL FOXHUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE** of 1,000 sovs. (including a trophy value 100 sovs.); second to receive 150 sovs., third 75 sovs., and fourth 25 sovs. from the plate. Grand National Course (about four miles and 856 yards). The rider of the winner will receive a Cup value 25 sovs. A Challenge Cup (value 100 sovs.) will be presented to the owner of the winner by Mrs. F. E. Widger, in memory of her husband, the late Mr. Arthur Widger, M.F.H. The winner to hold the cup until March 1, 1931.

	Yrs	st	lb
IMARI (Captain E. F. Angier) ..... Clayton	a	12	0
VICE ADMIRAL (Mr. O. Birkbeck) ..... Birkbeck	a	12	0
aMILLTOWN II. (Mr. R. A. L. Cohen)	a	12	0
ROCK CRYSTAL (Captain A. L. C. Corry) ..... Stedall	a	12	0
JOKER XII. (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ..... Private	a	12	0
TWENTYFOUR (Mr. H. Davies) ..... Private	a	12	0
CONTENDER (Mr. P. Dunne) ..... H. Payne	a	12	0
aROYAL ARCH II. (Mr. V. Emanuel) ..... Duller	a	12	0
SWIVEL (Mr. D. Faber) ..... Duller	a	12	0
WILDE II. (Mr. W. F. Gresson) ..... Rimell	a	12	0
MALLARD (Mr. J. Harrison) ..... Carr	a	12	0
HATHPATRICK (Mr. J. Johnston) ..... Carr	a	12	0
GALLANT (Mr. J. Leonard) ..... E. Pigott	a	12	0
KIP (Prince Aly Khan) ..... J. Beary	a	12	0
JUSTICE (Sir F. G. Lawson) ..... J. Beary	a	12	0
MERRIVALE II. (Sir W. Lawson) ..... Leach, Jun.	a	12	0
THEOREM (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... Private	a	12	0
AGDEN (Mr. O. G. Moseley) ..... Lindsay	a	12	0
AUDREY (Mr. O. G. Moseley) ..... Moseley	a	12	0
CHARMAINE II. (Mr. E. G. Moseley) ..... Moseley	a	12	0
THE LAIRD OF NEWTON (Mr. R. Patet) ..... H. Hall	a	12	0
BLENNERHASSET (Mr. T. L. Parke) ..... Leader	a	12	0
ROSSMORE'S PRIDE (Captain G. R. D. Shaw) ..... Cockton	a	12	0
RARA AVIS (Mr. Sparrow) ..... Blair	6	12	0
GUNNER L. (Mr. C. Thacker) ..... Sparrow	a	12	0
aBALLASPORT (Colonel H. Wember) ..... E. Payne	a	12	0
aMELLERAY'S BELLE (Mr. Wm. Wilson) ..... I. Anthony	6	12	0
		Easterby	a	12	0
aGLENGARNOCK II. (Mr. F. W. Wise) ..... In Ireland	a	12	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MILLTOWN II., Mr. H. Bennett; ROCK CRYSTAL, —; JOKER XII., Lord Fingall; CONTENDER, —; ROYAL ARCH II., SWIVEL, —; MALLARD, Mr. W. Carr; JUSTICE, Owner; MESSENA II., Mr. G. Elliott; THEOREM, Mr. D. Thomas; AGDEN, Mr. O. Moseley; CHARMAINE II., —; BLENNERHASSET, Mr. W. Dutton; ROSSMORE'S PRIDE, —; BALLASPORT, Mr. R. Hobbs; GLENGARNOCK II., —.

3.55.—The **EARL OF SEFTON'S PLATE** (handicap) of 400 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSEDIRANDA (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	4	12	12
aOSIRIS (Major J. S. Courtauld) ..... B. Jarvis	4	8	12
YELLOW ORIEL (Sir D. Llewellyn) ..... F. Hartigan	4	8	0
aROIGREY (Sir E. Tate) ..... Peacock	7	7	13
aYEARLY F. (Mr. T. Waugh) ..... O. Anthony	5	7	12
aFILAMENT (Lord Durham) ..... Frank Butters	4	7	12
aSPRINT (Major L. B. Holliday) ..... J. Sirett	4	7	7
aBLUE LAD (Sir C. Rethwick) ..... De Mestre	4	7	1
aMONTAIGNE (Mr. R. Sievier) ..... J. Renwick	4	7	0
SILVER LUTE (Mr. J. W. Harvie) ..... Kirk	5	6	13
aFOOTPACE (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... Leach, Jun.	5	6	12
aROSE PETAL (Mrs. Chester Beatty) ..... C. Leader	4	6	7
CHICKWEED (Mr. C. B. O. Bruce) ..... Barthropp	3	6	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SEDIRANDA, F. Winter; OSIRIS, Elliott; YELLOW ORIEL, G. Richards; ROIGREY, W. Nevett; YEARLY, F. Fox; FILAMENT, T. Weston; SPRINT, K. Gethin; MONTAIGNE, T. Lowrey; FOOTMARK, F. Sharpe; ROSE PETAL, R. Fawdon; BLUE LAD, J. Simpson.

4.20.—The **MAGHULL PLATE** of 150 sovs. One mile and six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBARON JOHN (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge) ..... Stubbs	5	9	5
aCONTRABAND (Mr. J. Lidbury) ..... Bickley	5	9	5
MORAL (Colonel C. de Paravicini) ..... Paravicini	5	9	5
aCINTOR LASS (Mrs. C. B. Robinson) ..... Paravicini	5	9	5
WANDA (Colonel B. C. Fairfax) ..... Bazley	5	9	1
aBORODINA (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... Porter	4	9	0
BREE FOX (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... Porter	4	9	0
POUNCE (Lady Warrender) ..... H. A. Brown	4	9	0
aST. LEGER (Lord Derby) ..... Frank Butters	4	9	0
aPUTNEY (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) ..... Templeman	4	9	0
ZORRO GIRS (Duke of Westminster) ..... Templeman	4	9	0
FERRYSIDE (Mr. J. H. Whitney) ..... F. Hartigan	4	9	0
LOVELINESS (Major T. G. N. Bardwell) ..... J. Anthony	4	9	0
aGAY VISTA (Lord Beatty) ..... C. Leader	4	8	10
MERRY POACHER (Mr. D. Crosse) ..... Powell	4	8	10
MAID OF EARLEY (Sir H. Hirst) ..... Powell	4	8	10
aPANCAKE (Captain J. B. Powell) ..... Templeman	4	8	10
CONFIDENCE TRICK (Captain C. F. Elsey)	4	8	10
aVIVACIOUS (Mr. H. R. King) ..... Elsey	3	7	11
TIT FOR TAT (Mr. H. Knight) ..... Leach, Jun.	3	7	4
		Knight	3	7	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BARON JOHN, —; CONTRABAND, —; CLINTON LASS, W. Nevett; BORODINO, J. Collins; ST. LEGER, —; PUTNEY, F. Fox; GAY VISTA, W. Stephenson; VIVACIOUS, G. Baines.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Headquarters will be interested in four of the six events at Liverpool to-day, with only a runner or two in each race.

In the Thursby Selling Plate Basil Jarvis will saddle Hackla gelding and H. Leader will have Menthol colt, and both are considered to hold very good chances. Of the two I prefer HACKLA GELDING.

The Liverpool Hurdle Race has been won by Headquarters on many occasions. This time we shall be represented by Blancona and Sleepy Lad, two well-known public performers, and I doubt whether they have ever been in better condition. They are both expected to give a very good account of themselves, and in selecting BLANCONA I do not think that I shall be far from the winner.

The Earl of Sefton's Plate will bring out a field of well-fancied candidates. Sediranda has done well since passing into Earl's string, and is without doubt a very useful animal. Osiris has done a special preparation with a view to this race, and it is a course that will suit him. Filament will carry the confidence of Stanley House. I saw the trial in which she failed to beat Fraudulent, Edelweiss, Caerleon, and Knight of Lorn, but it was not a bad beating, as there was not much between the first four. That gallop has brought her on several pounds. Montaigne is about the best animal trained by Kirk, and will be very hard to beat, as he has done so well in his preparation. Rose Petal is a four-year-old who is nicely weighted, but I cannot say whether she is fancied. I take FILAMENT to prove to be our best.

In the Maghull Plate St. Leger will represent Lord Derby, and although he is a four-year old it will be his first race. He is a big horse by Gainsborough out of Tranquil. He may not win this race, but he is a horse with great possibilities. VIVACIOUS is very fit and well, and although of the plating class he may win.

LIVERPOOL RESULTS

1.45 (1.47).—The **BRIDGEMAN PLATE** (handicap) of 250 sovs. One mile and five furlongs.

ROI DES AULNES, b h, by The Winter King—Flyaway (Sir A. Bailey), 5 yrs, 9st. 7lb. W. J. Alford 1
ZAHRAT, br m, by China Cock—Rustic Lass (Mrs. L. G. Berwick), aged, 9st. 7lb. ..... A. Smirke 2
SERVUS, b g, by Rochester—Ancilla (Lord Derby), aged, 8st. 13lb. ..... T. Weston 3
Clear Cash (Sir J. Grey), 5 yrs, 9st. ..... F. Fox 0
Gigolo (Captain J. Feilden), 5 yrs, 8st. 2lb. H. Wragg 0
Western Flier (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... A. Tannock 0
Black Minstrel (Mr. T. Rimell), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Philip's Fancy (Mr. F. More O'Ferrall), 4 yrs, 7st. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Archimage (Mr. J. Benson), 4 yrs, 6st. 12lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Dignified (Mr. J. T. Rogers), 5 yrs, 6st. 11lb. (car. 7st.) ..... A. Richardson 0
Putney (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith), 4 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0

(Winner trained by Cottrill, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—7 to 2 agst Clear Cash, 4 to 1 Servus, 5 to 1 Gigolo, 8 to 1 Western Flier, 10 to 1 Roi des Aulnes, 100 to 8 Black Minstrel, 100 to 6 Philip's Fancy, 20 to 1 each of the others.

Won by two lengths; a length separated second and third. Black Minstrel was fourth and Archimage last.

2.15 (2.25).—The **WEST DERBY STAKES** of 5 sovs. each, with 200 sovs. added; for three-year-olds. Six furlongs.

GOLD SEAL, ch g, by Golden Orb—Dark Blue (Sir W. Cooke), 9st. ..... C. Ray 1
FURLOUGH, br c, by Royal Lancer—Farlam (Mr. C. P. Kirk), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Wragg 2
FIFTY-50, b c, by Poltava—Ballymany (Mr. H. Kent), 8st. 11lb. ..... F. Winter 0
Fanatist (Mr. S. B. Joel), 9st. ..... M. Beary 3
Palm Off (Miss H. K. M. Courtauld), 8st. 11lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Friar's Flutter (Mr. A. R. Faulkner), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Leach 0
Landsong (Major A. E. Gould), 8st. 11lb. P. Beasley 0
Rear Admiral (Commander W. Talbot-Ponsonby), 8st. 11lb. ..... H. Beasley 0
Ikhnaton (Lord D'Abernon), 8st. 11lb. W. Stephenson 0
Ann Bridget (Mr. E. A. Wigan), 8st. 7lb. C. Richards 0
Brize (Mrs. A. Jamesi), 8st. 7lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Collingwood (Lord Gl

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

A FINE PERFORMANCE BY CAMBRIDGE

(Race to be rowed on April 12)

(FROM OUR ROWING CORRESPONDENT)

Cambridge, not to be outdone by Oxford, who completed their second full course row in their first week on the tideway on Thursday, also rowed over on their second day at Putney and in an ugly but spirited row achieved a time which certainly makes it look as if they are slightly the faster crew.

In some ways the Cambridge row should most fitly be compared with Oxford's row on Saturday, for it was their first attempt and they were not paced, but it was clearly a row at full pressure and Brocklebank is not a stroke who needs a scratch crew alongside him to help him to ginger up his men. He was obviously out to beat the Oxford time from the way he started off, and he did it with eight seconds to spare. The times at the various points are set out below :—

	OXFORD	CAMBRIDGE
	Saturday.	Thursday	Friday
	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
Craven Steps	2 53	2 43	2 43
Mile Post	4 55	4 42	4 34
Hammersmith Bridge ..	8 36	8 7	7 48
Chiswick Steps	13 16	12 47	12 31
Barnes Bridge	17 8	17 25	17 20
Mortlake	21 8	20 40	20 32

The conditions for the Cambridge row differed considerably from either of the occasions on which Oxford rowed. In their favour it must be reckoned that they rowed on the first spring tide and started about 15 minutes nearer high water than Oxford had done. Furthermore there was a fresh south-westerly breeze blowing, which favoured them from Craven Steps to Hammersmith. But as against this they had a real breeze to row against in Corney Reach, and though the water was never really bad, it was sufficiently popply to put their stroke down some two a minute. It is always difficult to form a judgment on such matters, but I should be inclined to think that the effect of the wind in Corney Reach fully balanced any advantage obtained from the better tide.

The crew got off a minute or two after 12 o'clock and Brocklebank started at 9½, 18, and 34½ in the first minute, the fastest rate seen in a first course for many years. Indeed, the whole row was the most spirited first course one could wish to see. The crew as a whole, however, were short at the finish, and slow in at the beginning, so that the boat was not travelling as fast as it should. Coxswain took the boat very far over to the Surrey side and this may have meant the loss of two or three seconds. In any case, after dropping to 32 in the second minute and 30 in the third they only equalled Oxford's time to Craven Steps, upon which, scratch or no scratch, one expected them to improve.

At the Mile Post some members of the crew looked as if the pace was going to be a bit too hot for them. Brocklebank, as usual, was going easily, but Prideaux at No. 3 and Haig-Thomas at bow were both inclined to get late. At Harrods coxswain got across the tide and stayed across it till the bottom of Chiswick Mall. It is possible this was in order to avoid using his rudder too much and he did use it remarkably little, but his course tempted one to think that criticism of the less experienced Oxford coxswain had been overharsh.

Once round the corner the crew met the full force of the breeze, and their rowing immediately improved. Up till then, while they had lacked nothing in determination, they had been short and badly together, but with the boat moving more slowly and the stroke down to 28 they swung out well against the wind, and the boat travelled particularly well, the more noticeably so as this was the part of the course on which Oxford had not been seen to the best advantage in their rows. Collins was rowing exceptionally well, and that was a great help to Brocklebank. The lowest the stroke ever got to was 26 at the cross-over. Brocklebank then increased it almost imperceptibly to 30 at Barnes, and 32 one minute from the finish. In the last minute the crew completed nearly 34 strokes, although they were distinctly tired.

The time achieved must in the circumstances be regarded as creditable, and yet the form of the crew at the moment does not fully explain its pace. They are not so well together as Oxford are, and they do not paddle so fast a stroke. Oxford can paddle at 28 with as much ease a fortnight before the race as most crews can at the race—but when Cambridge have once settled down they do seem to get more work on as soon as their blades are past the riggers than do their rivals, and this must be the secret of their pace.

In the last week they have made great strides indeed and the change-over of Prideaux and Reeve is the main cause. Reeve may not be another Davies-Cooke, but he does go through the right movements, an essential thing at No. 7, and the movement of him to behind Brocklebank has lengthened his forward swing enormously. But it is rather at No. 6 than at No. 7 that the transference has made itself most felt, for Collins is once more himself, not perhaps his very best self—even now he is tearing out the finish a little—but a very powerful and steadfast supporter of stroke, and above all a man who looks as if he would fit into any crew. Carpmael has improved and, like Reeve, has lengthened out in his swing, and Prideaux, while he must always spoil the look of the crew, is working hard without upsetting the other men, which is all that is really required of a No. 3.

The crew still have room for improvement. Their blade work is not yet in time and they are distinctly unsteady, but they have proved by their row that they have pace and seem just the type of crew to respond best to the polishing work of Mr. Escombe.

Oxford, who will complete their week's work with a row between bridges just after noon to-day, are a very different type of crew. They are much neater and better together and row in better style, but they are yet a little lacking in dash; and depending as they do on their beginning for all their pace they have still to gain that extra quickness which will give it them. They are no longer faster than Cambridge, but with less to learn they are potentially a better crew if they can gain the extra quickness. Whether they do or not depends largely on the rowing of Clive, whose present lack of consistency constitutes a grave obstacle to the consolidation and quickening of the crew as a whole.

The order of rowing and weights were :—

		st	lb
	D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow) ..	11	5
2.	H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity) ..	12	5½
3.	W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity) ..	12	7
4.	P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus) ..	12	6
5.	M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity) ..	13	11
6.	J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity) ..	14	4
7.	A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn) ..	12	1
	T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke) ..	11	10
	R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

The crew will be out to-day at 12 noon.

A LIGHT DAY FOR OXFORD

Oxford reserved their principal work for their afternoon outing yesterday, when they had good conditions. In the morning they were afloat for about 45 minutes, having watched the start of the Cambridge trial from the London R.C. balcony before they got afloat.

Mr. Stanley Garton took the crew downstream and below Hurlingham they ran into some very choppy water. This rather unsettled the crew and there was a good deal of slashing. Martineau was paddling at 26 before reaching the bad water, but he then dropped to 24. No rowing was attempted on the way down-stream, the crew going into the Battersea Reach before turning. On their way up-stream they tried two bursts of 10 strokes of rowing and then paddled back to the Boathouse.

Oxford were afloat for an hour in the afternoon when the wind had become much stronger, making the water in the Putney Reach very choppy. They had the company of the University College (Oxford) eight, and together they paddled to above the Mile Post, Martineau making the rate of striking 26. Continuing, the crews paddled up to the Stork training ship, the rate of striking of the Oxford crew at Hammersmith being 29. Turning at the Stork they paddled down below Hammersmith Bridge and then tried a start with the College crew still with them. Martineau rowed 10 strokes in 15 seconds, and the Oxford crew gained a canvas. Off Harrods, the crews rowed a minute through very rough water. Martineau struck 9½, 18, 35 in the quarter, half, and full minute, but at the end Oxford were only a canvas up on the College crew. Paddling down to the Boathouses the crews rowed another minute and this was a much better piece of work, Oxford being just clear of the College crew at the end of the minute. Martineau having rowed 10, 19, 36. This concluded the work and they paddled back to the Boathouse. They will row a "Bridges" trial this morning.

The order of rowing and weights were :—

		st	lb
	M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow) ..	12	8
2.	E. V. Low (Winchester and University College) ..	12	3
3.	N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College) ..	12	9½
4.	C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	9½
5.	H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	13	4
6.	L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church) ..	13	0
7.	D. F. Tinné (Eton and University College)	12	2
	C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke) ..	10	13
	H. A. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	11

The crew will be out to-day at 12 noon.

HEAD OF THE RIVER CHAMPIONSHIP

A remarkable entry has been received for the Head of the River Championship, which will be rowed for to-day, starting at 4.30 p.m., from Mortlake to Putney, there being 91 crews on the list, of whom 49 will be rowing in "best boats." These are divided into the First (22) and Sandwich (27); the Second and Third Divisions rowing in the heavier "Clinker boats."

For the first time there is an entry from Ireland—Trinity College, Dublin, rowing in the First Division. The crews will be started at intervals of approximately 10 seconds and the time taken to start the 80 crews will be approximately 15 minutes. The result is judged on time, the fastest crew being adjudged Head of the River. So far this honour has been held by the London Rowing Club. The First Division is limited to 25 and so is the Second, the Sandwich Division consisting of crews who have not secured a place in the First Division. The Third Division is unlimited as to number.

The crews and starting order are given below :—

FIRST DIVISION.—Best Boats.—London R.C., Thames R.C., Pembroke Coll. (Camb.), Jesus Coll. (Camb.) I., National Provincial Bank I., University Coll. (Oxford), Jesus College (Camb.) II., (c), Imperial College R.C. I., Quintin B.C. I., London II., Thames II., Auriol R.C. I., Kensington R.C. I., Vesta R.C. I., Thames III., Cavendish R.C., Reading University B.C., Imperial College II., University College (London), Vesta II., Thames IV., (c), Trinity College, Dublin.

SANDWICH DIVISION.—(Best Boats).—Emmanuel Coll. (Camb.) I., Christ's Coll. (Camb.), Wadham Coll. (Oxford) I., Pembroke (Camb.) II., Twickenham R.C. I., Quintin II., Brasenose Coll. (Oxford) I., Magdalen Coll. (Oxford), Kensington Argyll R.C. I., Midland Bank I., Anglian B.C. I., Maidenhead R.C., Harrodian R.C., Polytechnic Schools R.C. I., Lensbury R.C. I., St. Edmund's Hall (Oxford), Molesey B.C., Twickenham II., London III., Albion R.C., Lond. School of Economics, Guy's Hospital I., Auriol II., Kensington II., London V., First Trinity Coll. (Camb.), Wadham Coll. (Oxford) II.

SECOND DIVISION.—(Clinker Boats).—Midland Bank II., Kingston R.C., Anglian II., Thames V., Polytechnic Schools II., Quintin III., Quintin IV., Clarence R., Auriol III., National Provincial Bank III., Mortlake I., Gresham I., Lensbury II., Walton R.C., Quintin V., London IV., Chelsea Polytechnic R.C., National Provincial Bank III., Imperial College III.

THIRD DIVISION.—(Clinker Boats).—Arlington R.C., Kensington III., Quintin VI., Vesta III., Thames VI., Kildare, Clare Coll. (Camb.), Mortlake II., Kensington Argyll II., University Coll. Hospital II., Gresham II., Vesta IV., National Provincial Bank IV.

ATHLETIC FIXTURES

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Inter-County cross-country championship (3.0).

BRIGHTON.—Sussex County 20 miles walking championship (3.0).

CRANWELL.—R.A.F. Cadets v. London Athletic Club.

UXBRIDGE.—London Territorial Army cross-country championship (3.30).

WINCHMORE HILL (CHASE SIDE TAVERN).—Southgate and Wood Green A.A. 10 miles walking championship and 4½ miles open novices' walk (3.15).

BEDFORD TO LUTON.—Luton United H. 20 miles open walk.

WHEATSTONE (BLACK BULL).—St. Mary's (Hornsey) H. four miles club handicap.

WIMBLEDON.—Belgrave H. five miles road handicap.

EDGWARE.—Highgate H. six miles London-Brighton Relay Trial.

PUTNEY.—Ranelagh H. "Baker" Cup race.

ROEHAMPTON (ANGEL).—Ashcombe A.C. three miles handicap.

HERNE HILL.—Dulwich College Sports.

CHARTERHOUSE-SQUARE.—Merchant Taylors' School Sports.

RUGBY.—Rugby School Steeplechase.

CROYDON.—Whitgift School Sports.

EPSOM.—Epsom College Sports.

CHELTENHAM.—Cheltenham College Sports.

BEDFORD.—Bedford School Sports.

EDINBURGH.—Fettes College Sports.

HEREFORD.—Cathedral School, Hereford v. Monmouth School.

TONBRIDGE.—Tonbridge School Sports.

HURSTPIERPOINT.—Hurstpierpoint School Steeplechases.

HARROW.—Harrow School v. Charterhouse School.

MILL HILL.—Mill Hill School Sports.

CATERHAM.—Caterham School Sports.

WIMBLEDON.—King's College School Sports.

CRANLEIGH.—Cranleigh School Sports.

LANCING.—Lancing School Sports.

SHREWSBURY.—Shrewsbury School Sports.

MALVERN.—Malvern College Sports.

ABINGDON, BERKS.—Radley College Sports.

HIGHGATE.—Highgate School Sports.

NORTH FINCHLEY.—Hampstead H. five miles yacht handicap.

NEW BARNET.—Polytechnic H. five miles road handicap.

WANSTEAD.—Essex Beagles 7½ miles walking handicap.

HAYES, KENT.—Blackheath H. five miles handicap.

WOODFORD.—Woodford Green A.C. 10 miles walking championship.

EAST GREENWICH.—Metropas A.S.A. five miles cross-country championship.

DARTFORD.—Kent A.C. three miles race.

SUDBURY HILL.—Lyons' Club five miles novices' walking race.

CAMBERLEY.—Polytechnic H. v. R.M.C. (Sandhurst).

IMBER COURT.—Metropolitan Police five miles cross-country championship.

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RUGBY FOOTBALL TEAMS AND FIXTURES

CLUB MATCHES

BLACKHEATH.—BLACKHEATH v. NEWPORT (3.15).

BLACKHEATH.—J. A. N. Giles, back; Sir T. G. Devitt, A. F. Hamilton-Smythe, H. P. Jacob, and D. E. Morris, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and J. T. Kemp, half-backs; H. A. Brashier, M. S. Bonaventura, J. B. Worley, W. E. Fratten, T. L. Mitchell, W. E. Tucker, G. Marnham, and C. B. Bailey, forwards.

HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH v. NUNEATON (3.15).

LONDON WELSH.—G. Richards, back; R. L. Jones, A. G. Cattell, A. H. Jones, and A. E. Brookes, three-quarter backs; R. D. Lewis and W. C. Powell, half-backs; forwards selected from W. A. V. Thomas, W. Morris, R. V. Howell, E. Martin, T. Baverstock, R. Jones, R. H. Garbett, W. J. C. Richards, and R. Ellis.

RICHMOND.—RICHMOND v. HARLEQUINS (3.15).

RICHMOND.—F. Meanin, back; W. A. H. Chapman, G. G. Aslett (captain), C. P. M. Green and H. D. Bradshaw, three-quarter backs; T. J. N. Barrington and F. M. T. Bumby, half-backs; C. H. Hopwood, P. S. Legg, A. D. Allen, E. M. Bovill, R. L. Wallace, G. C. Proes, F. D. G. O'Dwyer, and E. Gibson, forwards.

HARLEQUINS.—J. C. Hubbard, back; H. C. Pattison, G. C. A. Adams, J. E. Hutton, and P. Hodge, three-quarter backs; H. C. C. Laird and D. F. Phillips, half-backs; P. W. Adams, E. H. Fouraker, A. E. C. Prescott, G. B. Coghlan, M. A. Jackson, H. L. Price, D. H. Duder, and P. W. P. Brook, forwards.

HONOR OAK PARK.—GUY'S HOSPITAL v. RICHMOND (3.15).

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—D. R. Ryan, back; T. G. Robinson, J. E. Giesen, W. G. Morgan, and A. G. Johnson, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lewis and R. J. Kustace, half-backs; J. R. F. Popplewell, R. A. P. Hogbin, C. D. Malone, and D. S. Batcheler, G. F. Lashmore, T. Morgan, L. I. S. Campbell, and J. P. O'Shea, forwards.

FAIRLOP.—OLD BLUES v. LONDON SCOTTISH (3.0).

OLD BLUES.—W. W. Nelson, back; J. G. Jennings, S. H. Wales, J. C. Bennett, and R. A. Jones, three-quarter backs; H. S. Wales and G. N. Hooper, half-backs; J. N. Young, P. S. Osborne, H. H. McCleery, P. G. Wyatt, T. N. Pearce, D. C. V. Roberts, N. K. Payne, and D. S. Macfagan, forwards.

LONDON SCOTTISH.—W. Moore, back; R. M. Findlay, N. C. W. Green, A. M. Young, and N. H. MacMillan, three-quarter backs; E. M. M. Henderson and G. McLaren, half-backs; C. E. McMillough, A. F. McLeod, R. R. F. MacLennan, F. H. Waters, H. A. Aitchison, D. A. Duke, J. C. Miller, and R. S. Walker, forwards.

BEDFORD.—BEDFORD v. O.M.T.'s (3.0)

OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—F. F. Spragg, back; A. N. Newell, G. E. Buncombe, L. Bywater, and R. Turnbull, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dothie, half-backs; R. F. Tebbutt, A. W. Brown, E. F. Andrews, M. Wilkins, M. Vaughan, T. G. Blumson, J. C. Arnold, and P. O. C. Edwards, forwards.

RICHMOND (OLD DEER PARK).—ROSSLYN PARK v. OLD ALLEYNIANS.

ROSSLYN PARK.—J. D. Bradford, back; G. M. Cavendish, F. J. M. Brunt, C. Lauder, and A. C. Whitlock, three-quarter backs; R. C. Arbuthnot and A. K. Woodhouse, half-backs; P. T. Cooper, J. N. Jones, A. C. Lee, F. J. Kendall, R. J. Iliffe, J. S. Lewis, R. G. Forbes-Bassett, and P. G. Eason, forwards.

OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. C. P. Whiteley, back; W. D. Talbot, E. D. Miller, C. H. Osborne, and J. E. Pettifer, three-quarter backs; E. Wood and T. de Asdrae, half-backs; T. L. Foster, A. N. Dixon, W. C. Wiseman, A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, T. E. Priest, F. E. King, and A. Bethell-Jones, forwards.

HEADSTONE LANE.—OLD MILLHILLIANS v. BIRKENHEAD PARK.

OLD MILLHILLIANS.—E. H. Beart, back; G. M. Melgy, W. Hackett, F. W. G. Hume, and A. J. McLennan, three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong and W. H. Sobey, half-backs; W. C. Ramsay, N. T. Thornelor, R. J. Edwards, J. Lapthorn, L. McLennan, E. T. Hancock, E. E. Howard, and C. Howard, forwards.

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—F. C. Cocke, back; H. Springman, F. G. Brabner, J. V. Richardson, and G. S. Wilson, three-quarter backs; G. C. Knowles and O. W. Roberts, half-backs; D. E. Law, W. N. Evans, W. P. Jennings, H. C. Wild, J. A. Ludlow, C. H. Gibson, J. H. F. Edmiston, and G. Buckley, forwards.

RUGBY.—BRIGHTON PARK v. MANCHESTER (3.0)

MANCHESTER.—H. Hurd, back; C. Peel, D. Young-husband, R. H. Latta, H. J. Brodie, and C. Clark, three-quarter backs; F. G. H. Chalk and M. W. Philips, half-backs; F. G. Hope, P. C. Mason, R. W. Collins, G. S. R. Brinkman, J. S. Potter, A. O. Robson, A. C. H. King, and B. W. B. Sharpe (captain), forwards.

ABERAVON.—Aberavon v. Glamorgan Wanderers (3.30).

EXETER.—Exeter v. Devonport United Services (3.15).

LEEDS.—Headingley v. Waterloo (3.0).

LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Gloucester (3.30).

LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Bridgend (3.30).

NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. United Services (Portsmouth) (3.15).

NEATH.—Neath v. Swansea (3.30).

BIRMINGHAM.—Old Edwardians v. Coventry (3.0).

PENARTH.—Penarth v. Cross Keys (3.30).

PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Albion v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital (3.15).

PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Cardiff (4.15).

WESTON.—Weston-super-Mare v. Bath (3.0).

GLASGOW.—West of Scotland v. Glasgow Academicals (3.0).

DERBY.—Derby v. Birmingham.

KINGSTON.—K.C.S. Old Boys v. Lloyds Bank.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Tunbridge Wells v. Tonbridge A.

PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Albion v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

SIDCUP.—Sidcup v. Old Haberdashers.

WINDSOR.—Windsor v. Twickenham.

LINCOLN.—Lincoln v. Westcliff.

MAIDENHEAD.—Thames Valley v. London Scottish A.

PUTNEY VALE.—Old Wimbledonians v. Dorking.

NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham v. Blackwell.

CHISWICK.—St. Thomas's Hospital v. Old Emanuel.

ERITH.—Old Erithians v. British Celanese.

BUSH HILL PARK.—Upper Clapton v. Westcombe Park.

WINDSOR.—Windsor v. Fulham.

CATFORD BRIDGE.—Catford Bridge v. Bank of England.

CANTERBURY.—Canterbury v. R.A.F. (Manston).

ELMER'S END.—Old Croydonians v. Twickenham A.

TAUNTON.—Taunton v. Wasps.

RICHMOND.—London Scottish B v. Sevenoaks.

THAMES DITTON.—Metropolitan Police v. Old Ruttishians.

STREATHAM.—Streatham B v. Old Reigatians.

LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Mossley.

CHATHAM.—R.N. Dock v. Orpington.

NEWCASTLE.—Northern v. Rockcliff.

FINSBURY.—H.A.C. v. United Services, Chatham.

RUGBY.—Rugby v. London Hospital.

READING.—Berkshire Wanderers v. Old Brightonians.

WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Old Leysians v. St. Mary's Hospital.

ORLEANS PARK.—Exiles v. Southend.

WEST WICKHAM.—Park House v. Ilford Wanderers.

BARNET.—Barnet v. Toc H.

BLACKHEATH.—National Bank of India v. National Provincial Bank.

WEMBLEY.—Middlesex Hospital v. Old Elthamians.

BRITISH v. FRENCH ARMY

The following teams will play in the match between the French Army and the British Army at Colombes, Paris, to-morrow :—

FRENCH ARMY.—Magnol (Stade Toulousain), back; Samatan (Agen), S. Bouchet (Stade Francais), Petrissan (Av. Bayonnais), and Finat (C.A.S.G.), three-quarter backs; Lucia (Montauban) and Heilles (U.O.E.C.), half-backs; Chalies (Av. Bayonnais), Branca (Stade Toulousain), Bonnamy (S.A. Bordelais), Monnet, Rodrigot (S.A. Bordelais), Winter (A.S. Strasbourg), Nanur (Stade Toulousain), and Rousquet (T.O.E.C.), forwards.

BRITISHA RMY.—Second Lieutenant E. W. F. de V. Hunt (R.A.), back; Lieutenant G. Peddie (R.A.), Lieutenant Other, Second Lieutenant J. L. Norris (2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment), and Second Lieutenant J. W. Wainwright (R.A.), three-quarter backs; Second Lieutenant C. R. Cole (2nd Battalion The Royal Regiment) and Second Lieutenant C. C. McCreight (R.A.), half-backs; Corporal C. Townend (1st Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment), Lieutenant H. R. G. Withers (R.E.), Lieutenant H. Rew (5th Battalion Royal Tank Corps), Captain C. B. B. Rodham, M.C. (18th R. Garhwal Rifles), Second Lieutenant R. G. S. Hobbs (R.A.), Second Lieutenant D. H. Nott (2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment), Second Lieutenant K. J. McIntyre (5th Battalion Royal Tank Corps), and Lieutenant K. M. Wright (R.A.), forwards.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

With the F.A. Cup competition out of the way for four weeks, as the final round is to be played at Wembley on April 26, interest in Association football is centred in the teams which hold the highest and lowest places in the several divisions of the League.

In the First Division there is no team apparently to challenge the supremacy of Sheffield Wednesday, for they stand at the head with four and five matches in hand over their nearest rivals. In all likelihood they will retain the championship. At the foot matters are far more uncertain. Only five points separate nine teams there, and it may be quite an easy matter for any one of them to make a sudden spurt and by winning two or three games in a row get out of the place where they are threatened with descent to the second division for next season. Everton and Burnley, who have played the most games among these teams, appear for the moment to be in the most serious predicament. Burnley were beaten last Saturday by Grimsby, the most lowly placed team of all, and to-day they are to meet another side who have suddenly realized that they are in danger, Manchester United. Burnley, who have only seven more games to play, have had a poor season and they have shown a steady deterioration since they won the League championship in 1921. Everton have had more ups and downs. Three years ago they were threatened with relegation for the first time since the League was started. A sudden access of new strength saved their skins at the last moment and gave them the championship in the following season, but last year they sank once more into the depths and they have remained there all through this season. It would be a sad day when a club with the traditions of Everton went down to the Second Division of the League, and that feeling may urge the players to a fresh effort to save themselves. Newcastle United, too, have never been out of the First Division since they joined it in 1898, and they were champions three seasons ago. They may follow the example of their neighbours and rivals, Sunderland, and find a winning streak and thus put off the evil day. Released for the moment from Cup anxieties The Arsenal may be able to make their position secure before the final Cup struggle at Wembley. Grimsby and Middlesbrough have not had a good season in the First Division after their promotion. Grimsby have only once been in the First Division before for a short life during the season 1898-99. It is probable that they may suffer somewhat from lack of support in their home town. Middlesbrough have had good and bad seasons. Three years ago they earned promotion, only to be driven back at the end of the following season, and then win their way once more into the highest division a year ago.

There is a tense battle for the two places of honour in the Second Division to which will be accorded the right to places in the first class next season. Oldham Athletic and Blackpool still lead the way. They are due to meet each other twice at Easter and the results of these games may have an important bearing on the final issue. Chelsea are pressing close on their heels, only two points behind and six in advance of the nearest rival. Chelsea have always hovered round the top of the Second League since they went down there six years ago, but they have never been able, even after holding the highest position for most of the season, to make the supreme effort to keep them at the top in the end. This year they did not start with the same run of success as before, and the confidence which may have been gained from their recent victories may be sufficient to aid them to win the coveted promotion for which they sought in vain in recent seasons. In the Third Division Port Vale and Stockport County, Brentford and Plymouth Argyle seem to have the issue between them. There is only promotion for one club in each section. Plymouth have always been near the top and have frequently just failed at the end. The Rangers seem to be assured of the championship of the Scottish League for the eighth time in 10 years. They have a lead of six points and three games in hand and no one is likely to challenge them. The question is whether they can win the cup as well in the same season for the second time. That will be known when they play Partick Thistle at Hampden Park on April 12.

AMATEUR MATCHES

Amateur teams will be concerned in a large number of cup-ties to-day. The first in importance will be the final for the Arthur Dunn Cup between the Old Wykehamists, the holders, and the Old Salopians, to be played at the Crystal Palace. This competition, which was instituted in 1903, has been won most frequently by the Old Carthusians and the Old Malvernians. Last year the Old Wykehamists, who had won in the first year after the War, beat the Old Carthusians by three goals to none. The Old Salopians won three years ago in a high scoring game, in which they beat the Old Malvernians by six goals to three. Both have strong teams this year, and a hard and interesting game may be expected.

The two games in the semi-final round of the A.F.A. Senior Cup will be played again to-day, H.M.S. Excellent, the holders, and the Civil Service meeting at Eastbourne, and Cambridge Town and Hitchin Town at St. Albans. The semi-final round of the London Senior Cup between Ilford, the holders, and Sutton-on-Sea at Barking, and Walthamstow Avenue and the Metropolitan Police at Leyton, will also be played to-day. Dulwich Hamlet, the holders, will meet Kingstonian in the semi-final round of the London Charity Cup. There are many other cup games in various competitions, and the clubs not engaged in them are trying to fulfil their league engagements in view of the approach of the end of the season.

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE CUP

At Aldershot yesterday the 2nd Grenadier Guards beat the 1st Coldstream Guards by two goals to none in the final tie of the Household Brigade Senior Cup competition. The goals were scored during the last five minutes of the game by Guardsmen Dytch and Castels.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

HIGHBURY.—The Arsenal v. Blackburn Rovers (3.30).

BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Villa v. Middlesbrough (3.0).

BOLTON.—Bolton Wanderers v. Leicester City (3.15).

BURNLEY.—Burnley v. Manchester United (3.15).

DERBY.—Derby County v. Huddersfield Town (3.0).

LIVERPOOL.—Everton v. Birmingham (3.15).

LEEDS.—Leeds United v. Liverpool (3.15).

MANCHESTER.—Manchester City v. Sheffield United (3.0).

PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth v. Newcastle United (3.15).

SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield Wednesday v. West Ham United (3.0).

SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland v. Grimsby Town (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BRADFORD.—Bradford City v. Nottingham Forest (3.15).

BRISTOL.—Bristol City v. Tottenham Hotspur (3.15).

CARDIFF.—Cardiff City v. Millwall (3.15).

CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Barnsley (3.15).

HULL.—Hull City v. Blackpool.

NOTTINGHAM.—Notts County v. West Bromwich Albion (3.0).

PRESTON.—Preston North End v. Southampton (3.0).

READING.—Reading v. Bradford (3.15).

STOKE.—Stoke City v. Bury (3.15).

SWANSEA.—Swansea Town v. Oldham Athletic (3.15).

WOLVERHAMPTON.—Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Chelsea (3.15).

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

BOURNEMOUTH.—Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic v. Swindon Town (3.0).

SELHURST PARK.—Crystal Palace v. Watford (3.30).

EXETER.—Exeter City v. Brentford (3.15).

FULHAM.—Fulham v. Torquay United (3.30).

GILLINGHAM.—Gillingham v. Coventry City (3.15).

LUTON.—Luton Town v. Brighton and Hove Albion (3.15).

NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton Town v. Clapton Orient (3.15).

NORWICH.—Norwich City v. Newport County.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—Queen's Park Rangers v. Merthyr Town (3.30).

SOUTHEND.—Southend United v. Bristol Rovers (3.15).

WALSALL.—Walsall v. Plymouth Argyle (3.0).

NORTHERN SECTION

ACCRINGTON.—Accrington Stanley v. Stockport County (3.15).

CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield v. Wrexham (3.15).

DARLINGTON.—Darlington v. New Brighton (3.0).

DONCASTER.—Doncaster Rovers v. Barrow (3.15).

HALIFAX.—Halifax Town v. Nelson (3.15).

HARTLEPOOL.—Hartlepools United v. Port Vale.

LINCOLN.—Lincoln City v. Wigan Borough (3.0).

ROCHDALE.—Rochdale v. Crewe Alexandra (3.15).

ROTHERHAM.—Rotherham United v. Southport (3.15).

SOUTH SHIELDS.—South Shields v. York City (3.15).

TRANMERE ROVERS.—Tranmere Rovers v. Carlisle United (3.15).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

ABERDEEN.—Aberdeen v. Dundee United.

AYR.—Ayr United v. Hamilton Academicals.

GLASDOW.—Celtic v. St. Johnstone.

DUNDEE.—Dundee v. Cowdenbeath.

FALKIRK.—Falkirk v. Kilmarnock.

EDINBURGH.—Heart of Midlothian v. Queen's Park.

GREENOCK.—Morton v. Airdrieonians.

MOTHERWELL.—Motherwell v. Partick Thistle.

GLASGOW.—Rangers v. Clyde.

PAISLEY.—St. Mirren v. Hibernians.

OTHER MATCHES

NEW CROSS.—Royal Navy v. Royal Air Force (3.0).

LIVERPOOL.—Northern Nomads v. Corinthians.

LONDON CHARITY CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

CHAMPION HILL.—Dulwich Hamlet v. Kingstonian (3.30).

LONDON SENIOR CUP

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

LEYTON.—Walthamstow Avenue v. Metropolitan Police (3.30).

BARKING.—Ilford v. Wimbledon (3.30).

(Continued in next colvmn)

HOCKEY

TO-DAY'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH

England and Ireland will meet to-day at Dublin to decide this season's International Championship, each country having gained victories over Scotland and Wales. Last season the same two countries shared the international honours, but Ireland had the better goal average, and in the event of a drawn game to-day, a by no means improbable contingency, England would have the better goal average, as she has not yet had a goal scored against her, whereas two have been scored against Ireland.

Ireland's four successes in the 30 games so far played between the two countries have all been obtained on Irish soil, curiously enough by three goals to two in each case. On this season's form there is very little to choose between the sides. England's advantage, if any, appears to lie in the half-back line, where J. R. Waydelin, E. S. Hoare, and J. D. Fisher are probably a better-balanced three than R. H. Malcolmson, T. H. Ely, and J. Macdonald. At back A. W. Godfrey and S. A. Block will very likely prove steadier than the Irish pair, W. M. Dick and M. O'Donoghue, in a needle match, but the Irish player H. Greenfield is the more experienced of the two goalkeepers. Against Scotland the English forward line gave a very good display, and a repetition of that form should ensure at least two goals against the Irish defence.

Whether the Irish forwards are capable of doing better than this against the hitherto unbeaten English defence is matter for doubt. R. W. Tydd Chapman, their centre forward, is very dangerous near the circle and a rare opportunist, but in E. S. Hoare he will be opposed to a far better half-back than he has yet met. C. W. Cook and W. P. Macdonagh as a wing are quite equal to D. S. Milford and A. D. Ogilvy, but the English right wing—F. W. Carpenter and S. H. Saville—is likely to be more dangerous than the Irish one. Ireland's past experience of Saville is more than likely to result in the defence concentrating upon him and leaving Carpenter fairly free, in which case Carpenter is likely to show them a clean pair of heels.

The game should certainly prove a fine struggle, and much may depend upon a good start, especially to Ireland, but, provided that the English defence does not allow itself to be unduly hustled early in the game, they should be able to withstand the Irish rushes.

The teams will be :—

IRELAND.—H. Greenfield (Lisnagarvey), goal; W. M. Dick (Cliftonville) and M. O'Donoghue (Railway Union), backs; R. H. Malcolmson (Banbridge), T. H. Ely (Army), and J. Macdonald (North Down), half-backs; T. Browner (Railway Union), C. Sully (Railway Union), R. W. Tydd Chapman (Teddington), C. W. Cook (Teddington), and W. P. Macdonagh (Ulster), forwards.

ENGLAND.—J. F. Wolfenden (South), goal; Warrant Officer-Instructor A. Wagstaff (Combined Services) and S. A. Block (East), backs; J. K. Waydelin (Midlands), E. S. Hoare (West), and Captain J. D. Fisher (Combined Services), half-backs; F. W. Carpenter (South), S. H. Saville (East), W. L. Shorting (Midlands, D. S. Milford (West), and A. D. Ogilvy (South), forwards.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH

The teams for to-day's women's match between Wales and Scotland at Gobowen are given below :—

WALES.—Miss N. Jones (North), goal; Miss E. Lawrence (South) and Miss M. Orsman (South), backs; Mrs. Tuphoine (North), Miss B. Y. James (South), and Miss Goodwin (North), half-backs; Miss C. Davies (South), Miss A. Lockley (South), Miss M. Harris (North), Miss N. Davies (North), and Miss E. Roberts (North), forwards.

SCOTLAND.—Mrs. Cleland (East), goal; Miss J. Bryce (North) and Mrs. Pateman (Ulster), backs; Miss J. Hutchison (West), Miss O. Andrews (North), and Miss M. Langmuir (West), half-backs; Miss A. Forrester (North), Miss N. Scott (North), Miss J. Rankine (West), Miss E. Lindsay (East), and Miss M. Morrison (East), forwards.

TO-DAY'S HOCKEY FIXTURES

DUBLIN.—Ireland v. England.

BECKENHAM.—Beckenham v. Mid

Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT

FINANCE OF INSURANCE FUND

MR. CHURCHILL'S ATTACK

HOUSE OF LORDS

FRIDAY, MARCH 28

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter before 12 o'clock.

The Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill was brought up from the Commons and passed through all its stages.

A Royal Commission, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, Earl Stanhope, and Lord Darling, signified the Royal Assent to the Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Act and two other Acts.

Their lordships rose at 10 minutes after 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, MARCH 28

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

The House went into Committee, Mr. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton, Lab.), in the Chair.

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), moved:—

That it is expedient to raise to £50,000,000 the limit on the amount of the advances to be made by the Treasury to the Unemployment Fund under section 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1921, as amended by subsequent enactments, which may be outstanding during the deficiency period.

She said the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1928 limited the amount of borrowing powers to £40,000,000, and this would automatically fall to £30,000,000 on December 31 next unless legislation was passed in the meantime. In June, 1929, when the present Government took office, the Fund was in debt to the extent of £36,870,000, and the balancing point at that date was the figure of 1,000,000 on the live register. At that date the live register stood at 1,132,281. The Exchequer contribution to the Fund was then less than one-third. The transitional period had been continued for another year without provision being made for the necessary finance of that period. By the Act of 1929 the Exchequer contribution was raised. The annual revenue of the Fund was increased by £3,500,000. That was the first thing she had to do to ensure that nothing should happen during the period of the adjournment of the House that would result in her being faced with the position of bankruptcy before the House met again in November. By the Act of 1930 the cost of transitional benefit was placed on the Exchequer alone, and that added to the annual revenue of the Fund a sum of £10,500,000.

The policy of the late Government was to decrease the revenue of the Fund to the extent of £10,000,000 annually. So far as the late Government reduced the expenditure of the Fund by reducing benefits she made them a present of it. She was prepared to take credit for having increased the expenditure by increasing certain benefits. When the last Government left office the revenue and expenditure balanced at 1,000,000, but the Fund could now finance a live register of 1,240,000 applicants. By increasing the revenue of the Fund by £14,000,000 a year and raising the balancing point by 240,000 the finances of the Fund had been substantially strengthened since the present Government took office. As to the present position, the amount borrowed at March 22 was £37,680,000. The payment of six months' interest, about £915,000, was due on March 31. It was clear, therefore, that, assuming the figures did not undergo an abnormal increase, the statutory limit was bound to be reached before Easter. The House would want to know why there had been an abnormal increase in the register that had caused the balancing point to be so unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the indebtedness of the Fund. She had figures only approximations in some respects—which indicated the trend of events. Nothing on the live register before Christmas gave any inkling of the phenomenal rise that had taken place since the turn of the year. Every previous year had shown a steady fall in the first quarter, beginning about the middle of February.

It was an erroneous impression that the phenomenal rise in the figures was due to the operation of administration or the new Act or to both combined. The new Act only came into operation on March 13, and it would take some months to demonstrate the effect on the live register. So far as she could ascertain only 10,000 of the increase could be attributed to administrative changes and 40,000 to the operation of the new Act. Those were purely tentative figures. Speaking last November she had said that she contemplated that at least 80,000 would be brought on to the new register as the result of the changes, but up to the present only about half of that number appeared to have matured. Future weeks might possibly show a further increase in the figures. She hoped that in a fortnight's time she might be able to give, in the form of a White Paper or in some other convenient way, a more careful analysis of the effect of the changes, because it was most necessary to watch the figures.

There had been a tremendous outcry in the Press about thousands of people rushing to the exchanges, and of queues waiting to get on to the register. She had had an illustration taken from a district in the Midlands—the only district where, so far as she could gather at present, the sensationalism occurred. This was in connexion with a group of employment exchanges at Bilston. At Bilston there were 879 applicants—not all in one day—as a direct result of a misrepresentation of the Act in a weekly newspaper. The statement was made which seemed to indicate that all people had to do was to register in order to get their money. Of the 879 applicants at Bilston, 150 had already been dealt with by the court of referees—it must be understood that none of them at present was on benefit—and 146 were disallowed as not being genuine claims. At Willenhall, of 500 applicants, the court had dealt with 100 and disallowed 100. At Tipton, there were 374 applicants, of whom 28 had been dealt with and 26 disallowed. At Dudley, there had been 500 applicants, but the court had not yet sat to hear any of the cases. At Brierley Hill, of 700 applicants 175 had been dealt with and 145 disallowed. At Walsall, of 500 applicants, the court had dealt with 20 and disallowed 20. So that, of the 473 cases already heard, 437 had been disallowed. That was interesting as showing that to a certain extent there was an artificial inflation of the figures at present. They could not assume that that represented the difference between what would be normal and what was undoubtedly abnormal in the figures.

The figures on the live register at present might be divided broadly into 50,000 increase due to administrative and legislative changes and 200,000 which would be the normal increase in connexion with the seasonal increase of the period. That left about 250,000, which must be regarded as abnormal for this time of year. It was that figure, of course, which had to be regarded with the greatest possible concern. In the motor-vehicle and the silk industries the increase in unemployment came to something under 11,000 on the register.

All these figures mounted up, but they did not account for the big increase. Therefore, they were bound to conclude that the phenomenal rise, which they had noticed since about the beginning of February, was due to world causes, which had an immediate effect in this country, and the secret of which was to be found in the headlong fall in commodity prices. In this country the situation had been complicated by the heavy unemployment in the cotton industry.

A DETESTED PRINCIPLE

In the present position there were four courses which she had examined with the minutest care—the reduction of benefits, the increase of contributions, a further grant from the Exchequer, and increased borrowing. The matter of the benefits to be paid had been settled so recently that it was inconceivable that any Minister should ask for a reduction, and in any case she held strongly that whenever they had to consider reductions of benefits it should not be at a time when industries themselves were suffering from a depression such as the present. The whole effect would be to throw on the local authorities an increased burden for the able-bodied unemployed. She would have been quite prepared to ask the House to consider increased contributions, but apart from the fact that it would be premature and that the peak was bound to show a diminution in the near future, there was the outstanding fact that to increase contributions now would handicap industry. She could find no reasonable basis on which she could ask a further grant from the Exchequer.

She had, therefore, been driven to the fourth experiment. She had said last November that the policy of the late Government of extending the margin of borrowing powers was a dishonest course. That was her opinion then and it was her opinion now. She detested the principle of borrowing, but she found herself in circumstances to which she had to bow her head. At least she would receive the support of the Opposition.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—Do I understand that the right hon. lady admits that she still holds the opinion that the course she is recommending to the House is a dishonest one?

Miss BONDFIELD said that she would come to that point. She was quite prepared to take the "lambasting" she expected from the other side, but she could at least claim that her rate of progress was under better control and had a more temporary aspect. She took this course with the greatest reluctance, but she would call attention to the difference in the state of the Fund now as compared with the period she had criticized. A year before the late Government left office the debt was £24,690,000; when they left office it had increased to £36,870,000, and they had taken no steps to increase the revenue of the Fund. On March 15, 1930, the deficit was £37,450,000, an increase during 9½ months of only £508,000. If she had not taken steps last November to put more money into the Fund the deficiency period would have been reached months ago. Further, from the standpoint of the financing of the Fund this Government had done far more to bring the Fund into a satisfactory state. Apart from the exceptional peak of the unemployment period, it would have justified every statement she made last November and corresponded with the actuarial expectations.

With a live register of 1,500,000 the £10,000,000 would last until January, 1931. On the other hand, if the live register remained at 1,600,000 the £10,000,000 would be exhausted by November next. She had taken steps to have the closest scrutiny made of various categories of recipients of the Fund, so that they might be able to present to the House an exact statement of the directions in which the money went. They would not be able, however, to see the effect of this new adjudicating machinery for some months. There was, on the other side, the possibility of the results of the increased activity on the placing side of the exchange work. Those factors would all have their effect, and until the effect was seen it would not be possible to come to the House with further financial or other proposals. With an average live register of 1,240,000, the income and expenditure of the Fund would balance; with an average live register of less than 1,240,000, the Fund would begin to repay its debt; but if over any considerable period the live register exceeded 1,240,000 the relation between revenue and expenditure of the Fund would have to be re-examined, and it might be that steps would have to be taken to increase the contribution.

"PROFOUND MISGIVINGS"

Mr. W. S. MORRISON (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, U.) said that the very frank and somewhat bureaucratic speech to which they had just listened had done nothing to remove the profound misgivings with which they viewed the appearance of this financial resolution. The real meaning of the resolution appeared in the second part of the Minister's speech, when she had to confess that she was resorting, on behalf of the Government, to that practice of borrowing which in the past she had denounced with such bitterness and force. He thought that a Fund of this kind could safely borrow up to a year's income, but that had not been the view of the party opposite. The distresses of this Fund were always put down to the depredations of Mr. Churchill, who was held out as the man who robbed the Insurance Fund; but in reality the right hon. gentleman turned out to be a benevolent and even cherubic gentleman who in times of stress remitted taxation. (Opposition cheers.) In the attitude of the party opposite to the matter of unemployment there was a certain doctrinaire and schoolmasterish frame of mind whose emotions of affection were always more readily aroused by something abstract like a fund than they were by something concrete like a taxpayer. (Laughter.) They always believed that to tax was better than to borrow; they had a delight in taxation for its own sweet sake. Only three months ago the Chancellor of the Exchequer told them that he had scornfully rejected the expediency of borrowing, and that he was not going to rob the Fund but was only going to mulct the taxpayer. But the doubling of the Exchequer contribution had not sufficed. The right hon. gentleman had taxed, and now he must borrow in addition, and must resort to the expedient on which he poured such scorn. The only conclusion to be drawn was that the Government had all along miscalculated the situation. This complete change of financial front was the most alarming aspect of this financial resolution. There was a complete lack of control of the unemployment situation; the Government were borne down by a stampede to the labour exchanges. If the Government were so wrong three months ago that they had had to change their financial attitude so completely, what guarantee was there that the new hopes held out to-day bore the slightest relation to the fact? Among the causes behind which the Government sheltered themselves for their failure to deal with unemployment, or for the increase in the number of unemployed, was the rationalization of industry. A good deal was said about rationalization, but there was no evidence as to how far industry was undergoing that process. In any case, rationalization was going on just as rapidly in 1929 as it was at the present time; and it did not explain the fact that while unemployment fell by 350,000 under the late Government, it rose by 400,000 immediately after the General Election, and had continued with increasing momentum ever since. The whole cause of the present troubles was to be found in the Government's lack of plan, their inability to envisage the situation, the threat of heavy and crushing taxation, the threat of dear coal, the unascertained liability of this Fund—all these were matters which crippled employment as nothing else could. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.) said he was concerned about the absence of any statement as to the number of persons they were to anticipate as a decrease on the unemployment roll owing to the activities of the Government with regard to finding employment for unemployed persons. What the country wanted was a Government which would face the problem of the abnormal element in the unemployment live register, and would set itself strenuously to do everything that could be done to develop the national resources, so that hundreds of thousands of men might be taken off the Unemployment Fund and put on to productive work. The House was entitled to know how many men the Government expected would be placed in employment in the next three months through the activities of the Lord Privy Seal and his colleagues.

Mr. C. WILSON (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab.) said that the responsibility of the House was not only to the unemployed but to the whole nation, and they should consider whether this matter could not be faced in a non-party spirit.

SIR A. POWNALL (Lewisham, E., U.) said that the trouble very largely arose from the lack of confidence in the country as a whole.

"THOUSANDS OF MILES OF ROADS"

Mr. HAYDAY (Nottingham, W., Lab.) said there was no doubt that the rationalization of industry was adding to the numbers of unemployed. Trade union officials could tell of old factories being closed down in the process and of the surrounding community in each case being reduced to poverty. There was a suspicion among trade union officials that many of the discharges which were now taking place were not entirely justified by the depression of industry, but had a political significance. As a remedy for unemployment he would start the construction of thousands of miles of arterial roads, thus providing work for between 250,000 and 300,000 people.

CAPTAIN A. HUDSON (Hackney, N., U.) said this financial resolution was the prelude to another Unemployment Insurance Bill, and the Minister of Labour had led them to expect the likelihood of still another. If that became true, they would be presented with the extraordinary spectacle of four Unemployment Insurance Bills being introduced during the 10 months the Government had been in office. (Hear, hear.) It was that which made them wonder whether the whole basis on which the Government were acting was not wrong. The position which they took up on the resolution was summed up in one sentence in a leading article in *The Times* dealing with the White Paper: "This figure (that was, the £10,000,000) reflects, not only the total failure of the policy of expanding relief works to make any impression on the volume of unemployment, but also the disastrous effects of passing legislation of which the consequences have been refused consideration in the determination of the Socialist Party to convert the benefits of an insurance system into organized public charity." (Hear, hear.) The only solution of the problem presented by the finance of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme was to take away the people who had not contributed and have some completely different scheme for them.

Mr. GRIFFITHS (Middlesbrough, W., L.) said he deplored the necessity of borrowing further and paying people for idleness rather than work, but the immediate problem before the Minister of Labour admitted only of one solution, which, roughly, was that which she had taken.

Mr. DENMAN (Leeds, Central, Lab.) said that if the Labour market was too full the first step was to turn off the tap. If the 14-year-olds were taken off the market it would have a substantial effect on the unemployment figures.

MAJOR MUIRHEAD (Wells, U.) said that in modern life the interdependence of industry and agriculture had its effect on the question of unemployment. When a potential agricultural worker left the country and went into industry he displaced an industrial worker. As a considerable part of the market for British goods was in the agricultural districts of England, the moment a man left the agricultural community for the town that market became reduced to the extent of one person.

The debate was continued by Mr. DICKSON (Lanark, Lab.), Mr. MACQUISTEN (Argyll, U.), and Mr. SANDERS (Battersea, N., Lab.).

MR. CHURCHILL'S CHARGE

THE ETHICS OF BORROWING

Mr. CHURCHILL said the problem of unemployment divided itself into two parts—financial and social. When the late Government came into office in 1924 the income of the Insurance Fund was £50,000,000 a year and possessed borrowing powers up to £30,000,000. The income at the time was sufficient to provide 1,200,000 persons with unemployment benefit without increasing its indebtedness. For the first time for a great many years the figure of unemployment was definitely below 1,000,000, and in the circumstances the Unionist Government considered themselves justified in reducing the contributions to the Fund of employers, workpeople, and the Exchequer. The effect was to diminish the income of the Fund by £8,000,000 or £10,000,000. It was then that the Socialist Party struck its first great blow at the Insurance Fund through the troubles associated with the coal trade and the general strike. The indebtedness of the Fund was increased from £7,000,000 to £20,000,000. On the morrow of that great disaster the late Government reviewed the finances of the Insurance Fund. It was his endeavour as Chancellor of the Exchequer to avoid imposing additional taxation on industry, suffering as it was from the effect of the general strike. Nor did he restore the contributions to the Fund of employers, workers, and the State to the old figures. Broadly speaking, he had long been of opinion that the position of this Fund would not be unsatisfactory if its borrowing powers were extended to a figure equal to at least one year of its annual income.

In the autumn of last year the Chancellor of the Exchequer surveyed the whole of this policy with a censorious eye. The right hon. gentleman declared that the Fund was running into bankruptcy and that that was entirely due to the reliefs which the late Government had granted in the winter of 1925-26. The right hon. gentleman described those reliefs as being a raid on the Fund, and he and his colleagues spoke as if the late Government had robbed the Fund of money which was the property of the unemployed. The absurdity of those statements was, of course, obvious. (Hear, hear.) But the Chancellor of the Exchequer was then master of the situation, and, invoking the highest canons of finance, he brushed aside the idea of increasing the borrowing powers of the Fund. With an air of extreme virtue he increased the Government subvention to the Fund to the extent of £14,000,000, and invented the legend that he was in no way responsible for that addition to the burdens of the taxpayers and that it was solely due to paying off the debts which the late Government had contracted. He had occasion to discuss the matter with the Chancellor of the Exchequer across the floor of the House, but the right hon. gentleman, wrapping himself in his virtue—(laughter)—treated all his arguments with scorn and declared that no increase of borrowing powers could be tolerated. Why, then, did they see him now, less than six months later, proposing to take the very course which he then condemned and increasing the borrowing powers of the Fund up to £50,000,000? (Cheers.) On what grounds of logic could the right hon. gentleman justify the course which he now invited the Committee to take? The income of the Fund was, during the present emergency, clearly insufficient to meet its outgoings. The Fund was running into debt by nearly £1,250,000 a month. According to the right hon. gentleman's own principles, and to other arguments which he had hitherto used, it was his duty to increase the Exchequer contribution until the Fund was placed in a currently solvent condition. But the right hon. gentleman had decided not to do that; he had decided to borrow, and to borrow for the very purpose that, six months ago, he so strenuously denounced. (Hear, hear.) If the Chancellor of the Exchequer was right then he was on his own showing wrong now. If he was wrong now what became of the argument that the 14 millions of additional taxation which had been placed upon the taxpayer was rendered inevitable by the condition of the Unemployment Fund and that he was merely repairing Conservative neglect? The legend which he had been sedulously promulgating in order to prepare for his Budgetary excursions was already shown to be stripped even of the faintest foundation of fact. The Minister of Labour used even stronger language than the Chancellor of the Exchequer. She described increasing the borrowing powers of the Insurance Fund as dishonest. With extraordinary naivety she had said that she still adhered to what she had said and had added a new expression that she was embarking upon a rake's progress. They readily accepted her authority that she only embarked on these courses with great reluctance. (Laughter.) He did not judge her so harshly as she judged herself. He did not think it was dishonest to borrow up to the limits of a year's income for the maintenance of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. This was a financial matter on which two opinions might well exist, but into which no dishonesty entered—certainly not so worthy of that unpleasant word as to profess high principles in order to disparage opponents and then to desert them ignominiously the first moment they became inconvenient.

MR. SNOWDEN'S "PLUMINGS AND BOASTINGS"

He deprecated the addition to the taxpayer's burden imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last year. It was now seen that that addition was not rendered necessary by the state of the Fund. It was only rendered necessary by the desire of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to plume himself on his superior financial virtue and to thank God he was not as other men were. These plumings and boastings had already completely broken down. Why? One million six hundred thousand unemployed was a terrible figure which should cause a double measure of self-reproach to those who less than a year ago confidently asserted that they had in their possession knowledge which would enable them to cure, or at any rate mitigate, the evil of unemployment. (Cheers.) The burden which Ministers had to bear was redoubled by their own action, promises, and assertions, and by the unpitying intolerance with which they had judged the loyal efforts of others. (Cheers.)

He did not charge the Government with responsibility for the great wave of depression which had swept across the world. He would not imitate the bad example set by the right hon. gentleman when in opposition. He knew that the economic forces of the modern world transcended at the present time the power of individuals and individual Governments to foresee or control. The charge he made was that by a wholesale and scandalous relaxation in the conditions of unemployment benefit the Government and demoralized the whole system of unemployment insurance and had vitiated to a frightful and almost to an irreparable extent the finance and, what was still more important, the character of the insurance system. On the one hand they had raised benefits at a most inopportune moment, and on the other they had swept away many of the most important checks and tests which safeguarded the Fund from abuse. The officials of the labour exchanges had been deprived of their proper measure of support by Ministers. In consequence of the debates in that House and the tone and temper of the dominant party they had very largely abandoned their painful task of testing applicants and holding firmly the reins of administration. He must remind the Committee of the law they had passed. In the never-to-be-forgotten words of the Attorney-General, a man could sit and smoke his pipe until an offer of employment was actually brought to him. (Opposition cheers.) Although the offer might be brought to him and directions given to him by the official of the employment exchange to go to a place where he would find a job, the man could not be invited to prove that he had obeyed those directions, and the officials were strictly forbidden either to strike him off or to call on him to prove that he had even endeavoured to carry out their directions. Since the dominant party in the House had proclaimed their desire to increase benefits and further relax the restrictions, the position of Ministers required them to shake a warning finger at any official of the employment exchange who was found to be too zealous in the execution of his duty. The onus was thrown on the official to prove a negative—in the face of the mood and temper of the Labour benches! (Opposition cheers.) Of course, the officials were throwing up the sponge everywhere. (Ministerial cries of "Oh!")

Miss BONDFIELD.—I must defend the officials from a statement of that kind. It is absolutely untrue. (Ministerial cheers, and cries of "Withdraw.")

Mr. CHURCHILL.—I should never think of withdrawing such a statement. (Ministerial cries of "Oh!") I have stated what I believe to be true and I am entirely unmoved by the contradiction. (Cheers.)

The whole spirit of the administration of the Fund, he added had been undermined. Avalanches of new claims were pouring in, the numbers were mounting continually, and the expenses were rising by leaps and bounds. Heavy further increases were in prospect which did not correspond to any proportionate increase in the severity of trade depression or distress. This was only the beginning. The Government had advertised far and wide for claimants for increased uncovenanted doles—because uncovenanted benefit was a dole of infinite duration. They had opened the door to the relief of much genuine distress which he held properly belonged to a reformed Poor Law. They had opened the door to almost limitless exploitation. The eyes of the country were riveted morbidly on the figures of unemployment week by week. The whole character and record of the Government were being discredited by them. Against their better judgment they had thrown down the safeguards and let loose a monstrous embarrassment which would follow them in every step, however long their pilgrimage might be. Even worse was the injury to the unemployment insurance system itself.

All the anomalies and iniquities of the present system were not to be charged to the present Government, but it was hoped that a Labour Government with all the trade union experience at its disposal would have shown itself capable of recasting the problems of insurance in a statesmanlike manner and placing the funds on a sound basis. Instead, they had hopelessly confounded the scientific thrift that had been organized among our people with ordinary indigence and misfortune. They had aggravated every anomaly and justified the prejudice and world-wide contempt for the dole. They had stripped our incomparable insurance of every vestige of dignity and converted it into a vast dole-spreading agency. This disaster to the social institutions of the people far outweighed even the financial misfortunes which it entailed. In a few days the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be laying his heavy and not unwilling hands upon the taxpayers of the country. He would demand further sacrifices from millions of hard-working men and women upon whose ceaseless enterprise and effort the progress and wealth of every modern State depended and without whose loyalty the immense revenues of the State could not be collected. They would know that a substantial and traceable part of the new exactions to be demanded of them were due to the melancholy demoralization of unemployment insurance and of the quartering on it of very large numbers of persons who need not even show that they were genuinely seeking work. (Cheers.)

MR. SNOWDEN'S REPLY

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), who was received with loud Ministerial cheers, said that Mr. Churchill had made a disgraceful and wholly unfounded attack on the officials of the labour exchange. It was scandalous that a man who had been for so many years a Minister of the Crown should have departed from the invariable custom which screened the officials of all Government Departments from Parliamentary criticism. (Ministerial cheers.) So far as the rest of the right hon. gentleman's speech was concerned, there was little or nothing he wanted to say. (Opposition laughter.) The right hon. gentleman had repeated the speech he made on Christmas Eve, and if hon. members opposite were anxious to see his reply, he would recommend them to read the reply he then made. They would find a complete answer and a complete refutation of every statement the right hon. gentleman had repeated that day.

The resolution asked for an increase in the borrowing powers for unemployment insurance. Of the four possible courses which Miss Bondfield had said might be followed, he gathered that the Opposition ruled out the reduction of benefits, the increase of contributions of employers and workpeople, and an increased Exchequer contribution. There remained only the fourth course—an increase in the borrowing powers, which he gathered had the enthusiastic support of Mr. Churchill. It had been said that three months ago he (Mr. Snowden) poured scorn on the idea of borrowing, but actually on that occasion he confined his remarks on borrowing to 20 words. Having pointed out that they had rejected other possible courses he went on to say, "I rejected borrowing for the reason that the floating debt—thanks to the financial policy of the late Government—has been immensely increased. My great object is to reduce it, and not to increase it." That was the only reference he made to the subject of borrowing. That was on December 16 last, and he had pursued that policy since. When he spoke on that occasion the floating debt stood at £839,000,000, and to-day it was £647,000,000. Therefore, he claimed that there was no occasion for him to stand in a white sheet now.

He rejected the increase in the contributions of employers and workmen three months ago because he thought that the burden of unemployment insurance was a very unfair burden. Indeed, when the first Insurance Bill was before the House he was the only man who opposed the employers' contribution, and he had never had any occasion to change his views. The incidence was very heavy, and it acted very unfairly because it was equally a charge on the employer whether he was making a profit or whether he was making a loss. That, however, was by the way. The only thing he had to do that afternoon was to justify this increase in the borrowing powers, and he gathered from the speeches from the other side that there was no objection to the proposal.

He had been charged with taking a special delight in taxation. If it became necessary to impose taxation to make up for the deficiencies which Mr. Churchill had left him, he would not hesitate to impose it, but he could assure the right hon. gentleman—and this, perhaps, might be something of an anticipation of the Budget—that, whatever increase of taxation it might be necessary to make, he would not follow Mr. Churchill's example and put the heaviest burdens on the weakest backs. (Ministerial cheers.) It was no pleasure to the Government to come to the House for these powers; it was a regrettable necessity, but they believed it was the least objectionable of all the courses open to them. He was not going to be so foolish as to prophesy what the immediate future might hold, but he hoped it would not be necessary to come to the House again and carry out the desires of right hon. gentlemen opposite and appeal for further borrowing powers. (Cheers.)

The resolution was agreed to and was reported to the House.

The House stood adjourned shortly after 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis), Land Drainage, Torquay and Paignton Traction, Bristol Corporation (No. 1), East Surrey Water, Metropolitan Railway, Leeds Corporation, Reading Corporation, Rochdale Corporation (No. 1), and Tees Valley Water Bills read first time.

Coventry Corporation, Derby Corporation, and Newport Corporation (No. 1) Bills read second time.

Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill passed through Committee.

Performing Animals (Regulation) Amendment Bill agreed to on Report.

Wakefield Corporation Bill read third time.

Debate on West Indian Sugar Industry.

WEDNESDAY.—Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill read second time.

Faversham Oyster Fishery Company and Selsey Water Bills read third time.

Debate on Territorial Army.

THURSDAY.—Great Western Railway, Milford Haven Urban District Council (Water), London and North Eastern Railway (No. 1), Liverpool Corporation (No. 1), and Chester Water Bills read second time.

Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bill agreed to on Report.

FRIDAY.—Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill passed all stages and received Royal Assent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Bromborough Dock, Falmouth Water, and Shakespeare Birthplace, &c., Trust (Amendment) Bills read second time.

Army Estimates in Committee: Votes for Men, Pay, Works, Buildings, and Lands, Miscellaneous Effective Services, Half-pay, Retired Pay, Widows' Pensions, and other non-effective charges for Officers, Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Kilmainham Hospital, and Civil Superannuation, Compensation, and Gratuities agreed to.

Resolutions granting sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund agreed to in Committee of Ways and Means.

East Surrey Water, Reading Corporation, Rochdale Corporation (No. 1), Bristol Corporation (No. 1), and Metropolitan Railway Bills read third time.

TUESDAY.—Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Act (1921) Amendment Bill withdrawn.

Army and Air Force (Annual), Fire Brigade Pensions, Blended Butter, and Wakefield Corporation Bills read first time.

Supply: Votes for Navy, Army, and Air Force agreed to on Report.

Resolutions granting sums of money out of the Consolidated Fund agreed to on Report and Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill brought in and read first time.

WEDNESDAY.—Tithe Remission Bill read first time.

Consolidated Fund (No. 3) and Glasgow Corporation Bills read second time.

THURSDAY.—Housing (No. 2), Selsey Water, and Faversham Oyster Fishery Company Bills read first time.

Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill read third time.

FRIDAY.—Unemployment Insurance Money Resolution (No. 3) agreed to in Committee.

FINSBURY PARK TUBE EXTENSION

N.E.R. ELECTRIFICATION PROPOSAL

The Bill promoted by the London Electric Underground railway companies to obtain authority to extend the Piccadilly Tube Railway from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters was further considered yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Commons presided over by Mr. W. R. RAYNES.

Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager of the London and North Eastern Railway Company, gave evidence in opposition to the Bill. He said that from the first his company had made no objection to the tube railway being extended to Manor House. That would undoubtedly relieve congestion at Finsbury Park. The further extension of the tube railway must result in very serious diversion of traffic from the North-Eastern Railway. The proposed stations on the southern part of the new line were only a few hundred yards from existing North-Eastern stations. The promoters by their system of combined tramway, omnibus, and tube railway tickets would be able to attract passengers from a wide area. His company was debarred by statute from running omnibuses in this area. He did not deny that the new line would take a very large traffic from the streets, but a considerable portion would be drawn from the North Eastern suburban lines. The traffic which would be subject to direct competition from the new line amounted to £275,000 a year, and he believed that the building of the line would result in a drop of £110,000 in his company's receipts. Since the trunk railway amalgamations the question of electrification had been under constant consideration. There were many difficulties, not the least being the raising of cheaper capital and the earning of sufficient revenue to pay for it. The position was somewhat altered by the Development Act passed last year, and his company had now a scheme for electrifying the Great Northern main line as far as Welwyn and the old Great Northern branch suburban lines. That would cover 60 route miles. The estimated cost was £3,700,000 with an addition of £650,000 for the widening of tunnels. Practically all the money would be spent on works, so it was clearly a scheme which would provide employment; and therefore might receive Government assistance. The scheme was before the directors on Friday last week, and they resolved that the electrification should be undertaken on condition: (a) That an adequate grant was obtained from the Government; and (b) that satisfactory terms could be arranged for terminal accommodation in the City. In his view that scheme would provide adequately for the needs of the district having regard to economic considerations. His company could electrify 60 miles of railway at a cost of £4,350,000, whereas this new line, only 7½ miles long, was estimated to cost £5,650,000.

Cross-examined by SIR LYNDEN MACASSEY, K.C., Sir Ralph Wedgwood said he wished it to be understood that his board agreed to proceed with a scheme of electrification of suburban lines on the conditions he had mentioned.

Are you asking the Committee to reject this Bill on the strength of the probability that your lines will be electrified?—I will make a sporting offer and I say that if the Committee consider it is better to spend money at this stage on the electrification of our lines rather than on your tube we will undertake to carry out electrification on the same terms as you have got.

Have you put your scheme before the Government?—Yes.

Have they agreed to your terms?—No.

Mr. Wrottesley, K.C., addressing the Committee on behalf of the North Eastern Railway Company, said that if the proposed line could be constructed without harming existing interests it might be worth considering, even though it would be unremunerative. He suggested, however, that in present circumstances there were better and more vital and more vitalizing outlets for £5,500,000 of public money.

Mr. RUSSELL WEST, a member of the Committee, said he thought the finance of the scheme was a relevant consideration, and asked if it was suggested that this £5,500,000 would be found by the State?

Mr. Wrottesley said he understood that, although the capital would have to be raised by the company, they would have a subvention from the State as to interest instead of having to pay interest themselves. If the North Eastern Railway Company were given a subvention on the same basis they would electrify their lines. At present information had been refused as to the details of the Government assistance to be given to this scheme.

The CHAIRMAN.—I think the Committee will have to obtain this information before we give a decision.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

UNIONIST INDUSTRIAL POLICY

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER ON SAFEGUARDING

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER, M.P., speaking at Folkestone yesterday, said that no man had done more to create depression in industry than Mr. Snowden, and the Government had failed to fulfil a single promise made at the last election. Mr. Thomas had said unemployment would get worse. It would, as long as the present Government were responsible for the affairs of the country. Not only did the Government refuse any help to industry, but it had also turned its back on any early expansion of Empire trade. The failure of the Government was the measure of opportunity for the Conservative Party.

The Conservative Party could succeed if they had to fight an election to-morrow because they could win on the failure of their opponents; but that was not enough. They must be prepared with a programme which would be equal to the needs of the occasion, a consistent policy based on great principles, with wide vision and capable of immediate application. Conservatives had such a policy and would win on that policy. Their first duty was to help industry. They were not going to be deflected by old catch-words dug up from controversies of 40 and 50 years ago. He had frequently asked what industry had suffered from safeguarding duties, but no one had been able to cite a case. He could tell them of many which had benefited. The Conservative Party claimed in the future a free hand to act in the light of their experience; a free hand to safeguard any industry which needed it; a free hand to use the weapon of tariffs in negotiating with foreign countries. Unless the Leader of the Conservative Party had made that claim clear he would not be fit to lead the party to-day.

The only thing which maintained our export trade to-day was trade within the Empire. It was a growing trade, and if the opportunity were taken it would be far greater. This country had to rationalize its industries, and Imperial rationalization was a great step forward on the road to Imperial economic unity; but no economic partnership in the Empire could be complete unless it embraced the whole production of the Empire. He urged the need for a free discussion at the Imperial Conference which the Conservative Party was prepared to make possible.

MR. AMERY ON LIBERAL-SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

Mr. AMERY, M.P., speaking at Llandrindod Wells last night, said that Mr. Lloyd George had, it seemed, abandoned the spectacular and exciting role of a Parliamentary comet, presumably because the tail kept coming off it and assumed the more humdrum function of an ordinary satellite. His orb was henceforth settled within the Socialist solar system. This was inevitable evolution, and he (Mr. Amery) thought the return to the two-party system was desirable.

OVERCROWDING IN PADDINGTON

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S SUGGESTION

Housing conditions in Paddington are the subject of a report issued to-day by the Westminster Survey Group. The report, which is the work of Mrs. John Barclay and Miss Evelyn Perry, is the result of an investigation of what was at one time known as the Bishop of London's Paddington Estate, the very large district extending from Kilburn Park-road to Hyde Park, and from Shirland-road, Harrow-road, and Porchester-terrace on the west, to Edgware-road on the east. The freehold of this whole area (approximately the eastern half of the Borough of Paddington) is, with the exception of a few streets, now vested in trustees, who hold for certain beneficiaries—including the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—who are entitled to one-third of the ground-rents.

It is explained in a foreword to the report that the great bulk of the victims of overcrowding are herded into one portion of the borough: "In other words, the area of which Clarendon-street is approximately the centre is one of the most discreditable in London. A peculiar feature of Paddington is that in one way or another nearly one-half of its area belongs in trust to one owner—namely, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—the capital value of whose land must have become greatly enhanced with the development of the borough, a portion of whose property is commonly known as the London Bishopric Paddington Estate, although for many years its revenues have had no special connexion with the See of London, but are managed for behoof of the Church of England generally. The transfer of the Bishopric Estate to the Commissioners took place long before the time of the present Bishop.

"All properties of the weekly or monthly tenancy type in the direct possession of the Commissioners are thoroughly well cared for on 'Octavia Hill' lines and very commonly present a striking contrast to their surroundings. The Commissioners have, however, as ground landlords ordinarily do, very largely divested themselves of the full control of an owner."

The foreword adds: "It would appear to be beyond all reasonable doubt that if the Government were to act on the suggestion definitely urged upon it by the Bishop of London in connexion with this Paddington Estate and reinstate ground landlords in some measure of their original powers and accompanying legal and moral responsibilities, it would be rendered easier for the Commissioners to improve their Paddington property."

HARROW-ROAD WARD

Below is an abstract of the report:—

"The 1921 census gives 16.4 per cent. of the families in the borough as living in one room per family, and 21.6 per cent. in two rooms per family—that is 38 per cent. of one and two-roomed homes. Most of this overcrowding is to be found in the Harrow-road Ward and in the Church Ward, where, in spite of the space occupied by the station, the canal, and industrial buildings, there are 125 persons to the acre. For the purpose of this investigation particulars of occupancy were obtained for 109 houses. The houses were in no way specially selected, and there is ground for supposing that worse conditions prevail in parts of the Harrow-road Ward which were not visited.

"The result of the inquiry was that 1,665 people—1,192 adults and 473 children—were found to be living in the 109 houses. If children under 10 are counted as halves, the figure is 1,428, and on this basis the number living more than two to a room (including all rooms except wash-houses) is 697, or 41.8 per cent. of the people visited. In Clarendon-street 36 houses, with 304 rooms, were visited, and the population density was found to be 1.9 persons per room. This is probably a very fair sample of the whole street. In Darlington-terrace, where a large proportion of furnished lettings were found, there were 2.5 persons per room in the houses visited."

In examining these figures, the report insists, the following facts must be taken into account:—(1) That there are no bathrooms nor separate kitchens (that is, practically every room is a bedroom and a living room for all purposes); and (2) that frequently a man or woman living alone occupies one room. This means that the majority of families have miserably inadequate accommodation.

The report, after giving in detail some instances of severe overcrowding, continues:—

"The basements of the houses were found to be fully occupied. Conditions of dilapidation and overcrowding which make the better rooms wretched are intensified where the atmosphere is both damp and stale, and where there is very little daylight. Generally, the poorest and largest families are driven into the basements because the rents are less (from 5s. 6d. to 7s. instead of 8s. to 12s. frequently charged for upper floors), and because landlords consider that children do less harm to the property if they are confined to the kitchens.

"R

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SYMPHONY CONCERT

The principal item in to-night's London Regional programme is a recital by Mr. John Coates and Mr. Arthur Catterall, who will include in their programme old English songs and a group of songs by Schubert, Delius's Legend, Mozart's Adagio in E, and Tchaikovsky's Scherzo. Later in the evening there will be given a concert by the Midland Regional Augmented Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Joseph Lewis, with Mr. Dennis Noble and Mr. Leslie England as the soloists. Special pieces in the concert are Glazounoff's "Solemn Overture" and Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in E flat ("The Emperor").

To-morrow night Sir Henry Wood will conduct an orchestral concert, with Mr. Arthur Catterall as solo violin. His programme will consist of Beethoven's Overture "Egmont," Sibelius's Concerto in D minor for Violin and Orchestra, and Mozart's Variations from Serenade for Wind Instruments. The next Bach Church Cantata in the series is "How brightly shines the Morning Star." It will be conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson and relayed from Guildhall School of Music. The principal soloists will be Miss Mavis Bennett, Mr. Edward Reach, and Mr. Stanley Riley.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, March 29, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.) ; 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Saving the Countryside, 5—A Survey of the Field, by Mr. J. C. Squire. **1-2** :—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.30** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, from Cardiff. **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children : The Story of Persephone, written as a play for broadcasting by L. Du Garde Peach, with incidental music by the Gershom Parkington Quintet. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—Weather ; News ; Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Bach's English Suites, played by Victor Bely-Hutchinson (pianoforte). **7** :—Holidays at Home and Abroad—Walking Abroad, by Mr. Robin Hey. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—The Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell ; Suzanne Bertin (soprano) ; Ernest Lush (pianoforte). **9** :—Weather ; News ; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.25** :—Great Hoaxes, 2—The Orphan of Europe, by Mr. Douglas Jerrold. **9.40** :—Diversions No. 3, including Albert Sander (violin solos), from the Park Lane Hotel, supported by the B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **11-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet ; Helen Alston (soprano) ; Eric Cross (tenor). **5.15** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather ; News ; Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Bach's English Suites, played by Victor Bely-Hutchinson (pianoforte). **7** :—J. H. Squire Celeste Octet. **7.30** :—John Coates (tenor) ; Arthur Catterall (violin). **8.30** :—Reading from 18th Century Prose. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—Midland Regional programme. **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30-11** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The Metropolitan Works Band, conducted by J. Perrin ; Percy Thompson (baritone) ; Mason and Armes (entertainers with a piano) ; D. Stokes (euphonium solo). **5.15** :—Children : A Further Snooky Adventure, by Phyllis Richardson. Selected Part Songs, by The Midland Regional Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis. The Rainbow Cloak, a Story by Elizabeth Halford. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather ; News. **6.40** :—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Orchestra : Norris Stanley (violin), from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **7.30** :—London Regional programme. **9** :—Midland News. **9.5** :—The Midland Regional Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Dennis Noble (baritone) ; Leslie England (pianoforte). **10.15** :—Weather ; News. **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN.—995kc. (301.5m.).

10.15-11 :—As Daily Service. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** :—National programme. **7.30** :—See Edinburgh. **7.50** :—See Glasgow. **8.15** :—The Inverness Ladies' Choir, conducted by Jessie Gordon ; Catherine Robertson (soprano) ; Rhoda McLeod (contralto) ; Francis Logan (violin), relayed from the Town Hall, Inverness. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST—(1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10. 0 a.m. :—The Daily Servi e. **3.30** :—Band, from the Plaza, Belfast. **4.30** :—The Radio Quartet. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7.** :—Next Week's Music, by Mr. E. Godfrey Brown.

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7.15 :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.25** :—Music. **7.30** :—The Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown ; Helen Henschel (soprano) ; Geoffrey Garrod (tenor). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Regional News and Sports Bulletin. **9.25-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH—(1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—Gramophone Re ital. **3.30** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF—(968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.30** :—The National Orchestra of Wales, Leader, Louis Levitus, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite ; William Parsons (baritone). **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Tortical Sport, by Mr. L. E. Williams. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7.20** :—National programme. **7.30** :—Little Suppers in Soho, 2—Sour Graces, a sketch by John Palmer. **7.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales, Leader, Louis Levitus, conducted by Warwick Braithwaite ; Tudor Davies (tenor), Lorys Levitus (solo violin). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **7.10** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Library Talk. **7.45** :—Irish Lesson. **8** :—Concert : The Augmented Station Orchestra : Song Selections ; Florence Howley (contralto) : Ballads Old and New ; the Station Orchestra : Ballad Opera Selection, A. J. O'Farrell (baritone) : Operatic Ballads. **8.50** :—Lecture Recital ; May Fogarty (violinist) and Marion Joyce (soprano) ; Vocal and Instrumental Recital ; Mary O'Hea and Company in a Sketch ; the Augmented Station Orchestra. **10.30** :—Time, News and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** :—See Glasgow. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—The Minstrel Spirit in the Interpretation of Poetry, by Mrs. Tobias Matthay. From Edinburgh. **7.30** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—The Clydebank Burgh Band, conducted by J. D. Scoins ; Ian MacPherson (baritone) ; George Macdonald (cornet) ; P. French (tr mbone). **4.45** :—Orchestra. **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—An eye-witness account of the Shinty (Celtic Cup) final, Oban v. Mid-Argyll, by Mr. A. M. MacLeod. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Edinburgh. **7.30** :—My Bonnie Jean, a Folk-Story, in four episodes, based on Lady Ann Lindsay's song Auld Robin Gray, written and produced by Andrew P. Wilson, music by the Octet. **8.15** :—See Aberdeen. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—The North rn wireless Orchestra ; Horace Senior (tenor). **3.30** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Martin Shaw (violoncello) ; Frank Taylor (tenor). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Are You Going Away for Easter ? by Mr. J. Marclark Hollis. **7.20** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra ; Nita Barrie (soprano) ; Arthur Holland (baritone). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Extracts from Minutes of Naval Information ; Local News. **9.20** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Cardiff. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—A Day in the Life of a West Coast Water Bailiff, by Mr. George M. Lloyd. **7.20** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Cardiff. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ 1 (349m.), 8kw.—i :—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations ; Trio Music and News. **8.30** :—Elementary German Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, Exchange Quotations, and Market Prices. **9.5** :—Orchestral Music. **10** :—News and Barcelona Exhibition Notes. **10.5** :—Programme from Madrid.

BELGRADE (429m., 2.5kw. :—Orchestral Concert. **6.30 Talk.** :—Cabaret Programme. **9** :—Time Signal and News. **9.15** :—Il Serallio—Wireless Comedy in One Act. **9.45** :—Orchestral Music.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m., 2kw.—Zeesen, 4kw.—Hamburg, 4.30 :—Talks. **5.40** :—Elementary French Lesson **7** :—Programme from Munich, followed by Time, News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m., 4kw.—5.25 :—Gramophone Entertainment. **5.40** :—See Königswusterhausen. **6.10** :—Talk. **6.40** :—Topical Programme. **7** :—Programme of Selections from Operettas in the Original, Tänzerische Suite in Five Movements for full Orchestra (Künneke). After the Concert, Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Dance Music from the Hotel Esplanade.

BERNE (403m., 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Minna Magdalena—Grotesque (Kurt Gerlach). **7.30** :—Soprano and Bass Duets from Operas. **9** :—News and Weather. **9.15** :—Orchestral Selections. **9.45** :—Dance Music.

BRATISLAVA (279m., 12.5kw.—6 :—See Prague. **6.5** :—Popular Orchestral Concert. **7** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—Programme Announcements. **10** :—See Prague.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m., 6.5 :—Orchestral Concert. **8.55** :—Weather. **7** :—See Leipzig. **9** :—News. **9.30** :—Dance Music.

BRNN (342m., 2.4kw.—6.5 :—See Prague. **7** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review. **10** :—See Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Gramophone Concert. **5.45** :—Elementary English Lesson. **6.10** :—Advanced English Lesson. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—Stock Exchange Quotations and Financial Notes. **8.30** :—Gala Concert.—Overture, Le Capitaine Henriot (Gevaert) ; Concerto for Violin (Vieuxtemps) ; Selections from Martha (Flotow) ; Sonata for Violin (Ysaye) ; Selections for Choir and Orchestra, Fraternité (Van Oost), under the direction of the Composer. In the interval at **9** :—Topical Talk and Announcements. **10.15** :—News and Announcements in Esperanto.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—6.30 :—Robert and Marianne, Play in Three Acts (Paul Gerald), followed by Concert by the Burn Tsizane Orchestra from the Café Emke. **9.30** :—Gramophone Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m., 7kw.—5.50 :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—The History of Danish Literature and Music : Danish Music from Fourth and his Time. Concert of Choral and String Music. **8.30** :—News. **8.45** :—Concert of Light Music. Reading in the Interval. **10** :—Dance Music. **11** :—In the interval Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (513m., 1kw.—6.25 :—Talk. **6.58** :—Programme Time from Warsaw. **11** :—Bugle Call from the Tower of St. Mary's Church.

FRANKFURT (390m., 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.).—6 :—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.30** :—See Stuttgart. In the interval at **9.30** :—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m., 3kw., and BREMEN (319m., FLENSBURG (210m., HANOVER (560m., KIEL (246m.).—3.30 :—Chamber Music. **4.30** :—Concert of Operetta Overtures.—Liebe schafft Rat (Fétis) ; Bellini-Lutz (Lucia) ; La Perspective de Trébizonde (Offenbach) ; Der Bettelstudent (Millöcker) ; A Carnival in Rome (Joh. Strauss) ; Poet and Peasant (Suppé). **5.15** :—Variety Programme. **6** :—Recital of Soldier Songs. **7.30** :—Weather. **7** :—Ballet Music of Three Generations : Vocal and Orchestral Programme of Dance Music, in three Parts. **10** :—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices, followed by Dance Music, relayed from the Trocadero.

HILVERSUM (1,875m., 6.5kw.—9.40 a.m. :—Time and Talk. **10** :—Service. **11.40** :—Police Announcements. **11.35** :—Orchestral Concert. **1.40** :—Talk. **2.25** :—Concert by the Station Octet, conducted by Louis Schmidt ; Overture, Il Sacanio in Alba (Mozart) ; Little Concert Suite (Coleridge-Taylor) ; Gavotte (Sindling) ; Violin Solos ; (a) Au crépuscule (Moszkovsky) ; (b) Russian Dance (Moszkovsky) ; Selection from Countess Maritza (Kalman) ; Hoch und Deutschmeister Marsch (Ertl). **4.10** :—Talk on Sports. **4.40** :—Talk. **5.10** :—German Language Lesson. **5.40** :—Time Signal. **5.41** :—Orchestral Concert ; Overture, Orpheus in the Underworld (Offenbach-Binder) ; Waltz, Moonlight on the Alster (Fetras) ; Rinsing der Rosenkönigin (Rhode) ; Accordion Music ; Selection from Cavalleria rusticana (Mascagni). **7.25** :—Police Announcements. **7.40** :—Gramophone Records of Opera Music : Selections from I Pagliacci (Leoncavallo), Tannhäuser (Wagner), Madam Butterfly (Puccini), La Tosca (Puccini), and The Barber of Seville (Rossini), followed by Variety Programme, Xylophone and Banjo Selections, Orchestral Dance Music, Press Review, and Talk.

HUIZEN (296m., 8kw. After 12.40 p.m. only 1,071m.—7.55 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Religious Programme. **11.55** :—Gramophone Records. **12.40** :—Concert of Light Music. **1.40** :—Children's Hour : Lesson in Esperanto. **4.10** :—English Language Lesson. **4.40** :—Gramophone Records. **5.40** :—Talk on Sports. **5.55** :—Gramophone Records. **6.20** :—Weekly Press Review. **6.40** :—Gramophone Records. **6.50** :—Talks. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.41** :—Caruso Gramophone Records. **8.10** :—Orchestral Concert : Overture, The Gulls of Bagdad (Boieldieu) ; Selection from Carmen (Bizet) ; Canzonetta, from the Violin Concerto (Tchaikovsky) ; Chanson Louis XIII, and Pavane (Pierné) ; Rapsodie on Russian Songs. **9.10** :—Press Review. **9.20** :—Hawaiian Guitar Recital. **9.50** :—Orchestral Concert ; Silver Clouds (Ketelbey) ; Mattinata (Leoncavallo) ; Ballet Music from Faust (Gounod) ; Villa Song from The Merry Widow (Lehar) ; Entr'acte Gavotte (Gillet) ; Tres jolie (Waldteufel). **10.50** :—Hawaiian Guitar Recital. **11.10** :—Gramophone Records.

LAHTI (1,500m., 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.).—6 :—Orchestral Selections. **6.40** :—Popular Songs. **7**—Pianoforte Recital. **7.20** :—Orchestral Concert ; Waltz, Sommarkvall (Merikanto) ; Kukurin valssi (Tanner). **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m., COLOGNE (227m., MUNSTER (244m.).—5.40 :—Talk. **6** :—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Talk for Workers. **6.35** :—Talk. **7** :—Variety Programme, followed by News, Sports Notes, Concert, and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m., 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30 :—Concert by the Leipzig Symphony Orchestra ; Overture, The Corsair (Berlioz) ; Hungarian Dances, Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 10 (Brahms) ; Suite for String Orchestra (Scharwenka) ; Music from the Fairy Opera, Christelbein (Pfitzner) ; Slavonic Rhapsody in A flat major (Dvorak) ; The Emperor Waltz (Joh. Strauss). **5** :—Technical Talk. **5.30** :—Weather and Time Signal. **6** :—Technical Talk. **6.30** :—Bandonion Concert. **7** :—Bernhard Wildenhain in a Humorous Programme of Poetry, by Mrs. Tobias Matthay, from Edinburgh. **7.30** :—National programme. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

LYONS (Radio Lyon) (266m., 1.5kw.—12 (noon).—6.45 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **11** :—Talk. **12.30** :—Talks. **1** :—Children. **3** :—See Stuttgart. **4.30** :—Talk. **5** :—Educational Talk. **5.40** :—Programme arranged by the Frankfurter Zeitung. **6.10** :—Sports Notes. **6.30** :—Secular Cantatas for Choir, Soloists and Orchestra (Joh. Seb. Bach), relayed from the Saalbau : (a) Die Wahl des Herkules ; (b) Der Kampf zwischen Phœbus und Pan. **8.15** :—The Trial of Socrates—Wireless Play in four acts (Hans Kyser). **9.45** :—News. **10** :—Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—6.10 :—Chimes. Time and Concert—Pasodoble, La Alegria del Kursaal (Muñoz Santos) ; Potpourri of Russian Songs (Petroff) ; Selection from La Revoltosa (Chapi) ; Song without Words (Lotti) ; Gavotte (Bach) ; Capricho catalan (Albeniz) ; Chansonette from the Romantic Concerto (Goddard) ; Selection from Madame Butterfly (Puccini) ; Nocturnal from Samson and Delilah (Saint-Saëns). **7** :—Chimes and Dance Music. **10** :—Chimes, Time and Concert from the Hotel Nacional. **12 midnight** :—Chimes and Dance Music.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m., 7kw.—9.15 a.m. :—News. **9.30** :—Reading. **9.45** :—Concert of Sacred Music. **11.30** :—Chamber Concert. **3** :—Humorous Programme. **3.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **3.45** :—Concert of Variety Music. **4.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **5** :—Sports Notes. **5.15** :—Concert of Light Music. **7** :—Government Report, Weather News and Film Review. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Programme from Turin. In the interval, Talk, and at **9.45** :—News.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (270m., NUREMBERG (239m.).—6.40 :—Organ Recital. **7.10** :—Labour Market Report. **8.30** :—Programme for Young People. **8.50** :—Time Signal. **9** :—Programme for Young People. **8.50** :—Time Signal. **9** :—Programme for Young People. **8.50** :—Time Signal. **9

THE "M.A.B."

TRANSFER OF GREAT SERVICE

LAST MEETING TO-DAY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

When the Metropolitan Asylums Board was founded in 1867 its principal objects were to undertake and centralize the work of coping with infectious diseases and to care for certain types of mentally defective persons. There were at that time 30 boards of guardians in London, and probably as many ideas of how to do their work. The Poor Law Board, fore-runner of the Local Government Board and Ministry of Health, obtained powers by the Metropolitan Poor Law Act, 1867, to place the duties in the hands of a body of 60 members. The work grew so rapidly that in 1900 the clerical staff was placed in specially built premises on Victoria Embankment.

The Board had not been long in operation when a formidable outbreak of smallpox proved the value of the new organization to London. The two permanent hospitals for infectious cases, each containing 200 beds, soon became inadequate, and at Hampstead, Homerton, and Stockwell additional accommodation on a large scale had to be provided, and later building took place in Fulham and elsewhere. Hospital ships were acquired, among them the Castalia, a vessel originally used on the Dover-Calais route, about which correspondence recently took place in *The Times*. Joyce Green Hospital, with 940 beds, and an additional 1,100 beds elsewhere, were brought into use for smallpox cases between 1900 and 1903, and extensive provision was made at Carshalton and other places for convalescent fever patients. The smallpox epidemic in 1901-02 claimed 1,628 lives and cost £600,000 in the erection of hospitals and in maintenance of patients. The immunity from the disease of the Board's staff in contact with smallpox has been remarkable. At the outbreak of the epidemic of 1901-02 there was a record for the period since 1884 of 17,900 smallpox cases dealt with by a staff of 2,198 persons, among whom there was no single instance of the disease being contracted where there had been successful re-vaccination.

VARIED OPERATIONS

The authority, which will be absorbed in the London County Council next Tuesday, pursuant to the Local Government Act, 1929, has served London well, and it ranks among the most economically administered of public services. Its multifarious activities are chiefly known through the ambulance service and what are popularly called the "fever hospitals." But the M.A.B., as everyone knows it, has done much more than that work. It has been the central authority in London, providing and maintaining hospitals and institutions for infectious diseases; mental defectives and epileptics; boys for training for sea service; children suffering from contagious diseases and those requiring special treatment in general hospitals and convalescent homes; tuberculosis; and the homeless poor. It provides ambulance and transport services for patients, staff, and supplies.

In the infectious hospitals facilities for the instruction of medical students and of candidates for the diploma of public health and for post-graduate courses are given. Laboratories for research work have been provided, as well as for the manufacture of diphtheria antitoxin.

The mentally defective, classified from the highest grade of improvable patient to the senile dements and the lowest grade of imbecile child, are housed and maintained in training colonies and hospitals.

The training ship Exmouth prepares boys for the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy.

Children of special classes, for example, those suffering from ringworm and ophthalmia, and those requiring general hospital and convalescent home treatment, are provided for in town and country institutions. Provision for tuberculosis includes sanatoria in the country and at the seaside for early cases, with hospitals for surgical cases and advanced cases.

The Board's work has involved provision for a daily population of 30,000 people.

In 1911 the control and management of London casual wards were handed over to the Board. That work has been performed in an enlightened spirit, which has done much to reduce the number of the homeless poor and to help all the cases that were really capable of help.

Of the ambulance service it may be remarked that the Board is the largest user of civil ambulances in the world.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The finance of the M.A.B. is explained in detail in an illustrated summary of the Board's operations and history, to be presented to-day at the final meeting. Its net expenditure for 1928-29 was less than 8s. 6d. per head of the population, or under 2d. per head a week. The total amount expended on supplies for the Board's daily population amounted to about £800,000, of which foodstuffs accounted for £430,000. The capital expenditure of the Board on the acquisition, erection, and equipment of institutions has exceeded £7,700,000.

In 1914 the Board undertook the housing and maintenance of War refugees from Europe. Some 13,000 beds were provided and equipped, and from first to last about 160,000 refugees (75,000 men, 43,000 women, and 42,000 children) passed through the Board's hands.

The last duty imposed by Parliament on the Board was that relating to the administration of the Metropolitan Common Poor Fund, and this was done by the Local Authorities (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1928. The net effect of the Board's action in dealing with the estimates of the guardians for the half-years ended September 30, 1928, and March 31, 1929, was to reduce the original estimates of the amounts repayable for the 12 months from £6,102,770 to £5,796,851 without friction or hardship on the districts affected, which, almost without exception, were able to keep within the amounts allowed.

CHAIRMEN AND OFFICERS

The summary is worthy of careful study by all who are interested in local government and health services. It is a remarkable record of efficient public service done at a comparatively small expense. The list of chairmen of the Board, beginning with the name of Dr. William Brewer, and ending with that of Lord Donoraile, includes such well-known names as those of Canon Sprankling and Sir Francis Morris. Of clerks it has had but three, Mr. W. F. Jebb in 1867, Sir Duncombe Mann in 1891, and the present clerk, Sir Allan Powell, who entered the service in 1894, and has been appointed Chief Officer of Public Assistance of the L.C.C. Where so much has depended on sound finance it is worth while to add that the present treasurer and accountant is Mr. Morris Heyes. To make the synopsis of the Board's work complete, it is well also to conclude with the names of the chief medical officers: Infectious hospitals, Mr. F. H. Thomson; children's and surgical tuberculosis, Dr. W. T. Gordon Pugh; medical tuberculosis, Dr. J. Watt; and mental hospitals, Dr. E. B. Sherlock. The Board has also had a strong Scientific Advisory Committee.

CHEAPER APPLES

FIRST SUPPLIES FROM NEW ZEALAND

Oranges at Covent Garden showed a tendency slowly to increase in value during the past week. Mandarins are approaching their finish, and, consequently, sound fruit realized higher prices. Lemons were unchanged. Grapefruit was in shorter supply, and was dearer. Apples were a trifle easier in price than in the previous week. The arrival of the first supplies from New Zealand have had their effect in this direction.

Bananas were very cheap, and pineapples showed a marked reduction in price. Tomatoes have also gone down considerably in value. There have been plenty of pears and grapes from South Africa, and both realized about the same as last week. Hothouse cucumbers have arrived in increasing quantities, and prices have declined considerably. Asparagus from France has been very scarce.

Business at Spitalfields Market showed a decided improvement over the week. Oranges were a better trade, at higher prices. There were more inquiries for lemons, and the values were therefore increased, while grapefruit met with a steady demand. Nova Scotian apples were dearer, as also were large box apples. The supplies of Cape pears and grapes were heavier, and sold at cheaper rates. Bananas were somewhat shorter in supply, but there was no difference in price.

As for vegetables, good-colour spring greens were rather short, and met with a keen demand at higher values, as did best savoys. Inquiry was only made for good turnip-tops, while winter greens were disposed of at lower rates. French cauliflowers sold freely, a trifle cheaper. In the potato market best Lincolnshire King Edwards sold well at slightly easier rates. Trade was dull in other varieties.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS

ACCUSED WOMAN SENT FOR TRIAL

The case in which a woman is summoned in connexion with the alleged writing of anonymous letters was resumed in the Petty Sessional Court at Sharnbrook (Bedfordshire) yesterday.

There were two summonses against Mrs. ADA LYDIA HULATT, 44, of Milton Ernest, a village near Sharnbrook, alleging that she sent two postal packets, each containing an "obscene article," one to Mr. John King Underwood, a farmer, of Milton Ernest, on July 3, 1929, and the other to Mr. George Church, sen., an employee of Mr. Underwood, on January 29, 1930.

Mr. F. W. F. Lathom, solicitor, who appeared for the prosecution, said at the last hearing that Mrs. Hulatt had agreed in the presence of three witnesses that she had written the letters.

Mr. R. H. Barrett, solicitor, for Mrs. Hulatt, stated that she would deny the conversation in which she was said to have admitted writing the letters.

Police-inspector Genn was recalled and questioned by Mr. Barrett. He denied that at an interview with Mrs. Hulatt on February 6, when two Post Office officials were present, he immediately accused her of writing anonymous letters. He did not tell her that she had been seen posting a letter which was received on January 30.

Mr. Barrett then said that he had to ask the witness about something that had arisen since the previous hearing. "Have you heard," he asked, "of an anonymous letter in Milton Ernest since?"

Inspector Genn.—I have, Sir. I have had a report from a constable this morning regarding a letter.

Mr. Barrett.—Was it found or posted to somebody?—It was reported to me that it was found by a schoolboy in the school ground, and was later burned by the instruction of his schoolmistress.

Mr. Lathom said that he thought it would be preferable for the schoolmistress to be fetched, and Mr. Barrett said that if there were still anonymous letters going about the village he was entitled to know something about them.

A police officer at once left the Court to fetch the schoolmistress.

Mr. Barrett said that Mrs. Hulatt had been under the attention of a doctor since the last hearing. His information was that the letter was addressed to the doctor who had been attending her, Dr. Lawrence, of Sharnbrook.

Further questioned, Inspector Genn denied a suggestion that he coerced Mrs. Hulatt into admitting that she wrote the letters.

Richard Styles, head postmaster at Bedford, described the interview he and the inspector and another Post Office official had with Mrs. Hulatt.

"While the inspector was questioning her," said Mr. Styles, "I observed a large Bible on the table, and I remarked that I was rather interested in these large editions of the Bible and asked Mrs. Hulatt if she would mind my looking at it. She consented, and I was looking through the Bible, listening at the same time, and she very shortly admitted that she had written the letters."

Mr. Styles said that he mentioned to Mrs. Hulatt that he also had received post-cards and letters of an anonymous and abusive nature. He asked her if she also wrote these letters and she admitted that she did.

THE DEFENDANT'S DENIAL

Mr. Barrett (cross-examining).—Did she at first strongly deny writing the letters?—At first she denied it in what I considered a half-hearted manner.

Did the inspector accuse her of it several times before she altered?—Presumably he repeated himself.

Mr. Barrett suggested that Mrs. Hulatt changed "for no apparent reason," and Mr. Styles replied, "In my opinion she found it useless to deny it."

Miss Anne Gertrude Hazlett, the schoolmistress at Milton Ernest, who had been brought to the Court earlier in the day, was next called. She said that on Thursday morning, about 11 o'clock, a boy came into the school with a soiled piece of paper in his hand. The children were crowding round looking at it, and she asked what it was. One of the children said, "An anonymous letter," and she told him to drop it into the fire.

Ivor Willars, 12, of Milton Ernest, the boy who found the letter, was then called. He said that he found the letter in the playground just over the hedge.

In reply to Mr. Barrett, Willars said that on the envelope was printed in pencil "Dr. Lawrence, Sharnbrook, Beds." The letter inside was signed "Tom." It was about six lines in length written in pencil. It was a "rude letter," with several swear words in it.

Mr. Lathom asked that Mrs. Hulatt should be committed for trial at the Assizes on the two charges of sending obscene articles by post on July 3, 1929, and on January 29, 1930, and on two further charges of publishing a defamatory libel concerning Mrs. Underwood on July 3, 1929, and concerning Mr. George Bull on May 11, 1929.

Mr. Barrett submitted that there was no case upon which Mrs. Hulatt could be committed.

The CHAIRMAN (Lieutenant-Colonel R. R. B. Orlebar) said that the Bench were of opinion that there was a *prima facie* case.

Asked if she had anything to say in reply to the charges, Mrs. Hulatt said:—"I did not write these letters. I did not tell Inspector Genn that I wrote them. I cannot give evidence to-day. It would be against doctor's orders. I reserve my defence."

She was then committed for trial at Bedfordshire Assizes. She was allowed bail, herself in £20 and one surety in £20.

RETIREMENT OF MR. A. M. NORTIER

OVER 40 YEARS AT GUILDHALL

Mr. A. M. Nortier, Principal Clerk to the Town Clerk, retired yesterday from the service of the City Corporation.

Mr. Nortier went to Guildhall at the early age of 23, having been appointed Clerk to the Bridge House Estates Trust, then under the Comptroller. For over 40 years he has continued to hold that office, and he probably knows more about the London bridges than any other man living.

When he joined the Trust, the Tower Bridge was in the early stages of construction, and Mr. Nortier became fully acquainted with all the difficulties encountered by its projectors. In his own words, "the outcry just experienced with regard to St. Paul's Bridge is but a repetition of history made in the days when the Tower Bridge was proposed." Most of the experts and all the wharfingers and the river interests were up in arms, and said that to place a bridge below London Bridge would be fatal to the trade and commerce of London.

The next matter with which Mr. Nortier was concerned was the widening of London Bridge. This was made necessary by the increase in pedestrian traffic. Here again there was much opposition on the ground that Rennie's design ought not to be interfered with; but the footways were extended by "corbelling" out at a cost of £100,000, and an open balustrade substituted for solid walls. Between 1906 and 1911, Blackfriars Bridge was widened for the tramways of the London County Council to 105ft. at a cost to the Estates of a quarter of a million sterling.

The most difficult time experienced by Mr. Nortier has been in connexion with the St. Paul's Bridge proposal. It is matter of keen regret to Mr. Nortier that he has to hand over the problem unsolved to a successor.

One of his most successful pieces of work for the Bridge House Estates was connected with income-tax. When that impost began to loom large he looked into the subject thoroughly and as a result was able to prove over-payment. The income-tax authorities returned over £30,000 in one sum, consenting to go back for three years. There has since been return each year, and in all Mr. Nortier's action has saved nearly £170,000 of Bridge House money. For this he was presented with an illuminated vote of thanks, but declined an offer of the committee to make him a more tangible gift.

For the past seven years Mr. Nortier has also been the clerk of the special committee, which is the "cabinet" of the Corporation, and deals solely with questions of policy. His duties here have been of the most confidential nature. For about the same period he has kept the minutes of the Court of Common Hall and read them to the Livery in Common Hall assembled. He was clerk to the Officers' and Clerks' Committee and to the Library Committee for about 23 years.

Personally, Mr. Nortier has been most popular among members and officials alike, and yesterday he was entertained privately at luncheon by the Aldermen, the Lord Mayor presenting a gold watch as a parting gift. Other gifts were made later in the day by the staff.

Miss H. N. Stephen, M.A. Glasgow, has been appointed headmistress of Birkenhead High School under the Girls' Public Day School Trust as from the beginning of the autumn term.

THE FRENCH AIR LINER CRASH

VERDICT OF "ACCIDENTAL DEATH"

The inquest on the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hodges, the victims of the accident to a cross-Channel air liner at Marden, Kent, on February 10, was resumed at Staplehurst yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, who lived at Sheerness, had been married only a few days and were returning from Paris, where they had spent the first part of their honeymoon, when the machine, belonging to the French Air Union, crashed on an emergency landing ground and burst into flames. The inquest had been adjourned to await the recovery of the pilot, mechanics, and third passenger, who were injured. The inquest was conducted by Major Eric Clarke. The French Air Union was represented by Mr. Fox Andrews.

Mr. Hugh Curson, of Hull, an official of the Paris branch of Thomas Cook and Company, who was the third and only surviving passenger of the liner, said that the machine had to return to Le Bourget owing to sparking-plug trouble. Afterwards nothing untowards happened until they had crossed the Channel. There was a noise that sounded like a report and he heard a mechanic say something about the tail plane. The other passengers and himself were told to get to the rear of the machine. He gathered that something had happened which affected the level of the machine. He heard one of the crew ask about a suitable landing ground and was told not to get alarmed as they had a good pilot. They were also advised to "hold tight."

Apparently Mr. Hodges did not know French and could not understand what the mechanic had said, but gathered that something was wrong. Describing how the aeroplane seemed to get unsteady, Mr. Curson said: "I cannot say how long we remained like that, but it seemed ages to me. I was hanging on and Mr. and Mrs. Hodges were in front of me. Suddenly we dived and I heard someone say 'Oh!' There was the noise of a crash and I did not remember any more until I found myself in the wreckage."

Replying to Mr. FOX ANDREWS, Mr. Curson said that they went to the rear because they were told to by the mechanic. There was no panic, and everybody did their best in very trying circumstances. The mechanic was busy making notes.

Replying to MAJOR COOPER, of the Air Ministry, Mr. Curson said that the crossing over the Channel was very bumpy.

M. J. Nevot, the pilot of the machine, whose evidence was interpreted, said that they first returned to the aerodrome to change five or six sparking plugs. Everything was then satisfactory until, just after passing Maidstone, he heard a very loud crack and the machine began to dive. He attempted to hold the nose up, but it answered his controls very slowly. It then began to glide. Looking round, he saw that the whole right-hand tail plane was broken. He then made a wide turn towards the Marden landing ground. He tried to avoid some sheep on the ground, and as he throttled down the engine the machine shot up into the air. The control produced no effect, and the machine crashed. He waved his hand to call the mechanic, but did not give instructions to the passengers to go to the back. If everything had been normal with the machine, he would have landed successfully.

Replying to Mr. H. T. Copland, solicitor, representing the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, the pilot said that the machine was constructed to carry 14 people, including the pilot. It was not necessary to carry ballast to secure equilibrium when the passengers were so few.

Mr. Copland.—Was the mechanic right in ordering the passengers to go to the rear?—Yes, he was quite correct. It was entirely due to that that the machine began its normal glide.

The pilot denied that in sending the passengers back there was less likelihood of them getting out in case of fire. There was a door at the back. He could not explain why the right-hand tail plane broke.

A juryman asked what was the condition of the tail plane when it left the aerodrome, and Major Cooper explained that every machine was inspected for airworthiness before it left the ground. He understood that it was done in this case.

M. Albaux, a mechanic of the French Air Union, who walked with the assistance of crutches, also described the events leading to the accident. His leg was broken in the crash, but he managed to crawl out and help to drag the pilot from the wreckage, which then burst into flames. He could offer no reason why the tail plane broke. He thought the pilot did all he could to make a proper landing.

M. Lesolliec, another mechanic of the Air Union, said that it was on his own responsibility that he told the passengers to go to the rear of the cabin.

An official of the French Air Union said that the machine was put in commission in 1921, and rebuilt in October, 1929.

Certificates of air-worthiness were produced, and Mr. Fox Andrews said that he wished it to be made clear that the machine was in fact an absolutely new machine in 1929, when it was completely overhauled and reconstructed.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

CHEMISTS AND MEDICATED WINES

EVIDENCE TO THE LICENSING COMMISSION

Evidence concerning medicated wines was given to the Licensing Commission sitting at Westminster yesterday by Mr. Hugh Nicholas Linstead, secretary and registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, and Mr. George Arthur Mallinson, secretary of the Retail Pharmacists' Union and of the Chemists' Defence Association. Their evidence was given jointly.

Mr. Mallinson said that strictly according to the law not only the chemist selling a spirituous medicine, but the grocer selling flavouring essences and the hairdresser or draper selling perfumery should hold a retailer's licence and pay the appropriate duty. In practice, however, "concessions" had been made under which spirituous medicines and medicated spirits and wines were allowed to be sold without an Excise licence if the Customs and Excise Commissioners were satisfied that the article was *bona fide* medicinal.

The CHAIRMAN (Lord Amulree).—What is the difference between medicated spirits and medicated wines?

Mr. Linstead.—It is really a technical difference. Medicated wines are derived from grapes, but spirituous medicines are the result of distilling barley and such things.

LORD AMULREE.—Is the medicine dissolved in the spirit?

Mr. Linstead.—Usually, but sometimes it is a mixture. There may be three classes. You may have an ordinary bottle of medicine containing a certain amount of spirits, or you may have spirits such as tinctures which contain a small percentage of medicinal properties. The third class is a wine with a small amount of medicinal properties dissolved in it.

In answer to Mr. George Bryson, Mr. Mallinson said that he was not asking for chemists to be exempt from having a licence for the sale of wines already excisable. "It is only to regularize our position that we ask for exemption for medicated wines which are really excisable, but which the Customs and Excise authorities allow us to sell without a licence," he added. "Strictly speaking, we are acting illegally every day, and in view of a recent case at Brighton we do not want to do anything which is breaking the strict letter of the law."

The Rev. Henry Carter.—Should I be right in supposing that all medicated spirits sold over the chemists' counter are unpalatable as beverages?—I cannot think of one I should like to drink more than the prescribed dose of.

Mr. Carter asked Mr. Mallinson whether he thought the public who purchased widely advertised wines knew of their alcoholic strength.

"No, I do not think they do," he replied.

Mr. Carter.—What would you think of the suggestion that each preparation should bear a clear statement of its alcoholic strength?

Mr. Mallinson.—I think it would be very dangerous. I do not think the British public are very much concerned with the amount of alcohol in what they buy. If the public were told that they would know something which I think it would be better they should not know.

Replying to Mr. Gerald France, Mr. Mallinson said that, although he did not ask for it, he thought that in some parts of the country at any rate the sale of methylated spirits should be limited to chemists' shops.

Mr. Linstead, in reply to Mr. Hichens, admitted that chemists' attempts in conjunction with the Excise authorities to make methylated spirits unpalatable had so far been unsuccessful. They really thought they had found something that nobody could drink, but somehow some could drink it.

The Commission adjourned until Tuesday.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

ARCHITECTS TO GIVE EVIDENCE

TREATMENT OF VIADUCTS

At the meeting yesterday of the Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons, which is considering the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill, the evidence of Sir Percy Simmons, chairman of the L.C.C. Improvements Committee, was concluded. During the proceedings Sir Henry Cautley (East Grinstead, U.), the chairman, announced that the Committee had decided to ask the Association of British Architects to send a representative of their own selection to give evidence before the Committee. They would be guided on the architectural treatment of the viaducts by that evidence.

Sir Percy Simmons, in reply to Mr. Tyldesley Jones, K.C. (for Westminster City Council), agreed that the present scheme was really cut and dried by July, 1929. Asked whether, except for what was obtained from the newspapers and reports of the London County Council proceedings, Westminster City Council would not have known anything about it, the witness said that that was so, but Westminster City Council, he added, were not going to be asked to contribute to the cost of the scheme. He would accept counsel's statement that it was not until August that a copy of the proposed plan was sent, and then unofficially, to the city engineer. Sir Percy Simmons added that Westminster was not so ignorant of what was going on, as two members of the City Council were on the L.C.C. and they would have an opportunity of getting all knowledge.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones.—But what I want to call attention to is the official action of the two bodies.

In reply to further questions, the witness agreed that Westminster contributed one-sixth of the whole rate levied by the London County Council. It was the richest borough on the north side of the river. Asked whether he considered that any traffic going north would go over Lambeth Bridge in preference to the new Charing Cross Bridge, he said that it might do so after the development of Horseferry-road.

Counsel.—Then it would all have to go up Horseferry-road and Whitehall?—Possibly so.

The witness said he would be surprised to hear that Westminster City Council took the view that there was no necessity to spend a single penny on the widening of St. Martin's-lane or Charing Cross-road now. He held the view that the streets there were very congested and he would suggest that the City Council realized that this was a great opportunity to get the improvement paid for by the Government and the County Council.

Mr. Tyldesley Jones.—I challenge that absolutely, and the Committee will hear evidence that there is no congestion at all there to-day. The construction of this bridge will bring a new flow of traffic which is going north by other routes to-day. It will dump the traffic at the Cavell statue and make no provision for its getting away. It is an incomplete scheme.

Counsel later asked whether the Government contribution of 75 per cent. to the cost of the Charing Cross Bridge scheme was not on the ground only of "national necessity."

The CHAIRMAN.—If that means that London is the capital of the Empire and that people coming to London like to see a beautiful city, we agree; but it does not mean anything more than that.

REMOVAL OF THE STATION

Mr. Tyldesley Jones.—The railway company refused to agree to the removal of their station to the south side of the river unless an assurance was received from the Government that they were satisfied that the provision of an additional bridge over the Thames was a national necessity and that the removal of the station was vital to the scheme.

The CHAIRMAN.—Oh, that means a necessity vital to London.

In reply to further questions, Sir Percy Simmons said that he was not aware that Westminster City Council had supported the retention of Charing Cross station on the north side of the river.

Counsel.—Who is to voice the interests of the travelling public unless Westminster City Council bring the matter forward?—I think the railway companies will look after the travelling public, because it is in their interest to do so.

They recognize that the public are going to be inconvenienced, and they put forward a claim for compensation?—They will tell you in evidence here that the new facilities will be a considerable improvement.

Do you really suggest that the removal of the station to the south side of the river is not going to cause considerable inconvenience and expense to a very large number of people who travel to Charing Cross?—It will cause inconvenience to a certain number, but I do not know of any improvement carried out in London that has not caused inconvenience to some one.

Mr. Charteris, K.C. (for the London County Council) then re-examined the witness, who agreed that if St. Martin's-lane were to be regarded as part of the present scheme there was no logical reason why Holborn should not, because if the scheme accentuated congestion in St. Martin's-lane, it would be passed on, in so far as the traffic was going northward, to Holborn. It was a somewhat evasive point as to where the extent of the scheme ceased.

Questioned as to the objections of Lambeth to the Bill, Sir Percy Simmons said that that borough had never asked for any information about the scheme. The only improvement that Lambeth Borough Council had ever considered was the widening of Oakley-street, and that was part of the proposals in this Bill. He did not see any reason why the new station should not be a becoming feature in the scheme. He agreed that if it was of an architectural character such as was anticipated, then it would set the key to the neighbouring structures.

The Committee adjourned until Monday.

EIGHT-LOOM WEAVING

SYSTEM OPPOSED BY BURNLEY OPERATIVES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, MARCH 28

By an overwhelming majority in a ballot vote members of the Burnley Weavers' Association have declared against the adoption of the eight-loom system of weaving, and by an equally overwhelming vote the members of the Burnley Manufacturers' Association have decided in favour of taking steps to secure its adoption, even if an agreement cannot be reached with the operatives' association.

The opposition of the weavers is not based on the wages question alone, although that has played an important part. They are not at all satisfied with the employers' offer of 50s. a week, and many fear that the adoption of a new wage basis for the eight-loom system may ultimately adversely affect the wages of weavers engaged on a smaller number of looms. Their most serious concern, however, is as to the weavers who will be displaced by the introduction of the new system.

An official of the Weavers' Amalgamation pointed out that even its limited adoption in Burnley would mean the displacement of 2,000 operatives or more, while that number would be substantially increased as the system was extended to other weaving districts.

No further joint meeting has yet been fixed up. Interest now centres on the special meeting of the general council of the Weavers' Amalgamation which is being held in Manchester to-morrow to consider the problem, and it is expected that they will back up the attitude of the Burnley Weavers' Association.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE

The Department of Overseas Trade announces that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the President of the Board of Trade have appointed Mr. E. R. Eddison, C.B., C.M.G., to be Deputy Comptroller-General.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. J. A. P. Edgcumbe, C.M.G., C.B.E., to be Director of the Empire Division and Mr. G. I. H. Lloyd to be Director of the Trades and Economic Division.

Lord Passfield has appointed Mr. E. B. Boyd, of the Colonial Office, to be his private secretary in succession to Mr. Edgcumbe.

These appointments will take effect on April 1.

COMPANIES ACT PROSECUTION

NEGLECT TO CALL A GENERAL MEETING

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday, before the Lord Mayor, the PROPERTY AND GENERAL FINANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED, of 22, Birchin-lane, E.C., and four of its directors—namely, SIR GEORGE MANNERS, Mr. ERNEST BECK, Mr. FRANK BOXALL GOODCHILD, and SIR JAMES SIMPSON—were summoned at the instance of Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Doland for an infringement of section 112 of the Companies Act, 1929, in failing to call or cause to be called a general meeting of the company in the year 1929, or within 15 months of the last preceding general meeting.

Mr. Walter Frampton (instructed by Messrs. T. J. Robinson and Son) appeared in support of the complaint; Mr. S. A. Kyffin (instructed by Messrs. Helliwell, Harby, and Evershed) for the defence. The defendants pleaded "Guilty."

Mr. Frampton said that, although he was only asking the Lord Mayor to deal with the one summons before him, there had been other summonses against each defendant for failing to file annual returns to Somerset House and to issue a profit and loss account showing the transactions of the company within a period indicated in the statute. If ever there were a case in which the regulations governing joint stock companies should have been strictly observed it was a case like the present, which held itself out to be a trust company. The company was incorporated in May, 1928, and went to the public with a capital of £200,000, divided into 350,000 Eight per Cent. Participating Preferred Ordinary shares of 10s. each and 500,000 Deferred Ordinary shares of 1s. each, and its object was to carry on the business of an investment trust and financial company.

The statutory meeting was held on August 14, 1928. Since then no meeting of any kind had been held, no accounts filed, and no profit and loss account submitted. The complainant had been very reluctant to take these proceedings, but had been forced to do so by the conduct of the company. He invested £1,000 in the company in May, 1928. In April, 1929, he wrote asking when the accounts would be issued, and was informed that they proposed making up their accounts to the end of June, and they would be issued to the shareholders in due course. He waited till July, but no accounts were rendered and no meeting called. He wrote several times afterwards and received various evasive replies. Eventually, at the end of last year his solicitors wrote to the company, and the same excuses were made. In February last he gave the company 14 days to file the accounts, and as nothing was done he caused the present summonses to be issued.

Mr. Kyffin said the notices had been sent out.

Mr. Frampton said Colonel Doland had not received any notice yet. Under the Act the court could allot any fine to the person laying the information, but Colonel Doland did not desire that. He did not want to make money out of the case, but asked that he should be indemnified for his costs, about 50 guineas.

Mr. Kyffin said he did not complain of Colonel Doland's action. The accounts were being prepared by the auditors and would be presented without further delay. In September last there was a slump, and then the Hatry crash. This company and others were in a panic, and they decided to carry their accounts to the end of last year, which meant more delays and postponements. The directors really forgot the provisions of the Companies Act in relation to these matters.

Mr. Kyffin said a report and balance-sheet had been sent out to the shareholders. The defendants were very sorry at what had happened. They were now doing all they could to put things in order. The meeting would be held on April 15. He submitted that no serious harm had been done or loss inflicted.

The LORD MAYOR ordered the company to pay a fine of £5 and £10 10s. costs, and each of the four directors £25 fine and £10 10s. costs. The costs would about cover the agreed expenses. He much appreciated the fact that the gentleman who brought these proceedings was not claiming (as he might have claimed) any portion of the fine for himself. That ought clearly to be understood.

The fines and costs were paid.

The boy of Mr. John Catridge, 61, a retired confectioner, of Woodchurch, near Ashford, was found on the railway line at Minster, Isle of Thanet, on Thursday night.

BLOW TO BRITISH LACE TRADE

PROBABLE RISE IN AMERICAN TARIFF

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MARCH 28

The lace trade, in addition to the uncertainty about the safeguarding duty, is now faced with further trouble in the probable raising of the American tariff on laces and nets. When the duties were under revision a year ago increases approximately similar to those now proposed were put forward by the American lace manufacturers, but it was understood that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives had refused the application. Information received in Nottingham to-day, however, confirms a statement made earlier in the week that the new rates are likely to be adopted after all, though they have still to be discussed by a conference between members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

It is not possible to indicate precisely the amount of the advance in the duties on nets, as these are based on a rather technical complicated schedule governing the quality of the goods, but a heavy specific duty is to be levied in addition to the present 90 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, and this will, in the case of medium quality nets, raise the total impost to about 150 per cent. Were there sufficient plain net machines in America to meet the domestic demand for nets such a rate of duty would prove prohibitive to the British exporter. At present, however, there are not, comparatively speaking, many of these machines, but if, as is clearly the intention, the new rates lead American manufacturers to lay down the necessary plant, it is only a question of time before our exports of lace nets share the same fate as our exports of lace curtains, which were virtually annihilated by similar methods.

British exports of nets to the United States are now valued at about £200,000 per annum. This is by far our best market, and represents about 30 per cent. of our total shipments. Our exports of dress laces, which are known as leavers' laces, now reach only about half that amount, and these would be almost wiped out. So far as narrow goods are concerned, France would feel the effect of the increase on leavers' laces more than Nottingham, as her exports to the United States are three times as large as ours.

Intense indignation has been aroused in Calais, the French centre of the lace industry, where all lace warehouses have arranged to close for two hours this afternoon in order to draw the attention of the Government to the matter. Nottingham manufacturers, besides lamenting the loss of the American market, dread the intensification of French competition in this country, when France finds herself cut off from the American market. The safeguarding duty on lace expires on June 30, and as wages in Calais are 40 per cent. lower than they are in this country the outlook for British lace manufacturers will be gloomy indeed, when safeguarding ceases. The Nottingham Lace and Net Finishers' Association has passed a resolution "viewing with dismay" the proposed increases, declaring that these will seriously injure our export trade, and urging the Government to resist them. Copies of the resolution have been sent to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Thomas. Experience of similar protests against increases of foreign tariffs leaves no hope that it will be effective.

OLD BAILEY ACQUITTALS

At the Central Criminal Court, before Judge Gregory, ALI SIRDAR, 28, seaman, who was committed for trial from the Westminster Police Court on a charge of wounding Richard Morris with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, was found *Not Guilty* and he was discharged. Mr. Albert Crew appeared for the prosecution; Mr. J. C. Maude defended.

ALFRED TOWNSEND, 59, labourer, and JOSEPH LANCASTER, 19, fitter's mate, both on bail, who were committed for trial from the Thames Police Court on a charge of breaking and entering a warehouse at Standard Wharves, were both found *Not Guilty* and they were discharged. Mr. Beaufoi Moore and Mr. Malcolm Carter were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. F. Powell defended Townsend and Mr. Hollins defended Lancaster.

News in Brief

Open Day at Morley College for Working Men and Women, 61, Westminster Bridge-road, will be held this afternoon and evening. Those interested either in the work of the college or in the new mural decorations will have an opportunity of attending.

While driving a motor-car at Grimsby on Thursday night, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Hodgkinson, a retired schoolmaster, of Market Rasen, was suddenly taken ill and died. His wife shut off the engine in time to prevent the car crashing into a level crossing.

Mr. A. G. F. Machin, solicitor, of Luton, has been adopted as prospective Labour candidate for the Colchester Division of Essex. At the last General Election he was Liberal candidate at Bedford. The present member for Colchester is Mr. O. Lewis (Unionist).

Major R. I. Tasker, Chairman of the London County Council and last year's president of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, was entertained at dinner at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, last night by his colleagues of the profession.

William Charles King, 20, of Edwards-lane, Stoke Newington, a postman employed at the W.C. District Post Office, was, at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, remanded, on £25 bail, charged with stealing seven postal packets. It was stated that he made no reply to the charge.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Watson Gordon Chair of Fine Art, University of Edinburgh, will become vacant in September. (p. 3)

The Great Western Railway Company give notice of their intention to seek powers to deepen and dredge Swansea Docks, &c. (p. 1)

The Royal Air Force Educational Service has vacancies for a few civilian education officers. (p. 3)

The Bank of England gives notice of an application for payment of redemption money. (p. 1)

The Charity Commissioners give notice of their intention to appoint two trustees. (p. 2)

The City of Leicester Education Committee invites applications for the post of Head of the Department of Commerce. (p. 3)

Three appointments of probationer for the Indian Forest Service are to be made. (p. 3)

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1830. Price 7d.

A correspondent signing "Miles" . . . refers to some pretty *smart* cases of promotion in the Beaufort family; which is indeed a "snug-borough" family; and as such, considered, about Whitehall and Downing-street, to be a race of heroes. We really cannot help asking, with our correspondent, what right has *Lord Charles* Somerset! of all the men who ever wore red coats, to such a testimonial of military or other service to his Sovereign? Why, it is the same personage who was for so many years Governor of the Cape of Good Hope!!! So, his son has been given the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 1st or Royal Dragoons. We say nothing of Lord Edward, his brother, having been made full Colonel of the 1st Dragoons or Royals, for Lord Edward *has* seen service, and is a distinguished soldier; but here be three Beauforts provided for out of the public purse, while 300 veterans are thrust by, to make way for these battle-axe Guardsmen of each succeeding Minister. It is perfectly true that the Duke of Wellington is not now at the Horse Guards, and, we have some reason for suspecting, does not meddle with the patronage of that office. But Lord Fitzroy Somerset is there, and he is a brother of the "Beauforts."

3 per Cent. Cons. 92¼ to ½.

LANDSLIP IN NORTHUMBERLAND

Several thousand tons of earth and rock became detached from the north-east corner of Tynemouth Castle promontory, Northumberland, on Thursday, and fell on to the foreshore. Upon this promontory stand the ruins of Tynemouth Priory, built 700 years ago, and also what is left of an old Norman castle, and, on the south-east corner, fortifications for the defence of the Tyne. Of these the old castle wall and an old disused gun emplacement are in danger.

To all users of 3 prong, two-edge safety razors

PROBAK BLADE

makes shaving just like wiping your face

You cannot realise what joy and comfort the keen rigid edge of a Probak blade can bring to your shaving unless you put a Probak in your own razor.

Send us your name and address with a 1½d. stamp and we will post you a free Probak blade. Test for yourself how it glides like silk through

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room). London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD

THE FAILURE OF BRITISH BROADCASTING.—II.

By CALLISTHENES.

Yesterday we gave our reasons for saying the broadcasting in this country is a failure. We showed that the manufacturers of wireless sets are having a difficult time because the demand for sets has enormously dwindled. The fault is not in the sets, for they are as good as any in the world. The fault is in the programmes, which have not only failed to create new desire and bring new customers, but are killing the interest of the old.

Our Wireless Department, which is one of the most enterprising and energetic in the whole Store, and is probably the busiest centre of wireless sales in the country, is in a position to prove that the progress of broadcasting is immediately responsive to the quality of the programmes.

When the King made his speech in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords at the opening of the Naval Conference it caused an immediate and marked improvement in sales of sets, batteries, and valves. It was just as noticeable when the Prince of Wales was at the Menin Gate ceremony in August, 1928, when 11,000 British Legion pilgrims were visiting the war graves.

It is not to be expected that events of such Royal interest and historic significance can be broadcast every day or even every week. But these facts show that the prosperity of what might be a big national trade does depend upon the popularity of the wireless programmes.

The broadcast programmes are dull. People do not think it worth while buying a set or parts to listen to them. That is the end of any argument. The public is and must be the final arbiter on dullness. If by refusing to listen they show that they find the programmes dull, testimonials from Bishops and Professors are of no value.

It may be that the public ought not to find them dull. We do not propose to argue that point to-day. We simply register our conviction that every day in which the B.B.C. loses a listener or fails to find a new one is a day of failure, that since it is a national service its duty is to please the whole nation, not a selected minority.

It may be that other nations have dull programmes. That does not prove anything. That is no reason why British programmes should also be dull. With all the tremendous resources at the disposal of the B.B.C. there is no reason why, with enterprise, imagination, and a real spirit of service to the whole public they should not succeed in interesting the public.

We believe the chief cause of the failure is psychological, and the B.B.C. has a wrong conception of its duty to the public. It is more anxious to uplift them than to interest them. Apart from that, the science of interesting people is one which it is difficult for that type of organization to pursue.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

IN OVER 10,000 HOMES
DEFIANT TOPS ARE SAVING WORK
Add this clean efficiency to your kitchen.

Save the drudgery of table scrubbing. Cover up unsightly tops. Place a Defiant Top over them. Defiant Tops add to kitchen cleanliness. A wipe cleans them. No cracks or crannies to harbour dirt or grease. Their cool glass-smooth surface is ideal for pastry making. Start saving work in your kitchen right away. Send measurements for a Defiant top to-day.
PRACTICALLY INDESTRUCTIBLE. Of ingot iron, porcelain enamelled by a special process, Defiant Tops in manufacture are subjected to heat approaching 1,000 degrees Centigrade. Hot irons and saucepans straight from the fire cannot harm Defiant surfaces. Rough usage cannot scratch or chip them. Flavours and stains are not absorbed and the surface cannot warp or buckle.
THE COST IS SMALL. Defiant Tops are inexpensive. The first cost is the last cost, and any surface may be covered. Send us the size of table, shelf or ledge, and we will quote for covering. Send a postcard to-day. At last year's Exhibition the demand was enormous; this year's orders will be dealt with in strict rotation.

AN APPRECIATED BIRD TABLE GIFT
HEATHER THATCHED 9ft. 33" wide
Carriage Paid 37/6 or Scotland 41/3
Delivery to your Station
A source of pleasure and delight to all ages. A Haven for all weathers.
ORDER TO-DAY.
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56 years' reputation for exceptional value.
FINE JEWELS
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Jewels purchased, exchanged, valued and remounted.

SECTION OF A SHIP LAUNCHED ON THE TYNE

The first stage of an unusual ship-repairing operation was completed on the Tyne on Thursday, when Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Limited, Hebburn, launched the section of a vessel, 350ft. in length, which is to be fitted amidships to the large steamer Cadillac, owned by the Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited.

When the vessel arrives at Palmer's docks she will be dry-docked and her fore-end and after-end cut through. The two portions will be towed out of dock and the new section floated in. The three sections will then be joined to form a complete vessel with an entirely new centre—a piece of ship surgery calling for special skill and appliances.

Entertainments

AN ESSAY IN CRITICISM

SCIENCE OR ART

That engaging series of personal thoughts on great musical works called "The Musical Pilgrim" (Oxford University Press) is enriched by a monograph from Mr. Eric Blom on Strauss's opera *Der Rosenkavalier*. Mr. Blom has been careful not to read the official German guide written by Adolf Schattmann or the analysis of the work in Richard Specht's book on Strauss, because both those writers are advocates, whose business it is to tell the world what the composer was thinking of when he discovered his music to von Hofmannsthal's comedy. Theirs is a record of history; Mr. Blom desires to make a contribution to criticism. His object is to tell what the opera conveys to him, a close student and a sensitive listener, not what the composer wants it to convey or what another listener ought to find in it.

It is odd that this attitude of the critic, a typically English one, is so little understood by English people. We noticed the same reticence lately in Mr. J. B. Trend's interesting little book on "Falla and Spanish Music," and it was there for the same purpose. A German writer would consider it his first duty to read everything which had been written on his subject, and to pay particular attention to whatever may have the authority of the artist himself behind it. Only after examining the evidence in all its bearings would he consider himself competent to deliver judgment. English amateurs tend to demand the German standard from professed critics. Having enjoyed *Der Rosenkavalier* in a thoroughly irresponsible fashion in repeated hearings at Covent Garden they will go to Mr. Blom's book to find out what they ought to think about it, and perhaps be a little annoyed by his refusal to speak *ex cathedra*. Every critic of the arts is used to being approached with such remarks as "I suppose I ought to think" so and so, or "I know I ought not to speak before you, but——"; and every one of them who is worth his salt is made uncomfortable by the familiar gambit. He feels a little giddy at being hoisted on to a pedestal of supposed superior knowledge. The more he really possesses of special knowledge, the more certain he is that he does not know all. Consequently he would rather be allowed to speak from the floor, assume no superior airs, but let his experience be tested by that of others.

Moreover it is possible that the critical sense may become clouded by too much conversance with other minds and more especially with the mind of the artist. If Mr. Blom knew all that Strauss meant to put into *Der Rosenkavalier* he might be the less able to distinguish what he finds in it from what the composer intended him to find in it; he could not, as in fact he does, discuss this opera on all fours with his discussion of any one of the classics, whose composers cannot whisper into his ears their own interpretations of themselves. We cannot hope to arrive at anything like a permanent estimate of works of art produced in our own time until we can free our minds from their contemporariness, just as we cannot appreciate the primitives until we can forget to find them archaic. Primitive, Classical, Modern, may represent scientific categories; they should not create artistic frontiers. Mr. Blom's refusal of the learning of the Germans points out the distinction between connoisseurship and criticism. He ranges himself with those who practise criticism as an art, and opposes those who plead that it should be a branch of science.

His method is to describe simply, with copious quotations in music type (each one labelled "Copyright, 1910, by Adolph Fürstner"), the impression created on him by the music in each phase of the dramatic situation. Incidentally he brings out some points which would only be evident to one who had studied the score and the libretto together with the utmost closeness, and for them the ordinary English hearer of the opera who has not should be grateful. But out of this passage-by-passage method springs one general consideration which may yet be a surprise to those who still think of Strauss as the progenitor of what the amateur calls "all this modern stuff."

It is that "dissonance is uncongenial to Strauss." Some of us had suspected it long since, but his vociferous heralds, official and unofficial, of 30 or more years ago, who lectured on "the new polyphony" with examples from the sheep in "Don Quixote" and the battle in "Ein Heldenleben," would not have it so.

Writing of the duet between Octavian and Sophie in Act II., Mr. Blom says:—

> For him, even at so late a stage in his career, the ultimate musical ideal has remained embedded in the major scale. Whenever his music is confronted with the task of coming to any satisfactory conclusion, of reaching a state of felicity, of expressing anything whatever that appeals to sentiment, it becomes diatonic.

Again, apropos the turmoil when Octavian has drawn blood from the arm of Baron Ochs, he writes:—

> Strauss keeps the racket going with a will. All the same, one cannot feel that he writes these ugly pages with any sort of enjoyment. They have to be got over, and he rightly conceives that by all the rules of logic, by all the requirements of contrast, they must fall harshly on the ear; but it is all done by sheer ease of technique.

Strauss, in fact, developed the technique of descriptive noise as a foil to music, but always knew where real music was to be found. Perhaps the phrase "at so late a stage in his career" in the first quotation betrays a hint of the writer's own youth. Strauss was 46 in 1910, when, as we are so constantly reminded, Adolph Fürstner copyrighted *Der Rosenkavalier*. Technical experiments finished and wild oats sown, he was just at that stage of middle life when maturity was most naturally to be expected from him. It is an easy theory of our "contemporaries" that progress in the artist means a perpetual increase in complexity and above all the avoidance of diatonic tunes in major keys. If Strauss at 30 showed himself capable of occasional complexities and avoidances of the obvious they would expect his style at 46 to be compacted of such complexities and avoidances. But it is not, any more than was the style of Beethoven or Wagner or any of the others who knew how to use dissonance as a foil to consonance. One is tempted to ask whether for any musician, however modern, "the ultimate musical ideal" has shifted one inch from the ground of the major scale in which it has been for so long embedded. Strauss is reported to have approached a young composer with the remark, "You obviously have talent; why do you bother about atonality?" But to pursue the answer to these questions would be to leave artistic criticism and enter on a process of scientific research.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 8

DRURY LANE

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

ADAPTED FROM DUMAS. MUSIC BY RUDOLF FRIML. LYRICS BY CLIFFORD GREY. BOOK BY WILLIAM ANTHONY McGUIRE.

Comte de Rochefort	LOUIS HECTOR
Zoe	MOYA NUGENT
Lady de Winter	MARIE NEY
Porthos	ROBERT WOOLLARD
Athos	JACK LIVESEY
Aramis	RAYMOND NEWELL
Constance Bonacieux	ADRIENNE BRUNE
Planchet	JERRY VERNO
D'Artagnan	DENNIS KING
Anne, Queen of France	LILIAN DAVIES
M. de Tréville	STEPHEN T. EWART
The Duke of Buckingham	WEBSTER BOOTH
Cardinal Richelieu	ARTHUR WONTNER
Louis XIII.	GEORGE BISHOP
Première Danseuse	ULA SHARON

How instructive it is to watch actors, already known in a more serious world, yield themselves to the spirit of such a vast, romanticized spectacle as this! Mr. Arthur Wontner, for example. He is an admirable Richelieu, magnificent in robes and limelight, an enemy of our hero D'Artagnan, but a gallant enemy whose dignity and good humour survive all the assaults of decorative irrelevance that in this kind of entertainment are inevitable. Mr. Wontner is always a cardinal, a splendid island amid the foam of the chorus. And Miss Marie Ney—how brilliantly she seems to enjoy her adventure. She is Richelieu's agent. She has travelled to England and stolen from the Duke of Buckingham the jewel upon the recovery of which the Queen's safety depends. With the spoils, she is now about to go to bed. Indeed she is in bed—a gigantic bed, appropriate to Drury Lane—and, we regret to report, is awaiting the appearance of the Comte de Rochefort. Enter moonlight. Enter shadow. Enter D'Artagnan, our friend, her enemy. He wants the jewel and pretends he wants the lady. You might suppose that this little scene was the key to serious play, so careful is Miss Marie Ney to put into it all the sparkle, all the animation that it will bear. And now—enter de Rochefort. Miss Ney is but a spectator when swords are out. But what a spectator—watching, from that continent of bed, the flash of blades as though her life depended on the issue.

It is a fair sample of the play at its best. The story does not always move so swiftly or so well. There is a lamentable tendency to interrupt its progress with formal songs, such as the Duke of Buckingham's "Queen of my Heart," which, though pleasant enough in their own kind, retard an action that already carries burdens enough. A blue pencil and a clock, drastically and skilfully employed, would lighten the evening without loss, leaving the good to shine the more brightly. Let us remark the good: a D'Artagnan played with dashing spirit by Mr. Dennis King; a cheerful Planchet by Mr. Jerry Verno, who is seen at his best in a duet with Miss Adrienne Brune; a male chorus of real accomplishment that makes the best of a resounding March of the Musketeers; a song, "Ma Belle," sung by Mr. Raymond Newell, which the audience firmly refused to let pass without repetition, and which will be of great service to the fox-trotters of this world; and, finally, the stage. There is no stage like Drury Lane. It has its own conventions of limelight, pink flowers, and pretty-prettiness unashamed. It is true that the curious mixture of pantomime, *revue*, and costume-melodrama is sometimes an irritating one. "Get on with the story!" you are tempted to cry when, for the 20th time, someone exhibits his desire to sing about the platitudes of love. But your irritation passes. No one with the theatre in his blood can resist the extraordinary theatricalism of the Drury Lane scene. If you set out to imagine romanticism at Drury Lane, you would imagine just this—this glamour, this colour, this sugary sentiment, this impression of pink armies at perpetual manœuvres.

B.B.C. SYMPHONY CONCERT

A SPANISH PROGRAMME

Señor Perez Casas directed a concert of his country's music for the B.B.C. at Queen's Hall last night. Unfortunately, the programme was badly chosen, and it told us little about the modern Spanish music that we did not know before. It told us that Spain has a composer in Manuel de Falla and a singer in Mme. Conchita Supervia. Of the former we have long been happily aware, but the performance of "Nights in the Gardens of Spain," in which Miss Harriet Cohen played the piano part brilliantly, was by far the best thing in the evening's music. Beside this Turina's three Fantastic Dances for Orchestra and "The Devil's Christmas Eve" (which apparently was originally a cantata, but has had most of its vocal music removed), by Oscar Espla, seemed quite insignificant. The one is conventional *ballet* music based on the sort of rhythms which even the foreigner may recognize as Spanish; the other, in this version at any rate, is merely a long and purposeless orchestral tirade, relieved only by one song, which Mme. Supervia sang, about the Christmas night.

Mme. Supervia was heard to greater advantage in two arias by Rossini, the rondo from *La Cenerentola* and the cavatina "*Una voce*" from *Il Barbiere*. She uses her contralto voice with remarkable skill. To hear her run easily through its two octaves in the *coloratura* of the latter song is to realize that the contralto is not necessarily debarred from the technical agility which is expected from the operatic soprano. The voice may not always be beautiful in quality, but her singing has life and character. The orchestra generally played well under Señor Casas, though there were passages in the accompaniments to the Rossini songs in which they were less certain of the rhythm than the singer.

A GREEK CROSSWORD

We publish below the solution of the Greek crossword puzzle which appeared in *The Times* last Saturday:—

Μ	Η	Χ	Α	Ν	Η		Ε		Α	Γ	Α	Θ	Ο	Σ
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Ρ	Ε	Ο	Σ		Ν	Ο	Σ	Ο	Σ		Ο	Ι	Ο	Ι
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Ν	Ο	Τ	Ι	Ω	Ι		Τ		Κ	Λ	Ι	Σ	Ι	Α
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Σ	Υ	Σ	Π	Α	Ν		Ρ		Σ	Ε	Ι	Σ	Τ	Α

Mrs. J. W. Boumphrey, the sculptor of the statuette of the late Lord Haig intended for the mess of the 17th Lancers, was described in *The Times* yesterday as an American sculptor. We are informed that Mrs. Boumphrey, though she was born in America, is of British parentage, was educated in England, and is married to an Englishman.

CONVERSATION PIECES

EXHIBITION EXTENDED FOR A WEEK

The loan exhibition of 18th-Century English Conversation Pieces at 25, Parklane, the house of Sir Philip Sassoon, has been so successful that it is to be extended for another week. The pictures will therefore remain on view until 7 p.m. on Sunday, April 6. The exhibition was opened to the public on March 4, and as the attendances are averaging from 600 to 700 a day the Royal Northern Hospital, in aid of which it was arranged, will benefit substantially.

A correspondent writes calling attention to the historical interest of many of the pictures. "The Auriol Group," by John Zoffany, for example, shows a Government messenger, a Mohamedan, delivering to James Peter Auriol a dispatch from Warren Hastings. It is on record that the son of this messenger, after having seen the picture, wrote saying what an excellent likeness it was of his father. The next figure, in white, is the Hindu steward of the Auriol household. He is looking askance at the Mohamedan and appears to have been disturbed when speaking to James Auriol by the arrival of the Government messenger.

James Auriol, who was Secretary to the Provincial Government, has risen from a game of chess with his brother-in-law, Thomas Dashwood, also a member of the E.I.C.S. and a younger brother of Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, of Kirtlington, Oxford. Seated at the table taking tea together are two sisters of James Auriol—Sophia, wife of John Prinsep, and Charlotte Louisa, wife of Thomas Dashwood. Next to them is John Prinsep with the mouthpiece of a hookah in his hand (John Prinsep was an ancestor of Valentine Prinsep, R.A.), and he is turning to speak to John Louis Auriol, who appears to be welcoming Charles Auriol, a colonel and afterwards general in the Indian Army. At the back are two Indian servants and a Cingalese boy, who holds the teapot while it is being refilled. The venue is an Indian garden under a fine Jack tree. It is understood that Zoffany received £50 a figure for the pict ire, and this is one of the three he painted in India.

WALKER'S GALLERIES

Of the three present contrasted exhibitions at Walker's Galleries, 118, New Bond-street, that of water-colour drawings of England, Italy, France, and Tirol by Miss Rosa Wallis, though, in a sense, the most old-fashioned, is probably the one of the most account artistically. For convenience Miss Wallis may be described as working in the manner of and with similar subjects as the late Mrs. Allingham, but she is a little broader in style and she relies more upon the abstract appeal of form and colour. That her pictures are based as much upon the sentiment as the visual impression of the subjects cannot be denied, but the reactions of the artist, whatever their origin, are expressed in pictorial terms, with great delicacy and tenderness of execution. It will be a loss to English art when water-colours like "Bluebells at Hampton Court," "Near Lugano," "Near the Wiltshire Downs," and "Wild Roses on the Downs" are no longer painted. They are fragrant water-colours.

Mr. R. F. Nathan, who shows water-colour drawings, mostly of architectural subjects, in England, France, Austrian Tirol, Italy, Spain, and North Africa, is much more "on the spot" artistically, and is, indeed, the most "modern" of the exhibitors in style. He presents things sharply, and it may be said that his tones do injustice to his drawing. That is to say, one has the feeling that many of his drawings were more coherent in the linear beginning than they are in the completed stage, owing to false values in the washes of colour. His best drawings are the studies in the Basses-Pyrénées, such as Nos. 12, 13, and 15, but "Menthon, looking towards Annecy" (19), "Montauban" (34), "Pola" (40), and "Ronda" (49) have their merits.

The third exhibitor is Mr. G. Drummond-Fish, who shows romantic views in Scotland, very complete pictorially and accomplished in the handling of water-colour. Every now and then—as in the grey "Blaven," with a sharp shoulder of mountain against the sky—there is evidence that the artist responds to something more than picturesque features and associations, but most of the drawings are in the vein of romantic topography. "The East Coast," "The Isle of Skye," "The Misty Cudrullin, Elgol," and "Prince Charlie's Ford, R. Garry," are good examples.

MR. ORLANDO GREENWOOD

Of the 31 recent paintings by Mr. Orlando Greenwood now on view at the Bonaux Arts Gallery, 1, Bruton-place, the best are undoubtedly the two still-life subjects, "Onions," and "Northern Spies," red-cheeked apples on a rush basket. Mr. Greenwood has great skill in painting surfaces and textures, and he can arrange objects effectively. The odd thing is that with this capacity for arrangement he seems to have very little sense of the relations between objects in space. The objects are arranged but not composed—in the sense of being fused into pictorial unity—so that they remind you a little of people assembled harmoniously but lacking some common emotion. They don't "click." In landscape Mr. Greenwood is making some interesting experiments with design as the first consideration, but here the execution is not so good as it is in the still-life paintings. One has the impression that Mr. Greenwood's artistic and technical powers are at present working separately, and that he will improve greatly when they pull together.

R.A.D.A. MEDALS

JUDGES' AWARDS AT MATINEE

The annual *matinée* given by the students of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art is always a delightful occasion. Hope of good entertainment is stoutly fortified by the experience of previous years. Before the rising of the curtain the audience know that the acting they are about to see in half a dozen different kinds of drama will certainly be on a high level of accomplishment. They know, too, that the occasion has often been one on which actors and actresses of distinction have made their first bows to the public, and who can tell what fine promise of pleasure in the not too remote future may reveal itself at some moment during the next four hours? There have been years when the major task of the judges has been absurdly easy, one player so gloriously outshining the rest that his official critics have been able to lay their pencils aside and enjoy themselves. This has not been one of those years.

Yesterday afternoon at the St. James's Theatre the judges were Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Cedric Hardwicke, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh, and when the performance ended and they retired into private council few can have wished to join them in the work of adjudication. The level of the acting had been expectedly high, but no single performance made it easy to name the winner of the gold medal. The piece which opened the programme—the first act of the Quinteros *A Hundred Years Ago*—gave us so much good acting that it seemed that the year was a rather better one than it proved to be. Mr. George Benson as Papa Juan and Miss Doris Hilditch played with a genuine warmth of feeling very difficult in light, fantastic pieces, and Miss Cynthia Bridge's Doña Marcialá was delightfully appropriate to the spirit of the piece. *The Golden Doom*, which followed, perceptibly lowered our expectation, but Lord Dunsany must bear some of the blame. His play, as it was acted, seemed dull and portentous, and left us more than a little doubtful whether good acting would make much difference. Then Mr. John Boxer and Miss Sondra Lawson, owing, perhaps, a good deal to the training of Miss Dorothy Green, gave a spirited account of themselves in *The Taming of the Shrew*. An excerpt from Miss Clemence Dane's *Will Shakespeare*, the balcony scene from *Romeo and Juliet*, and a wordless play with music brought nothing better than a piece of good comic acting by Mr. George Benson in the mime.

Scenes from *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* were admirably done and made us acquainted with a Nicole, brimming over with vitality and humour, in the person of Miss Gertrude Musgrove. It seemed the most perfect thing of the afternoon, but in a part which has been played by Miss Athene Seyler, Susie Parsons of *These Pretty Things*, Miss Musgrove was not quite so happy.

The judges ultimately made the following awards:—

Bancroft Gold Medal.—John Boxer.
Academy Silver Medal.—George Benson.
Academy Bronze Medal.—Cynthia Bridge.
Special Judges' Medals.—Doris Hilditch, Gertrude Musgrove, Sondra Lawson.

The Sutton and Cheam Urban District Council is to pay Epsom Rural District Council £48,000, in settlement of the claim for financial adjustment following the amalgamation of Sutton and Cheam.

ADDITIONS TO THE ZOO

PERSIAN BADGERS AND MANDARIN DUCKS

Miss M. Evans, of the Health Service, Baghdad, has presented to the Zoo two Persian badgers, a sub-species of the common badger new to the collection. They are smaller and paler-coloured animals with the same habits as the well-known brock. The common badger extends far over Northern Asia, and is said to have been found in Syria, but it is replaced in Eastern Persia by this smaller species.

Miss Diana Rowden has presented two golden agoutis, charming little rodents from Brazil. They are elegant and slender animals, about 20 inches long, with long limbs and hoof-like claws. The coloration is olive-brown above, with golden hairs on the rump, and lighter white to yellow under parts. Their build, elegant trotting gait, and close, short fur give them something of the appearance of chevrotains or small deer, but they are true rodents. They are forest dwellers, but come out into the open to feed, and when disturbed change their trot to a rapid gallop, leaping up into the air. They have often bred in the Gardens, there being usually two at a birth. Although their appearance is gentle and innocent, the males fight savagely, inflicting severe wounds and sometimes killing each other with their long and very sharp teeth.

Mr. Alfred Ezra, a member of the council of the society, has presented eight Mandarin ducks as a contribution to the scheme to acclimatize these beautiful birds in London. They are to be set free on the Three Island Pond. Their wing feathers have been cut, but the wings have not been pinioned, so that after the autumn moult they will again be fully capable of flight. By that time they will have accepted the pond in the Zoo as their natural home, and, doubtless, will return to it for food and shelter.

A pair of black-bellied sandgrouse has been deposited. Sandgrouse are a small group of birds intermediate in some respects between pigeons and game-birds. They fly extremely well, and all are more or less migratory, sometimes travelling immense distances. From time to time wanderers appear in this country. The headquarters of the family are Africa and South-West and Central Asia, but there is a species in Madagascar, and a western form of an Asiatic species is resident in South-West Europe. They frequent arid regions, and all have delicate coloration in shades of grey, yellow, and brown. The black-bellied sandgrouse are common in North-West India, and have naked feet. Like other sandgrouse, they are fond of basking in the hot sun, but move about actively when the weather is cold and cloudy. They have regular haunts to which they go for bathing, and, although rejoicing in great heat, are never found very far from lakes, water-tanks, or streams.

MR. CYRIL MAUDE

TO APPEAR IN A TALKING FILM

Mr. Cyril Maude, who retired from the stage some years ago and who is now nearly 68 years old, will shortly leave for Hollywood, where he is to play the part of Andrew Bullivant in the talking film version of *Grumpy*, which is to be made by the Paramount Film Company, of America.

The part of Andrew Bullivant was created by Mr. Maude at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, in September, 1913. In the same year he played the same part in the American production of the play at Wallack's Theatre, New York. It proved a great success, and it was revived both in America and London. Mr. Maude's last appearance in the play was at the Criterion Theatre in March, 1921.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
TO-MORROW, at 3.
LIONEL POWELL presents
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR:
LEGINSKA.
Chappell Piano.
Tickets, 8s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

WIGMORE HALL. THURSDAY NEXT, at 8.15.
VIOLIN RECITAL.
MAASKOFF.
Bosendorfer Piano. At the Piano—REGINALD PAUL.
Tickets (incl. tax), 12s., 8s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 3s.
LIONEL POWELL, 161, New Bond-street, W.1.

ÆOLIAN HALL, To-day, at 3.15.
CECIL AUSTIN.
Sonata in C sharp minor ... BEETHOVEN
Twelve Preludes, Two Waltzes, Two Nocturnes, Polonaise ... CHOPIN
IBACH PIANO. 3s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 8s., at Hall and IBACH, Ltd., 134-5, Long Acre, W.C.

STOCK EXCHANGE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY.
QUEEN'S HALL.
(Sole Lessees, Messrs. Chappell and Co., Ltd.)
104th SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT,
WEDNESDAY NEXT at 8 p.m.
Soloist, ELSIE SUDDABY.
Conductor, EDRIC CUNDELL.
Tickets, numbered and reserved, 10s. 6d., reserved 5s. 9d., unreserved 2s. 6d.; may be obtained from Box-office, Queen's Hall, Langham-place, W.1, or the Hon. Secretaries, the Stock Exchange, E.C.2.

JAQUES-DALCROZE LECTURE. — DEMONSTRATION of EURHYTHMICS, SCALA THEATRE, TO-DAY (Saturday) 2.30. ILLUSTRATIONS by CHILDREN and STUDENTS. Tickets, 7s. 6d. to 3s., from Box-office, Scala Theatre (Tel., Museum 6010).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
Prince Consort-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.
Patrons { H.M. THE KING. H.M. THE QUEEN
President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Director—SIR HUGH P. ALLEN, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.
In the Parry Opera Theatre.
PRIVATE PERFORMANCE BY THE OPERA CLASS
of
SCENES FROM "DON GIOVANNI"
(Mozart).
Conductor—GEOFFREY CORBETT, A.R.C.M.
and
"SISTER ANGELICA"
(Puccini).
First Performance in English.
Conductor—Mr. H. GRUNEBAUM, Hon. R.C.M.
Produced by Mr. CAIRNS JAMES, Hon. R.C.M.
MONDAY NEXT, at 8 p.m.
All tickets have been allotted.
CONCERT BY THE SECOND ORCHESTRA AND CHORAL CLASS.
TUESDAY NEXT, April 1st, at 8.15 p.m.
Conductors—Mr. REGINALD JACQUES, M.A., B.Mus., A.R.C.M., and Members of the Conducting Class.
The PROGRAMME will include:—
A SONG BEFORE SUNRISE ... Delius
RECITATIVE AND AIR
Abscheuliches! (Fidelio) ... Beethoven
CONCERTO for Pianoforte and Orchestra, in G, Major ... Beethoven
A SEA SYMPHONY ... R. Vaughan-Williams
Tickets as far as accommodation permits can be had on application to the Registrar at the College.
CHAMBER CONCERT
WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 2nd, at 8.15 p.m.
The PROGRAMME will include:—
SONATA for Pianoforte and Violoncello, in A minor ... Brahms
SONATA for Horn and Pianoforte ... Beethoven
SONATA for Violin and Pianoforte ... Helen Hunter (Scholar)
PIANOFORTE SOLOS AND SONGS.
No tickets are required for this Concert.
MIDSUMMER TERM
The MIDSUMMER TERM will COMMENCE on MONDAY, MAY 5th, 1930. Entrance Examination on or about April 30th. Prospectus and entry forms can be obtained on application to the Registrar at the College.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MARCOL HOUSE, 293, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Public Lecture:
STATES AFTER DEATH.
Followed by questions and answers.
SUNDAY, 30th MARCH, at 8.15 p.m. sharp.
Study Classes: Wed., 8.15, "Ocean of Theosophy." Sats., 3 p.m., "The Secret Doctrine."
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prens. J. and E. Cattl.) Tem. Bar 2502. TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.15. Mat., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT, and
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15
Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970.
ALMOST A HONEYMOON
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.

COMEDY. EVGS. at 8.30. Gerrard 8978. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy
By George Arliss and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL, HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"Abundant laughter ... host of bright ideas."—*M. Post.*
"Roaring jollity."—*Evening News.*
"Laughter all the way."—*Daily Chronicle.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy, Rosalinde Fuller, IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. 2.30 & 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
75TH PERFORMANCE TO-DAY.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblock. (Last Weeks.)
"ONE OF THE VERY FINEST PLAYS WRITTEN SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY."—*Daily Mail.*
"WELL WORTH SEEING AGAIN AND AGAIN."—*Daily Mirror.*
"PROVED AS CHARMING, AS HUMOROUS, AS BEAUTIFUL AND AS CHALLENGING AS EVER."—*Daily Express.*

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS
HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE, DENNIS HOEY, DONALD MATHER, DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d., PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.
LILIAN DAVIES, MARIE NEY, ARTHUR WONTNER, ADRIENNE BRUNE, ULA SHARON, LOUIS HECTOR, JERRY VERNO, ROBERT WOOLLARD, RAYMOND NEWELL, JACK LIVESEY
1st Matinée, Wednesday Next, at 2.30.

DUCHESS. (Smoking.) TO-NIGHT, at 8 (subsequently at 8.40). First Mat., Thurs., at 2.30.
THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE.

EVERYMAN. TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15.
FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE.
SYBIL THORNDIKE.

FORTUNE. (Tem. Bar 7373.) Mon. Next, at 8 (subsequently at 8.30). Mats., Thurs. and Sat., at 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
"CAPE FORLORN."
By Frank Harvey.
MARDA VANNE, EDMUND WILLARD, FRANK HARVEY, LOUIS BRADFIELD.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. (Tem. 8713.) 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
The Daniel Mayer Co. present
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."

GLOBE. LAST 2 PERFS. Gerrard 8724.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
"CHARLES AND MARY."
A Play on the Life of Charles Lamb.
"Here is a very lovable play."—*Evening Standard.*

HAYMARKET. 2.

Imperial and Foreign News

KANCHENJUNGA

PREPARATIONS FOR ASCENT

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Professor Dyhrenfurth, the leader of the international party of mountaineers who are leaving Darjeeling soon to attempt the ascent of Kanchenjunga, is fully alive to the magnitude and hazards of the task before him, and has equipped his party with everything that human ingenuity can devise and past experience suggest.

An attempt on Kanchenjunga has been the ambition of Professor Dyhrenfurth (and no less of Frau Dyhrenfurth) for many years. They have worked tremendously hard on this vital question of equipping the expedition and the native porters on whom so much depends. If the summit is reached they will have realized something more than a dream; those precious minutes when the panting climbers are sprawled on that lonely height will be their well-earned reward.

A problem of any expedition to the main watershed of the Himalaya is for the party to get there in good health. The lower tropical valleys which must be traversed have too often taken toll with dysentery and malaria. The malarial mosquito which infests the Teesta valley between Darjeeling and Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, is one of the most venomous in the world. From Gangtok to Lachen the route lies up the healthier Lachen River valley, and from Lachen to the Zemu glacier over upland meadows and pastures. If permission is granted to attack Kanchenjunga from the Kanchen glacier on the Nepalese side the initial route is a more complicated one, and involves the crossing of the Jonggi and Kang passes, 13,140ft. and 18,300ft. respectively, an up-and-down route involving as many feet of uphill work as the height of Kanchenjunga itself. That the route from the Zemu glacier is possible was conclusively proved by the attempt of the Munich party, who reached an altitude of 24,600ft., and saw the upper portion, which appeared to offer no great difficulty. But the difficulties of the terrific ice ridge up which they hacked their way are so great, and took so long to overcome, that the all-important element of time is against this route.

PLAN OF ATTACK

Little is known about the westernmost route from the Kanchen glacier, but Mr. Douglas Freshfield and his party, who are the only Europeans to have studied it, consider it the most hopeful line of attack. Both the Zemu route and the Kanchen glacier route lead to the north ridge of Kanchenjunga, so that whichever is attempted the final climb will lie up the north ridge. The Zemu route, however, strikes the ridge higher up than the Kanchen route.

The plan of attack will probably be practically identical in either case. Five or six camps must be established and any very difficult climbing, between the lower camps at all events, will be facilitated for the laden porters by the fixing of ropes. Starting from the base camp, relays of climbers will hack their way up the ice slopes to the north ridge of Kanchenjunga, establishing camps at intervals. If the work is hard it will also be slow and exhausting. At heights of 20,000ft. or more a man cannot cut steps in ice for more than a few minutes at a time, and the climbers will have to work in relays.

The climbers will be divided into two parties—the summit-attacking party and the support party. Physical fitness will naturally decide which climbers make the final assault, but the work of the support party will be no less valuable, for on them will devolve the arduous work of bringing up the porters and establishing the final camps as close to the summit as possible. Kanchenjunga has taken toll of two former ill-equipped and inexperienced parties, but the assault of the Bavarian party in the autumn of 1929 proved that expert, well-equipped mountaineers accompanied by first-rate porters can advance and retreat safely in the face of appalling difficulties and dangers.

Like science and invention, Himalayan mountain craft is built up on a solid foundation of the experiences of others. Before the attacks on Everest little was known of the effects of altitude upon the human body, and Everest has served to shatter many illusions and to teach many lessons. The greatest illusion—that men could not live or breathe without oxygen—was dissipated by the ascent of Colonel Norton and Mr. Somervell to a height of 28,000ft. without it, a height practically equal to that of Kanchenjunga. Their attempt proved that man is capable of adapting himself to the rarified air of the highest mountain tops even as he is to the greatest tropical heat and Polar cold without extraneous aid to his breathing, and that heavy oxygen apparatus can only be regarded as an additional burden on the climber. The present expedition will therefore not carry oxygen apparatus; but they will take a new patent chemical preparation which when burnt gives off oxygen in large quantities. This it is hoped will prove beneficial when used in a closed tent and serve to promote sleep.

EFFECT OF GREAT ALTITUDES

If the Everest expeditions finally laid the oxygen bogy, they added immensely to mountaineering knowledge in other ways. The physiological effects of great altitude on the human body were recorded in minute detail by the doctors and scientists of the expedition. The present expedition know that the secret of success lies in slow acclimatization to altitude, and that sundry disturbing symptoms such as sore throats and loss of appetite are merely secondary effects of altitude and can be treated as such. The lessons of equipping a climbing party for extensive cold and great altitude were well learnt too, and the Kanchenjunga climbers know that a pinching boot may result in failure at a critical juncture and that every link of equipment must be well forged beforehand.

Past experience has proved that many layers of thin wool are preferable to one thick layer. Two or more layers of woollen underclothing and several light Shetland pullovers form a warm wadding inside the outer double-breasted suit of windproof material. Boots are very different from those used in Alpine climbing. They must be large enough to take several pairs of socks, and their soles are made up of layers of rubber, felt, and leather to insulate the foot from the cold. Hands must be equally well protected with woollen fingerless gloves next to the skin and windproof gloves without; woollen and leather helmets will protect the head from frost-bite. Sleeping is difficult on account of the altitude and the cold, yet victory may depend on the freshness of the climbers. The best form of sleeping-bag is one of eiderdown in two or three layers, lined with fleece and covered with a light windproof material. Tents must be strong enough to weather the fiercest blizzard which may sweep an exposed ridge. They must be easily rigged and capable of accommodating two or three climbers. Ice axes and crampons are similar to those used in Alpine mountaineering, but, in the Himalaya, crampons increase the risk of frost-bite by conducting the cold to the foot. Dark goggles ward off the ultra-violet rays of the sun, which at great altitudes soon produce complete snow-blindness on unprotected eyes. Leather masks and face-cream prevent the same fierce rays from stripping the skin from the face and reducing the climber to a state of acute misery and possibly severe fever. Nor in this respect must beards—if they can be considered as equipment—be forgotten, and the expedition will be divorced for some weeks from its razors.

Next in importance to equipment comes food. As the altitude increases the appetite diminishes until, at heights of 20,000ft. or more, men have to force themselves to take nourishment. The stomach can at these heights only assimilate the lightest diet, and sugar, jam, condensed milk, biscuits, syrup, sweetmeats, and such-like foods of considerable calorific value are best. Mr. Somervell relates that on Everest his diet for essence in the highest camps was strawberry jam and condensed milk. Even more important than food is the question of obtaining sufficient liquid to drink. Owing to the dryness of the air and the rapid evaporation of all moisture the body undergoes a continuous desiccating process and it is necessary to drink a great deal to make up for this lost moisture.

Apart from essentials, a few luxuries will be taken. A gramophone will be installed at the base camp to cheer porters and climbers; records have been provided to suit all tastes, varying from strident jazz to classical operatic music, and there are some particularly vigorous records to amuse the porters. So far as is known the only other musical instrument is a mouth-organ with which Mr. Smythe, the British member, is accustomed to inspire his climbing companions. Tests of handwriting will be made to judge the effect of mental and physical stresses on the climbers. Special mental tests will also be made to determine whether or not the mind is quickened or deteriorated by altitude.

The expedition hopes great things of its film, of which it is taking nearly 50,000ft., and which will be under the charge of M. Duvanel. It is anticipated that in order to carry this huge quantity, together with the cameras, dark-room tent, and other apparatus, 50 porters will be required. There will be enough film for 24 hours' continuous use. One large and three small cameras are to be used. M. Duvanel's aim is to get as high as possible with the big camera, which is to be fitted with a telephoto lens giving 6½ diameters magnification.

PAY OF PORTERS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DARJEELING, MARCH 28

The Gurkha N.C.O. whom the Government of India is lending to the Kanchenjunga expedition has not yet arrived here. He will be employed as interpreter. The porters are to be paid 1 rupee [1s. 6d.] a day to the base camp and 1 rupee 4 annas [1s. 10½d.] beyond. Two weeks' advance have to be paid to dependents.

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S. AUSTRALIAN WINERIES

PROVISIONAL RESUMPTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, MARCH 28

According to the promise given by the Federal Government, which refused to negotiate on the proposed increase in the excise duty on fortifying spirit till the wineries reopened, vintage in South Australia, which has been suspended for a week, is resuming on Monday.

The vintners are still hopeful of a satisfactory adjustment of the matter. Meanwhile they are reinstating discharged employees and will begin vintage again on the former scale. The grape crop is only moderate, though good, but continuous vintage is now necessary to avoid serious losses.

Mr. Butler, the Premier, declared that the crisis in the wine industry was so serious that it was essential that the Federal Government should reconsider its excise proposal. The Federal Government's action was deplorable, and if persisted in would ruin one of the main South Australian industries. He could not understand why the Federal Government exempted big American film companies from the payment of legitimate taxation and tried to make up deficiency in revenue by taxing an industry already overburdened.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MARCH 28

The Federal Viticultural Council waited on Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, to-day and stated that it approved of the Government's proposal to help the wine industry from surplus excise duty. At the same time it expressed apprehension as to the proposed heavy increase of excise duty at the present time of depression. Mr. Scullin promised to consult the council before he took final action.

POLISH CRISIS

THREATS OF DISORDER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 28

M. Jan Pilsudski stated this evening that he had virtually abandoned hope of forming a Cabinet. He is continuing his consultations, but obviously only with the object of keeping up appearances till the Seym assembles to-morrow morning. The Dictatorship is determined not to form a Cabinet before Parliament has been prorogued, and the threat of the Government's supporters to break up to-morrow's sitting by main force is c using serious apprehensions.

The Socialists have issued a manifesto summoning the workers to come forward in defence of the Constitution. There are, too, rumours that the Legionaries may be holding open-air demonstrations on behalf of the Dictatorship, and the Nationalist organizations against it. Notwithstanding these preparations, it is still possible that the 11th hour will produce calmer counsels, as has happened on similar occasions in the recent past.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION'S VISITS

The Egyptian Prime Minister and the other members of the Egyptian Delegation—the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of Public Works and Finance—were received by the King at Buckingham Palace yesterday morning.

Arrangements have been made for a series of visits for the Egyptian Delegation, including Windsor, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Boat Race. The Football Association, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has cordially invited the Egyptian Delegation, who will be accompanied by Mr. Henderson, to see the international match on April 5, and the invitation has been accepted.

FRENCH CHAMBER AND YOUNG PLAN

MAJORITY IN FAVOUR OF RATIFICATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 28

The debate in the Chamber on the Young Plan, which was resumed to-day, showed that there is already a majority in favour of ratifying The Hague Agreements. Speaking on behalf of the Action Démocratique et Sociale, numbering 34 Deputies, M. Fabry declared that the group would vote in favour of ratification, but only because they believed it the lesser of two evils. The support of the Socialists, Socialist-Radicals and Republican Left has already been promised on the same terms.

The opponents of ratification had thus to content themselves with warnings and protests. All the speakers to-day criticized the agreements mainly for their lack of safeguards. The discussion showed that the Deputies had examined the agreements very closely, and that the more they looked into them the more convinced they became that the only real guarantee of the Young Plan was Germany's good faith in executing its provisions. M. Tardieu defended the text on the ground that, if Germany failed to fulfil her undertakings, France thereby recovered her liberty of action. M. Herriot agreed, but asked for further detail as to what that implied. Did it imply war? It could not, because France had given an undertaking not to have recourse to war. For that reason he had desired to see incorporated in the agreements a clause empowering France to invoke not only The Hague Court, but also either Article 430 of the Treaty of Versailles or Article 13 of the League Covenant. M. Paul-Boncour, president of the Foreign Affairs Committee and formerly the representative of France at Geneva, pointed out that The Hague Court could only act as a consultative body and could not set in motion the procedure and sanctions of the League. He expressed the view that a reference to the Covenant ought to have been included, but declared that his advice had not been accepted.

Another aspect of the question that occupied a large part of the debate was the evacuation of the Rhineland. Both M. Fabry and M. Louis Dubois, a former president of the Reparation Commission, protested against the withdrawal of the French troops, which was the abandonment of both a guarantee for payment and of a guarantee for the security of France's eastern frontier.

M. Paul Boncour said the assent to ratification had not been lightly given. The Government had been asked for full information as to the state of the defensive works, bridges, roads, and so forth, and as a result the Foreign Affairs Committee had been unanimous that the demilitarized zone must be properly controlled. Once the present troops were withdrawn, control would rest with the Committee of Verification and Conciliation. He considered that a control exercised by a limited number of nations would not have the same force as a general international control, and also that real organization could result only from general disarmament.

M. Fabry replied that, confronted by the German Army as resulting from the terms of the Peace Treaty, France had carried the reduction of her military forces to the utmost limits.

M. Bergery, speaking for the Socialist-Radicals, said that the powers of the International Bank should have been more strictly limited. They were left with the alternatives of the Treaty of Versailles or control by international finance.

At this point a man in the public gallery threw into the Chamber a handful of pamphlets, which the ushers collected and handed round.

M. Paul Reynaud, the Minister of Finance, who severely criticized the Young Plan when it was drawn up, replied to the debate. The Plan, he said, represented a moral victory for France, since it gave priority to reparation payments. The debate was adjourned until to-morrow.

At a Cabinet meeting this evening M. Tardieu decided to lay before the Chamber to-morrow a measure asking for a vote on account for the month of April, and to ask for its passage on Monday. Thus, for the first time since M. Poincaré became Prime Minister in 1926, resort is had to this method owing to a failure to pass the Budget before the end of the financial year.

INDIAN COTTON BILL DEBATE

FISCAL AUTONOMY CONVENTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 28

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Nationalist Party leader, criticized, in a speech lasting three hours, the Cotton Protection Bill in the Legislative Assembly to-day. He contended that the Government was really proposing a differential duty in the interests of Lancashire, and said that if the Bill were lost the cotton industry need not suffer if all the people wore only Indian cloth. He appealed to members to pass his amendment—which proposes a 20 per cent. duty on all cotton goods and which the Government has announced it cannot accept—and thereby throw on the Government the responsibility of choosing between accepting it and abandoning the cotton industry.

The Pandit surprised many members by asking, in conclusion, the President's ruling on three points of order—whether the Government's interpretation of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention was correct and consistent with the Secretary of State's recent statement in the House of Commons; whether the Government's announcement that it would not be able to proceed with the Bill if his amendment was carried was consistent with the Convention; and whether official and nominated members were entitled to vote on the Bill.

The President invited opinions of members, and he was asked first to rule whether the points raised were really points of order. He replied that he would like opinions on that point also.

Sir Brojendra Mitter, Law Member, and Mr. Jinnah ridiculed the argument that if the Pandit got the rulings he wanted on the points he had raised the progress of the Bill could be retarded.

The President said that if the Government's interpretation of the Convention was not correct, that affected the whole position.

Mr. Aney (Nationalist) contended that the Convention was as much a part of the Constitution as the Government of India Act was.

Sir Hari Singh Gour argued that the Convention must be carried out; that it compelled the Government to act in agreement with the wishes of the House; and that it prevented the Government's calling for assistance from the Council of State or by certification.

A member asked how the ruling of the Chair could be enforced, and the President said the Chair had all the powers necessary to enforce its rulings.

The House adjourned till Monday.

NEW LEBANESE CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BEYROUTH, MARCH 27

The new Cabinet which has been formed, following the resignation of that of M. Emile Eddeh, is as follows:—

Adib Pasha	..	Presidency, Finance, Agriculture
M. Tueni	..	Education
M. Ahdab	..	Public Works
M. Nammour	..	Interior and Hygiene
M. Husseini	..	Justice

The new Prime Minister is a Maronite who formed the first Ministry of the Lebanese Republic and was formerly an official in the Egyptian Ministry of Finance. M. Tueni (Orthodox) is editor of *Ahrar*, the leading Nationalist newspaper. M. Ahdab (Sunnite), M. Nammour (Maronite), and M. Husseini (Shüte) were all members of the former Cabinet.

RHODESIAN RAILWAY PROJECTS

COMMISSION'S REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SALISBURY (S.R.), MARCH 28

Mr. P. F. Potter and Mr. R. C. Wallace, in their report on the proposed Sinoia-Kafue railway line, arrive at the conclusion that the time is not ripe for incurring the capital expenditure necessary for building the line and the resulting additional cost of working. "Undoubtedly (they add) at a later stage, financial and

economic considerations apart, it will be found desirable to build the line. Railway history in South Africa in the past shows that this is almost inevitable and happens when the increase in traffic intensifies the importance of the geographical position."

The Commission also finds against the building of a connexion with the Beit bridge [which would put Bulawayo in direct connexion with Delagoa Bay].

On the subject of the proposed Walvis Bay line the Commission is divided, Mr. Wallace expressing the view that the construction of this line is justified, but Mr. Potter's view is that for the present there is no need for the construction of the line to be seriously considered. It is, however, thought not improbable that the Bechuanaland and Southern Rhodesian Governments may cause a survey of the Walvis Bay route to be made.

*** Of the three railways upon which the Commission has reported, the Sinoia-Kafue line is designed to shorten the distance between Beira—the present port for Rhodesia—and the copper mines in the north. The other two projects aim at giving Rhodesia alternative outlets to the sea. The Walvis Bay line, which would give Rhodesia a port on the west coast, has recently received a good deal of support in high quarters.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA

PROPOSAL FOR REVISION OF TREATY REJECTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 28

The House of Commons last night rejected by 103 votes to 51 the sub-amendment which called for a revision of the commercial treaty with Australia, the minority being composed solely of Conservatives. Thereafter the main amendment to the supply motion, moved by Mr. Gardiner, the Progressive leader, was defeated by 141 votes to 16, one French Liberal voting in the minority with the Progressive and Labour members.

In the debate which preceded the divisions Mr. Dunning, the Minister of Finance, quoted figures to show that during the 53 months of operation of the Australian treaty Canada had sold $77,000,000 worth [£15,400,000] of goods to Australia, as against $21,000,000 [£4,200,000] bought, and declared that, since the treaty had been so profitable to Canada and promised even better results, the Government would give no encouragement to the idea of abrogation, although it was ready to negotiate a new treaty with New Zealand.

Mr. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, criticized the adverse results that trade arrangements produced by the treaty had brought to the dairy industry and other branches of agriculture. Mr. Lucas (Progressive), after denouncing the treaty, said that the Western farmers still believed in free trade, but, having realized that neither of the old parties would lower the tariff, they insisted that it must be administered on a basis of equality for all concerned.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Logan (Nova Scotia, Liberal) moved that in the interest of Canada, the British West Indies, and the British Empire as a whole, the Dominion should admit free of duty all tropical products coming direct to Canadian ports from the British West Indies. The loss of duty, he said, would be only about $2,000,000 [£400,000], and it was time Canada did something in the way of Empire building. Senator Dandurand, for the Government, said he thought a little more time was necessary to test the value of the Canada-West Indies trade agreement, but he would direct the attention of the Government to the suggestion.

EDUCATION IN ITALY

STRICTER FASCIST CONTROL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 28

To-day's debate in the Chamber on the education estimates has been preceded by several decisions taken in last night's meeting of the Fascist Grand Council tending to make the educational system of the country more Fascist.

Most of these decisions are concerned with the universities, and more particularly with the university professors, many of whom have been accused from time to time of a lack of enthusiasm for Fascist ideals. It is said by one writer, for example, that "it is in the sphere of official culture that Fascism's spirit of revival has experienced the greatest opposition." In order to overcome this opposition the Grand Council has decided "that university Rectors, the heads of faculties, and the heads of secondary schools are to be chosen by preference from among the Fascist professors with five years' seniority." Further, the direction of the groups of university professors and lecturers is to be placed in the hands of the Rectors.

Less controversial, perhaps, is the Grand Council's policy of breaking down the invisible wall which in Italy, as in other countries, tends to separate town and gown. The existing ties between the university Fascist organizations and the general Fascist organizations in the various localities are to be drawn still closer. University students are to collaborate more particularly in the direction of Fascist propaganda, especially among the young. Increased attention is at the same time to be given to sport and pre-military training and to the various forms of assistance and welfare institutions for university students. The *communiqué* announcing these decisions adds that, thanks to the efforts of Signor Turati, Secretary-General of the Fascist Party, "almost all the students of the Italian universities are now marshalled under the lictor's emblems," and claims once again that "Fascism is not only action, but also thought and doctrine."

One of the speakers in to-day's debate in the Chamber urged that preference should be given to men rather than women teachers. This recommendation, he said, was made not from any anti-feminist feelings, but because the preponderance of women teachers would make impossible that "virile stamp" which the Fascist Government wished to impress in the education of the young.

JAPANESE REPLY TO U.S. PROPOSALS

SUGGESTED RESERVATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 28

The Cabinet to-day discussed the Reed-Matsudaira proposal, but without having a draft reply before it. After the meeting Mr. Hamaguchi, the Prime Minister, Baron Shidehara, Foreign Minister, and Mr. Egi, Minister of Railways, discussed the heads of a draft which Baron Shidehara will prepare, probably for Tuesday's meeting of the Cabinet.

According to reports current to-night, the reply will not revive the questions which have already been threshed out in London, but, at the Prime Minister's instance, fresh suggestions intended to relieve public opinion here will be made. The nature of those suggestions is not divulged, but they will not affect the figures mentioned in the Reed-Matsudaira proposal. Some of the vernacular newspapers have been discussing a political pact for the Pacific. Other quarters, which are more likely to be well informed, believe that the Prime Minister will propose some reservation which would prevent the Reed-Matsudaira scheme from being treated as a Japanese acknowledgment of a permanent 10:6 ratio in large cruisers.

Such a reservation will not satisfy naval conservatives, but they lack the power to cause a serious crisis. One important naval resignation would not be surprising, but the Government, with the most influential opinion of the Empire behind it, realizes that a harmonious understanding with the United States is worth more than a cruiser or two.

FRENCH RELATIONS WITH ITALY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 28

The Senate, resuming its examination of the Budget, to-day discussed the Naval Estimates. In view of the absence of the Minister of Marine in London, M. Rio, the Under-Secretary of State, replied for the Government, but declined to allow himself to be drawn into a discussion on the Naval Conference, as not coming within his powers.

M. Rio, referring to French relations with Italy, said that Italy had made an effort to draw level and had brought up her expenditure on construction to about 500,000,000 lire, laying down ship for ship with France in the creation of a fast surface fleet. But they hoped for an understanding with Italy, and it would, therefore, be wiser to do nothing that would embarrass the delegates in London.

TURKISH LANGUAGE REFORM

STATE SUBSIDIES FOR NEWSPAPERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 28

The Turkish Grand National Assembly has voted a law granting Turkish newspapers financial assistance from 1929—the year of the language reform—until 1931. Daily newspapers printed by rotary machines will receive nearly £T.18,000 during the three years; other journals will receive smaller sums.

*** Turkish newspapers appeared for the last time in Arabic characters on November 30, 1928. For the change to Latin characters new printing plant was bought and the make-up of many newspapers entirely altered. Besides the additional expense, circulations fell. The Government at the time exempted all printing machines and other printing material from Customs duties.

VICTORIAN LIQUOR REFERENDUM

POLLING TO-DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 28

A "no-licence" liquor referendum will be held throughout Victoria to-morrow. Voting is compulsory. More than 1,000,000 persons are enrolled and it is expected that nine-tenths of them will vote. The campaign has been the most strenuous since the conscription referenda. There has been an enormous circulation of propaganda in various forms, chiefly through posters and newspaper advertisements. This morning's *Argus* contains 62 columns of such advertisements. Special appeals have been published from American prohibitionists, including Mr. Henry Ford, Mr. Edison and Miss Evangeline Booth. It is not expected that the opponents of the liquor licence will poll the three-fourths majority necessary for victory, but a simple majority is confidently expected, in which event endeavours will be made to prevent the sale of liquor on Saturday afternoons and public holidays.

The question before the voters is whether the sale of liquor in the State shall be continued, or whether hotelkeepers and others now selling liquor to the public shall be deprived of their licences. The poll will in no sense have prohibition as its issue, and although each electorate will constitute a licensing district, the local option provisions have been abolished, and the counting will proceed on a State-wide basis. The people will be asked to vote on the resolution "That licences be abolished" by answering "Yes" or "No." Should the resolution be passed, the question to be submitted at the next poll in 1938 would be "That licences be restored."

Although, after a period, licences for the sale of liquor would be withdrawn if the necessary majority of the electors signified approval of that course, the consumption, or even the manufacture, of liquor in Victoria would not be prohibited. It would merely be an offence to "sell, supply, barter, or dispose of" liquor except in special cases, which are numerous. The import of liquor from abroad or from other States would not be prohibited, provided that the liquor was not sold in Victoria. Nor would the manufacture of liquor by breweries, distilleries, or private persons be forbidden. The remarkable position might thus arise of breweries having to send the whole of their products outside the State for sale, and of railway refreshment rooms having to import the whole of their requirements from another State, although liquor was being made in the neighbourhood.

NON-GERMAN REPARATIONS

HUNGARIAN REPLY TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 28

The plenary session of the Eastern European Reparations Committee is to be held on March 31, under the chairmanship of M. Loucheur.

With reference to the *communiqué* [given in *The Times* on Wednesday] of the Czechoslovak Government on the subject of non-German reparations, to the effect that the Hungarian delegation in Paris is demanding for the expropriated Hungarian claimants payment at a rate in excess of that agreed upon at The Hague, the Hungarian delegation states that the *communiqué* in question does not represent the true state of affairs. The Hungarian delegation asserts that it claims nothing beyond the strict and loyal observance of the fundamental principles laid down at The Hague Conference. The Hungarian delegation declines to enter into the details of the Czechoslovak Government's *communiqué*, as it is of opinion that it is undesirable to embark upon a public discussion of the merits of questions which are the subject of conversations between the members of the Committee appointed to draft an agreement.

The Cotton Bounties Bill, providing for a guaranteed price of 5d. a pound for seed cotton grown in Australia, was introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament yesterday.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. Smith and Mr. Shiers, the Australian airmen who are attempting to fly from Sydney to England, reached Newcastle Waters (Northern Australia) yesterday.—*Reuter.*

General Sir Arthur Currie on Thursday urged the Pensions Committee of the Canadian Parliament to amend the law so as to provide more generous treatment for ex-Service men.

Admiral Sir Frederick Field, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, reviewed a brigade of over 4,000 bluejackets and marines during the annual Naval Review at Gibraltar yesterday.

General Bilstein de Meneses has been ordered by the Portuguese Government to Angola, where he is to inquire into the causes of the Loanda garrison mutiny in which Lieutenant Sarmento was killed.

Senatore Marconi will this morning attempt to speak by wireless telephony direct from his yacht Elettra, moored off Genoa, to the Electrical Exhibition in Sydney. His previous conversations have been relaid twice.

Mme. Hanau, who is still on hunger-strike in the Paris prison to which she escaped last Sunday, is rapidly losing weight. It is proposed to remove her to an infirmary and resume forcible feeding if she persists in her hunger-strike.

Mr. Justice Duclos, of the Superior Court of Montreal, adjourned the Court on Thursday as a protest against the placing of a crucifix 4ft. high in the Courtroom. Several of these crucifixes have been placed in other Court-rooms without protest, but Mr. Justice Duclos said that the proper place for them was in churches.

An announcement has been made in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia that a consulting engineer will be appointed to examine suitable localities for the new capital. Objection is taken to Livingstone, the present capital, because it is at the extreme southern end of the territory.

Señor Villegas, the Chilean Ambassador to the Quirinal, has accepted in principle the proposal of his Government that he should be transferred to the newly created Chilean Embassy in London, and will prepare to leave Rome as soon as he has been notified of the *agrément* of the British Government.

In the Maltese Senate yesterday a motion was passed condemning the Government's action as harmful to the spiritual interests of the people. The Leader of the House refused to discuss the matter, saying that a White Paper would be issued to enable the people to judge between the Government and its accusers.

At the celebrations in Rome yesterday of the seventh anniversary of the legal constitution of the Italian Royal Air Force, Signor Mussolini conferred various decorations, including the Medal for Valour on the widow of Captain Motta, who was killed on the eve of the Schneider Trophy contest, and a similar medal on the father of the Schneider Trophy pilot, Warrant Officer Dal Molin, who was killed recently.

SOUTH AFRICAN CABINET

EFFECT OF CRESWELLITE ROUT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, MARCH 28.

The rout of the Creswellites in the Transvaal Provincial elections suggests that Colonel Creswell and Mr. Sampson no longer have a title to sit in the Cabinet. Their followers fell out with the Transvaal Nationalists and have been, consequently, wiped out, whereas they themselves are colleagues of the Nationalist leaders in the Cabinet.

Colonel Creswell refuses to say anything when asked to comment on this position, while General Hertzog exclaims that the question of Colonel Creswell's resignation never entered his head. The truth is that General Hertzog's majority is insufficient for him to allow Colonel Creswell to go, but the rank and file of the Nationalists are annoyed that Colonel Creswell and Mr. Sampson are still in the Cabinet and there is a movement to drive them out. But an immediate Cabinet crisis is improbable in view of the complacence of General Hertzog and Colonel Creswell himself.

Other Foreign News on following page

The Spectator

THE PREDOMINANT WEEKLY

this week contains

MR. HENRY FORD'S views on British Unemployment

also further extracts from

The DIARIES OF ROBERT FULKE GREVILLE

(Later to be published by Messrs. John Lane)

This week's extracts from the Diaries concern THE PASTIMES OF GEORGE III. in the days of his sanity. The childish mischief of a kind-hearted King, the delight he took in bringing off a surprise, in being "very troublesome to smug and quiet Parties" fill us with a sense of amusement and affection

"Organic Resurrection" by The Dean of Chester.
A Positive Policy for East Africa.
Life on a Collective Farm in Russia, by Mrs. Williams Ellis.
Recent Theology, by Evelyn Underhill.

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Country Life: Sir William Beach Thomas.
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MORE BORROWING POWERS

MR. SNOWDEN'S DEFENCE

WESTMINSTER, FRIDAY

The financial resolution extending the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund by £10,000,000 produced a large and uneasy audience in the House of Commons to-day.

MISS BONDFIELD took the courageous course of frankly expressing her dislike of her own policy, admitting her previous condemnation of it as "dishonest," and explaining that it was the least of a number of evils. Unlike the late Government she had endeavoured to strengthen the Fund, so that expenditure and revenue to-day balanced when the unemployed numbered 1,240,000, or 240,000 more than before. The Exchequer now contributed £14,000,000 a year more. Unhappily the number of unemployed was 350,000 over the balancing point, and, in spite of reinforcement, the Fund would exhaust its borrowing powers before Easter. No one could have foreseen this rise, which was due to world causes and not to the Government's policy. Changes in administration were tentatively estimated to have added 10,000 to the live register, and the Act of 1930 had added about 40,000. She was at pains to show that courts of referees were disallowing all frivolous claims, and that therefore the total of new claimants admitted was not more than 50,000. Uncertainty in the safeguarded industries had at most added 11,000; but the slump in cotton had thrown about 68,000 cotton operatives out of work between February, 1929, and February, 1930. Faced with a problem not of her creation, she had chosen to increase the borrowing powers of the Fund by an amount which would last till November, assuming that unemployment did not decrease. That was preferable to lowering benefits at a time of bad trade, or to increasing contributions to meet what might be a temporary emergency, or to asking the Exchequer, which had already doubled its contribution, to find more money still.

UNIONIST ATTACK

MR. W. S. MORRISON fully justified himself as the leader of the Unionist attack by a bold challenge to all Socialist susceptibilities. The resolution, he said, showed that all the Government's calculations, even when adverse factors in the world's trade were already known, had been careless and improvident. The Lord Privy Seal was merely a political device to sidetrack criticism of the Government's fumbling and bungling. They had talked largely of taxing honestly instead of borrowing dishonestly, and now, having taxed, they were compelled to borrow as well. The Unionists preferred borrowing, if the emergency was temporary, because borrowing was borne by an abstract fund instead of a hard-pressed taxpayer. The Government had preferred to be a good Government for those whose main interest was to draw unemployment pay, and a bad Government for the normal person who wanted to work.

This sentiment aroused Socialist and Liberal fury, and one whom it most offended, MR. ERNEST BROWN, proceeded to restate its obvious application by complaining that the Government had done more to provide benefit than to find work. He wanted to know what had happened to the comprehensive inquiry into the insurance system, and what plans to find work the Government could produce apart from stimulating local authorities. Meanwhile he agreed that their administration had been more humane, their optimism not more unjustified, and their financial orthodoxy more strict than those of their predecessors. The Unionist response was considerable, and showed itself in a readiness to give all credit for sincerity to Mr. Thomas.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CRITICISM

But this did not excuse the policy of the Government as a whole, which MR. CHURCHILL proceeded to demolish. He pointed out that in 1925 the debt of the Fund had fallen to £8,000,000, and was rapidly falling. He had been justified in reducing contributions under such favourable auspices. The Socialist Party were then responsible for those destructive troubles which had broken down trade recovery. He had refused to aggravate disaster by imposing new burdens, and considered it legitimate for the Fund to borrow up to a year's income, when the State was in debt more than eight times its annual income. Mr. Snowden, with a great parade of virtue, condemned such borrowing at Christmas, and here he was actually pressing it at Easter. That disposed of his carefully cultivated legend that the difficulties were the fault of his predecessors. The extraordinary spectacle existed of a Government pursuing a policy which its own Minister of Labour called a "dishonest rake's progress."

In striking contrast to the "harsh, unpitying intolerance" with which the late Government's efforts had been treated, he made full allowance for the effect of outside influences on British unemployment. But the Government had demoralized the system and the finance of unemployment insurance. Any person who had paid 30 contributions within two years need never work nor look for work again. Labour Exchange officials had been set a hopeless task and were "everywhere throwing up the sponge" when asked to defend a Fund whose protection was broken down by the legislation and attitude of their political chiefs. The Government had wrecked and discredited the insurance system, and confounded still further insurance with charity.

MR. SNOWDEN professed high indignation at what he called a scandalous attack upon Labour Exchange officials, but otherwise avoided giving any reply whatever to criticism of policy. He relied wholly upon repeating that all alternatives to increasing the borrowing powers of the Fund were even more undesirable, and welcomed the Unionist approval of the step. His own earlier disapproval was due to the dimensions of the floating debt, but he had since reduced it to £647,000,000 from £839,000,000.

There was, of course, no opposition to the resolution, and the House, having enjoyed its foretaste of Budget duels, quietly adjourned.

OBITUARY

We have to announce the death of PROFESSOR J. O. ARNOLD, F.R.S., the eminent metallurgist. Our Allahabad Correspondent reports the death from pneumonia of MR. LANGFORD JAMES, the senior prosecuting counsel in the Meerut conspiracy case.

Memoirs appear on p. 17.

MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

INDIFFERENCE OF VILLAGERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 28

Mr. Gandhi is expected to complete his march through the Broach district to-day. Addressing a poorly attended village meeting yesterday, he complained that the conditions for attaining *Swaraj* were not fulfilled in the Broach district. Foreign cloth was not effectively boycotted and there was little homespun, but a great consumption of liquor. If he were permitted to reach Dandi—the small village in the Surat district which is now stated to be his objective—Mr. Gandhi said the atmosphere in the country would be so clean that they could storm three or four "citadels." They would not be satisfied with cheap salt; they would save 60 crores [£45,000,000] annually by giving up foreign cloth and 25 crores [£18,750,000] by stopping the liquor traffic. Thereby the people would acquire the strength to win *Swaraj*.

The civil disobedience campaign is being actively prepared in the Bombay suburban district, where it is proposed to begin the movement by making salt at Juhu, a popular bathing resort. A meeting to prepare for this campaign will be held on Sunday, when among those advertised to take part is Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, a millionaire non-cooperator from the Central Provinces.

CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, MARCH 28

A follower of Mr. Gandhi, speaking at Coimbatore, declared that the salt campaign was only the first step towards the non-payment of land revenue. Socialism and Bolshevism were bound to come in India, he said, within 10 years.

Civil disobedience in Madras will start either at Vedaranyam or at Nandalvasal, and 60 "Volunteers" will leave with Mr. Raja Gopal Achariar [Mr. Gandhi's chief lieutenant in South India] from his *Ashram* [seminary] at Pudupalyam.

It is clear from the debate at the annual meeting of the Madras branch of the European Association—the liveliest and most important since the branch was formed—that Europeans in South India intend to take an active part in moulding European views. The discussion turned on the advisability of impressing on the members of the Central Council in Calcutta the desirability of consulting the branch representatives before issuing statements of policy or publishing decisions on important matters of public concern. There was much discussion on the failure of the European Group in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi to support Mr. Arthur Moore's protest against the attitude of Mr. Patel, and it was evident that many members deprecate the Group's action in dissociating itself from his protest.

POLICE METHODS IN ITALY

ARTIST'S EXPERIENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 28

The advice given to foreign tourists and residents in Italy always to carry with them their passports and other documents of identification is at once confirmed and stultified by the case reported to-day of Signor Gisberto Ceracchini, the Italian painter.

According to a letter which Signor Gisberto Ceracchini has addressed to the Press, he was returning home at 11.30 on the night of March 26 when he was stopped by a plain-clothes detective in the Largo Tritone and asked for his papers. Signor Ceracchini produced first his identity card, second, his card of membership of the Fascist Syndicate of Artists, third, his membership card of the Dopo Lavoro, fourth, an invitation from the president of the Biennial Venetian Art Exhibition, and fifth, a letter from the Director-General of the Fine Arts. Nevertheless, Signor Ceracchini was taken off to the nearest police station, where he was kept until 2 o'clock the following afternoon. He states that at the police station he was searched and compelled to take off his braces, tie, and shoe-laces. His request to telephone to his family was met with refusal and threats, and he was shut up with five or six people in a "filthy, dirty little hole." Signor Ceracchini concludes by stating that in the morning he was ordered to clean up the dirt.

The publicity given to this letter may, it is confidently hoped, prevent the recurrence of any similar incident in the future.

SOVIET REPLY TO THE POPE

"OUR FIGHTING STRENGTH"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 28

Unschlicht, Deputy Commissar for War and deputy chairman of the *Osoaviakhim* (Society for Aviation and Chemical Warfare), has organized an "Our reply to the Roman Pope fund" to finance a counter-campaign to the demonstrations abroad against religious persecution in Russia. All the trade union organizations, the Communist Party, and the *Osoaviakhim* will support this fund.

Unschlicht has sent telegrams to all branches explaining that the fund will be used "especially for preparing chemical warfare from aircraft," and urging the necessity of stirring up the masses to a realization of the increased war danger, which requires "tremendous efforts from the toiling masses to increase our fighting strength," and declaring that it will be most convenient to direct these efforts through the Chemical Warfare Society.

General Budenny, a member of the *Teik* of the U.S.S.R., and of the Revolutionary Military Council, in a lecture to the Communist Academy in Moscow said that it was intended to use the Red cavalry on a large scale, not only in international wars but in civil wars abroad, where partisan cavalry detachments would be most useful. The collectivization of agriculture in the U.S.S.R. must place the Red cavalry in a position to play an independent part in the "international civil war," which was inevitable. That war would be quite different from imperialist warfare, and it was therefore a great mistake to regard cavalry as obsolete for the purposes of the international proletarian revolution.

CLIFTON COLLEGE

At the meeting of the Governors of Clifton College on Thursday Sir Robert Clermont Witt, an old pupil of the school, was elected a member of the council, and at the subsequent meeting of the council Mr. Nicholas Robin Udal, Warden of Gordon College, Khartoum, was elected secretary of the college, to succeed the present secretary, Mr. W. J. Lewis, who will retire in August. Mr. Udal was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, and played in the Oxford XI. against Cambridge in 1905 and 1906.

A GREEK CROSSWORD

The solution of the Greek crossword puzzle which appeared in *The Times* last Saturday is published to-day on page 10. Crossword puzzle No. 49 in the regular daily series will be found on page 5.

GERMAN CRISIS

HERR BRUNING TO FORM CABINET

NATIONALIST SUPPORT HOPED FOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 28

President von Hindenburg this morning asked Dr. Brüning, the able and energetic Parliamentary leader of the Centre Party, to form a new Government to succeed Herr Müller's "Grand Coalition" Government, which resigned yesterday. He suggested that in present circumstances it would be better to base a Government on a combination of parties rather than on a formal coalition.

Dr. Brüning accepted the task on this understanding and approached prominent members of all the bourgeois parties, from the Democrats to the Nationalists who have seceded from their party, and even Herr Schiele, a moderate Nationalist. Though at first Dr. Brüning made good progress he encountered obstacles which render the presentation of a list of Ministers impossible before to-morrow at the earliest.

Political memories in Germany are short, and the idea of a Government not based on a formal coalition has been treated as something new. But Dr. Brüning's Cabinet, if he succeeds in forming one, will hardly differ at all from a "Cabinet of personalities" such as that formed by Herr Müller after the last elections. Strictly speaking, the late "Grand Coalition" parties never committed themselves formally to a coalition. But as time went on they took charge of the Cabinet, which was at the mercy of the whims of each and all, and in effect they formed a Coalition which was certain to collapse with the withdrawal of any one of them. Past experience offers little hope of avoiding a repetition of this state of affairs, but Dr. Brüning is determined to do his best to keep the initiative in the hands of the Cabinet.

OFFER TO NATIONALIST

One advantage of not starting on a coalition basis is that the exact balance of strength among the parties need not be preserved among their representatives in the Cabinet. Another—in theory—is that the Chancellor can choose the Ministers he wants instead of submitting to the dictation of the parties. But in practice he cannot entirely disregard party views. What is really new in Dr. Brüning's attempt is the proposal to recruit one of his Ministers from the Nationalist Party, whose leader, Herr Hugenberg, has declared that he will not work with any Government committed to the execution of the Young Plan. But it looks as though he may have to abandon it.

Herr Schiele, a former Minister of Food, is the Nationalist in question, and attempts have been made to persuade him to join the new Cabinet with or without the consent of Herr Hugenberg and the party. He has made it clear that he disapproves of Herr Hugenberg's extreme policy, and it has been estimated optimistically that if he seceded he could carry with him the votes of from 30 to 40 moderate Nationalists.

On the Left wing of Dr. Brüning's proposed combination, among the Democrats, there is a strong objection to the inclusion of Herr Schiele unless he and his moderate associates make a clean break with Herr Hugenberg. The idea of a Government depending on the benevolent neutrality of Herr Hugenberg does not appeal to the Democrats. Still another difficulty has presented itself in certain demands for agricultural measures upon which Herr Schiele has made his acceptance dependent. With these demands is combined a request for the removal of Herr Curtius from the Foreign Ministry because of his warm advocacy of the Polish Treaty, to which the Agrarians object.

MINORITY GOVERNMENT

If the plan to include Herr Schiele fails Dr. Brüning is expected to form a minority Government of representatives of the "moderate bourgeois" parties—the Democrats, Centre, German People's Party, Bavarian People's Party, the Nationalist-Secessionists, now known as People's Conservatives, and possibly the Economic Party. He would hope to obtain the support of the Nationalist moderates on some issues without previous commitment, and the neutrality of the Socialists on others. If he failed to get a majority for some of the urgent financial measures he is sure of authorization by the President to enforce them by decree under the emergency provisions of the Constitution. He can also be sure of having a dissolution decree signed by the President in his pocket from the first, so that if the Reichstag refused afterwards to confirm the decrees he could dissolve it.

Dr. Brüning, although he is only 44 and has only been in the Reichstag since 1924, has earned widespread confidence by his firm and adroit handling of the Centre Party in Parliament, and it is generally felt that he will succeed in forming a Cabinet.

LUDENDORFF AND VON HINDENBURG

A BITTER ATTACK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 28

President von Hindenburg is bitterly attacked for signing the Young Plan by his former Chief of Staff in the current issue of General Ludendorff's *Volkswarte*. Under the heading "Herr Paul von Hindenburg" General Ludendorff says the President has destroyed all he fought for, and has torn aside the veil hiding his real self.

General Ludendorff says in one place that the Field-Marshal "for four long years did everything, in the military sense, that I told him." The General apologizes to posterity for having connived during the War in the presentation of "Herr von Hindenburg" as a national hero, and makes the excuse that he was then much overworked. He also feels some responsibility for giving an unduly favourable picture of the Field-Marshal in his Reminiscences. "It was only in 1927 that I fully understood the events of November 9, 1918, and thus realized the real being of Herr von Hindenburg and my own complicity."

A passage in the President's public statement of his reasons for signing the Young Plan—"I have spent my life in the great school of fulfilment of duty, the old Army," leads the General, "as a representative of the old Army, upon whom the thanks of free Germans, the hate of our enemies, and the gaze of the entire outer world devolve," to declare that "Herr von Hindenburg has forfeited the right to invoke the name of the old Army."

After recapitulating all the ills for which he holds President von Hindenburg responsible—the Kaiser's flight, the Revolution, the Republic, and so on, General Ludendorff says:—"Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has by the laws of the old Army forfeited the right to wear the field grey of that Army, and to take it with him to the grave."

It should be added that the General's outbursts no longer receive any serious attention in Germany.

THE SECURITY INQUIRY

EXPERTS AT WORK

U.S. AND PACT FOR CONSULTATION

Mr. Stimson and Mr. Gibson, of the American delegation to the Naval Conference, spent nearly an hour with the Prime Minister yesterday morning, and in the afternoon there was a meeting of the British Commonwealth delegation. For the moment, however, the greatest interest attaches to the efforts which are being made to discover whether a formula can be devised which will give France the security which she seeks as a prelude to the reduction of her naval tonnage.

The wording of the official announcement on Thursday evening that the plenary session next Friday will be concerned with the progress of the conversations between members of the various delegations and of the committees' work may have given rise to the report, which was published in some quarters yesterday, that the heads of delegations had set up a committee consisting of Sir Robert Vansittart, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Malkin, and M. Massigli to devise a formula. This is not a correct statement of the position. These experts, as stated in *The Times* yesterday morning, are making an examination of the whole political aspect of the Conference; but they have not been appointed as a committee of the Conference. All the delegations are anxious that a way should be found out of the present deadlock, and this is merely one of the efforts that are being made towards that end.

NO MEDITERRANEAN PACT

The experts are trying to discover whether anything can be done to explain and clarify the wording of the Covenant of the League of Nations, of the Kellogg Pact, and of the Locarno Treaty in order to meet the French view that greater security might be provided for France without the promise of any additional military commitments or any additional obligation beyond those which the Powers have already assumed. The experts are considering the general question, and they have not before them anything in the way of a special Mediterranean Pact to be adopted by the Five-Power Conference. It has already been made abundantly clear that in the opinion of the British delegation the question of a Mediterranean pact could not be settled at a conference at which interested Powers like Spain, Greece, and Yugoslavia are not represented.

The experts were busily engaged in their task throughout the whole of yesterday, and some indication of the progress of their efforts to find an acceptable formula may be given when the heads of delegations meet again on Monday morning.

It is thought that the American delegation may take advantage of the plenary session next Friday to explain more exactly its attitude towards a consultative pact. It is generally admitted that the official statement issued by the delegation at midnight on Tuesday, coupled with the messages which have since come from Washington, has increased rather than lessened the confusion. It is now generally believed that the American delegation takes the view that the question of a consultative pact will not arise until an agreement has been reached between the European Powers with regard to the Mediterranean, and until this has been followed by the signature of a Five-Power treaty embodying reductions in naval tonnage. After that point, it is suggested, the United States will be prepared to enter into a consultative pact, at a time when it will be clear to the world that any action taken by the United States cannot be regarded as a *quid pro quo* for the reduction of tonnage by any other Power.

There was a reception in honour of the delegates to the Conference at the Shoe-lace of Lords last night. A list of the guests is given on page 15.

CONSULTATION UNDER PEACE PACT

MR. KELLOGG'S VIEW

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28

The State Department to-day declined to comment on or to clarify the confusion arising out of the apparent discrepancies between the attitude of the Administration and that of Mr. Stimson towards a consultative pact. Referring to the fact that the Washington correspondents of American newspapers, including the *New York Times* and the New York *World*, appear to believe there is some sort of split between Washington and the delegation, the Washington *Daily News* to-day calls on the President to "dissipate the fog."

We suspect, however, says the *Daily News*, that the disagreement is not very deep. It looks rather like the familiar game of trying to play both ends against the middle. The White House statement will satisfy the Senate irreconcilables, while the Stimson statement in London gives a faint hope to the dying Conference, and satisfies some of the less critical peace organizations.

The newspaper urges the return to an open avowal of the American policy of the Pacific and Kellogg Pacts.

In the course of a speech on the United States and the outlook for world peace, delivered to-night before the League of Political Education in the Town Hall of New York, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, the former Secretary of State, referred to the proposal to implement the Kellogg Pact with a consultative provision.

I would not, he said, amend this Treaty with any conditions that envisage or contemplate war. . . . It is not necessary for this Treaty to contain provisions for consultation in the event of threatened hostility. Such consultation is inherent in the Treaty. Any of the signatory Powers may call the attention of belligerents to the provisions of this Treaty, and urge its maintenance unimpaired, as was done in the late threatened conflict between Russia and China. . . . Where all nations have joined in a treaty not to go to war but to settle their disputes by pacific means, why is it not the business of any signatory of such treaty to use its influence to adjust the difficulties and prevent war? It was certainly [in the case of the Russo-Chinese conflict] the business of the United States to do everything it could to prevent a violation of the Treaty which it and the other nations had signed. . . . The time is past when war is of interest only to the belligerents: it is now of interest to all the world.

Mr. Kellogg referred to Article 3 of The Hague Convention of 1899, which recommends that the signatory Powers should offer their good offices and mediation to States at variance. The best way to implement the Treaty and advance the cause of peace lay, Mr. Kellogg said, in the direction of educating the public mind in the principles of peace.

** Other telegrams about the Conference appear on page 11.

SOUTHERN IRISH GOVERNMENT

RESIGNATION OF MR. COSGRAVE

PROBABLE RETURN TO POWER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MARCH 28

In Dail Eireann to-day Mr. Cosgrave, President of the Free State Executive Council, announced that the Government had decided to resign. In a short statement Mr. Cosgrave said:—

Last evening the Dail passed the second reading of a Bill entitled the Old Age Pensions Bill, 1929, by a majority of two. In the course of the debate the Government, through the Minister of Finance, indicated their opposition to that measure, which proposed to impose a burden of some £300,000 per annum on the taxpayer. The cost of old-age pensions to the State is already £2,750,000 per annum, and the Government, having given the matter the most careful consideration, are not prepared to take the responsibility in the present financial situation of providing a further large addition to that sum, which, while imposing a heavy burden on agriculture, trade, and industry, would not even have the merit of benefiting the more necessitous and deserving old-age pensioners.

The Executive Council, while it appreciates that the result of yesterday's vote was due to the fortuitous circumstance that a number of the members of the Government Party were unavoidably absent, nevertheless feels that the House, having come to the decision which it did, should be given an opportunity of electing another executive. I have, therefore, tendered my resignation to his Excellency the Governor-General. I move, Sir, that the House now adjourn until Wednesday next at 3 p.m., when I presume the first business will be the election of my successor.

The House then adjourned after a sitting which lasted only eight minutes.

Last night's defeat in Dail Eireann was entirely unexpected. It was made possible by the fact that 22 members were absent. If the Independent group had been present in full force the Government would have had a comfortable majority.

ELECTING A SUCCESSOR

Shortly after the result of the division was announced Mr. Cosgrave moved the adjournment of the House. A meeting of the Executive Council was then held in Leinster House and sat until midnight. It was decided at this meeting that the Government must resign, since acceptance of Dail Eireann's decision would involve the introduction of a Money Bill involving the expenditure of at least a quarter of a million pounds. This morning Mr. Cosgrave communicated the Executive Council's decision to a meeting of Cumann na nGaedheal, the Government Party, which approved of the Cabinet's resignation, and Mr. Cosgrave telegraphed to the Governor-General, who is out of Ireland.

Under the Free State Constitution there is no necessity for a General Election after the resignation of the Executive Council. The President, if he chooses, can advise the Governor-General to dissolve Parliament, but in this case Mr. Cosgrave has refrained from this step. In practice the procedure is likely to be as follows. When Dail Eireann meets next Wednesday its first duty will be to elect a successor to Mr. Cosgrave as President of the Executive Council. In the ordinary course of events the Fianna Fail Party, which is the second biggest party in the House, will nominate its leader, Mr. de Valera, who is in the United States. I understand that he will be defeated, because the Labour Party, as well as Cumann na nGaedheal, and a majority of the Independents will vote against him. If and when Mr. de Valera has been rejected the Labour Party probably will nominate Mr. T. J. O'Conneli, leader of the Labour Group. He certainly will be defeated, and in the absence of any further candidate from the Opposition benches the Cumann na nGaedheal Party will renominate Mr. Cosgrave, whose election will be almost certain.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTE

The Government's defeat last night was the result of a certain relaxation of party discipline. In normal circumstances the Government always can count on the support of six or seven Independent members, but last night only two representatives of this group went into the Government lobby. Three voted with the Opposition and the remaining eight were absent. Furthermore, several members of the Government Party, not anticipating a close division, had remained away from the House. If Mr. Cosgrave comes back to power—and there is hardly any doubt that he will come back—he probably will impose certain conditions on the members of his party, thus tightening discipline and consolidating his position in the House. He is likely also to seek a closer alliance with those Independents who, though they do not take his party whips, vote habitually with the Government.

These Independent members hold the balance of power between the Government Party and the Fianna Fail-Labour combination. Most of them represent important interests in the Free State, and several are former Unionists. In the past these members have been accustomed to support the Government on the ground that the time is not ripe for the advent to power of a new Administration, and the Government undoubtedly has taken advantage of the Independents' public spirit to treat them with a certain amount of contempt and to ignore their views on matters of national interest. At any moment this group could throw the Government out of office, but the dread of a Fianna Fail Administration is so strong that the Government has been able to force the Independents on many occasions to vote for measures of which they did not approve.

MR. DE VALERA READY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 28

Mr. de Valera, who is now in Chicago, said to-day that he was ready to answer a call to the Presidency of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State if summoned by Dail Eireann.

"If I am selected by the Dail to succeed Mr. Cosgrave," Mr. de Valera said, "I will form a Fianna Fail Government. It is a situation offering many possibilities and an interesting historical event. It marks the resignation of the party that has so far been working under the Treaty. Our party has been endeavouring for some time to obtain a majority in the Dail to carry out its declared policies."

These policies, he said, comprehended Irish unity and independence, the ending of unemployment by rebuilding Irish industries so that Irish needs might be supplied so far as possible by Irish labour, and the restoration of the Irish language.

LORD MAYOR TO VISIT STOCKHOLM

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow, and the Sheriffs of the City, have accepted the invitation of the town council of Stockholm to visit that city, states Reuter. This will be the first official visit to Sweden made by a Lord Mayor of London. The party will leave London on August 30, arrive at Stockholm on September 1, and stay for at least three days.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

A GREAT FINISH

The Grand National provided a most thrilling finish yesterday, in which Mr. W. H. Midwood's Shaun Goilin, ridden by Cullinan, and trained by F. Hartigan, won by a neck from Melleray's Belle, with Sir Lindsay only a length and a half behind the second. Only six horses of the 41 starters completed the course, Glengesia being fourth, followed by Ballyhanwood and Royal Arch II.

Glangesia for a long time led the field, and indeed was still in front going out into the country a second time, but Melleray's Belle then began to improve, though perhaps a little too quickly, for she came into the lead at Valentine's. Glangesia began to drop back and coming into the racecourse Melleray's Belle was followed very closely by Sir Lindsay and Shaun Goilin. Grakle, having jumped Valentine's badly, parted company with his rider at the next fence and was out of the race. Just before the last jump Sir Lindsay led Melleray's Belle, but the latter landed first over that fence and also over the last. Shaun Goilin then came up strongly, and Sir Lindsay challenged Melleray's Belle, but she overcame him and looked a certain winner until Shaun Goilin came again, and, finding an opening, just got his nose in front and kept it there to win by a neck.

A full report of the racing will be found on page 5. Pictures fill the whole of page 16.

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC

MOTOR NUMBER OF "THE TIMES"

The great increase in the number of motor-vehicles licensed for use upon the highways of Great Britain makes imperative the introduction of some uniform system of traffic control. In recent years there has been a movement in this country in the direction of controlling traffic at important road junctions in populous areas by automatic electrical signalling. While the authorities in London have been talking about it, electric signals have been installed, and worked with success, in several of the large provincial cities.

In the British Motor Number of *The Times*, which will be published gratis as part of the ordinary issue of the paper on Tuesday next, April 1, Sir Henry Maybury, who was deputed by the Minister of Transport a few years ago to visit the United States to study the subject of traffic control, will discuss the respective merits of different systems of electric signalling and some of the considerations which should govern their application to the varying traffic conditions of this country. Mr. Mervyn O'Gorman will deal with the problem of the pedestrian, and will call attention to the duties which pedestrians should undertake as "traffic units."

Among other interesting subjects that will be dealt with in the Number are the railways and road transport; goods haulage by road; gearing and gear changing; speed, its uses and dangers; road accidents and first aid; safer driving; third party risks; parking and garaging; and the heavy oil engine. In addition, a large section of the Number will be devoted to descriptions of the 1930 models of British motor-cars and commercial vehicles.

The Number will be fully illustrated.

DEATH PENALTY IN THE ARMY

ABOLITION FOR CERTAIN OFFENCES

The abolition of the death penalty for certain offences is proposed in the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill, the text of which was issued yesterday.

The Bill, which provides for "discipline and regulation" during the next 12 months, consists of nine clauses. Clause 5 is the outstanding one. It is explained that under section 4 of the Army Act various offences, which from their nature can be committed only in time of war, are capital offences. Clause 5 of the present Bill proposes to remove from section 4 to section 5 of the Army Act, which renders it punishable by penal servitude or some less punishment, the offence of a soldier who "misbehaves or induces others to misbehave before the enemy in such manner as to show cowardice."

Three other offences for which the punishment of death may be awarded, if committed on active service, have been transferred from Part I. to Part II. of section 6 of the Army Act, under which part the maximum punishment is penal servitude. Those offences are those committed by a soldier who "Without orders from his superior officer leaves his guard, piquet, patrol or post; or by discharging firearms, drawing swords, beating drums, making signals, using words, or by any means whatever, intentionally occasions false alarms in action, on the march, in the field, or elsewhere; or being a soldier acting as sentinel leaves his post before he is regularly relieved."

GIALDINI'S BANK DEPOSITS IMPOUNDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, MARCH 28

The Milan police, following instructions from the examining magistrate, have impounded two deposits of money and bonds, to a total value of 1,200,000 lire [about £13,000], which John Gialdini had made, partly in the Bank of Rome and partly in the Italo-American Bank.

The police have also learned that Gialdini's wife has a balance, which is stated to be large, in another local bank. It was deposited in the name of Signora Gialdini, and the authorities are endeavouring to establish its real ownership.

NEW KNIGHT OF THE THISTLE

The following announcement appears in the *London Gazette*:—

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Charles Cospatrick Archibald, Earl of Home, T.D., D.L., to be a Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Lord Home, who succeeds to the knighthood of the Thistle left vacant by the death of Lord Kintore, is the head of a historic Scottish family. His father was created a Knight of the Thistle in 1899. He served in the War in Gallipoli and Egypt, and was mentioned in dispatches. He is a brigadier of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Body Guard for Scotland.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANNES, MARCH 28

The Duke of Connaught is making excellent progress and hopes to be out again in a few days.

DR. LYTTELTON

Dr. Edward Lyttelton has so far recovered from the injuries which he received when he was knocked down by a motor-car on Tuesday that no further bulletins will be issued.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND COAL LEVY

DEATH PENALTY IN THE ARMY

Liberal members of the House of Commons are somewhat perturbed by the news that the Government are considering the possibility of asking the House, during the Report stage of the Coal Mines Bill, to restore the permissive central levy which was defeated by eight votes during the Committee stage. It is understood that the Government base their attitude on reports which have come from some of the exporting areas that without a central levy they will have considerable difficulty in framing effective selling schemes, and the Government have possibly assumed that any reconsideration of the matter is covered by the decision of the Liberal Party not to impede the further progress of the Bill. But the Liberals state that they have not been consulted on the desirability of restoring the central levy and many of them consider that once Parliament has taken a decision there should be no attempt to upset it at a later stage.

In these circumstances it is suggested that the Government could afford to wait, until the Bill reaches the House of Lords after Easter and to see what happens to the compulsory amalgamation proposals which were inserted in the Bill by the Cabinet under pressure from the Liberals and without any undue enthusiasm. It is urged that if the Peers deleted this proposal the Government could propose the restoration of the central levy with more hope of general acceptance. It has already been indicated that the Government will wait until the Bill reaches the Upper House to insert a clause giving permission to work on the basis of a 90-hour fortnight instead of a seven-and-a-half-hour day, if both the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation express the wish that this course should be taken. The Liberals handed in a further amendment yesterday, which is designed to elucidate the definition of "standard tonnage," so that the different interests, including the owner of a single pit, shall be considered separately.

The Parliamentary Labour Party at its meeting next week is to consider the question of the death penalty in the Army, as it is left in the Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill which was issued yesterday. Certain concessions have been made in the Bill, but it is contended by Labour members who have interested themselves in the question that they do not materially vary the practice which was followed in the War. It is now proposed that the death penalty shall not be imposed for cowardice, but as a matter of fact there were only 18 executions for this reason. The offence of desertion, for which 264 men were executed, still remains, with treason and mutiny, as an offence for which the death sentence may be imposed, and the Labour Party will be asked to support a proposal that in future the death penalty shall be restricted to the two offences of treason and mutiny, which, it is agreed, are in a class to themselves.

It is understood that the Government's new Housing Bill will alter the basis of payment for the clearance of slums and rehousing. Under the existing Slum Clearance Act of 1923 the State pays half the annual loss on all houses rebuilt. Mr. Greenwood will base his payment on the number of persons rehoused, and it is believed that the amount has been fixed at £12 a person. In making this the basis of payment it is assumed that each house will contain a family of five persons—parents and three children. Thus the State grant, it is calculated, will work out at £10 a house, which is considerably less than some local authorities have asked. Liverpool, for instance, because of its excessive slum property, asked that the State should pay 80 per cent. of the annual loss, the remaining 20 per cent. to be borne by the city council. Figures have been submitted to the Minister showing that under a scheme of clearance now approved, 3,000 houses will require to be demolished. Based on schemes already carried out, this scheme will involve an annual loss of £90,000.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duchess	THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE	8
Everyman	FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
New	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	LA TOSCA AND I PAGLIACCI	2.30 7.45
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	2.30 & 8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. CECIL AUSTIN	3.15
Queen's Hall	TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC CONCERT	2.45
Wigmore Hall	LONDON VIOLONCELLO SCHOOL CONCERT	3.15

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	NO, NO, NANETTE	12 to 11
Astoria	ALF'S BUTTON	12.45 to 11
Capitol	MIRTH AND MELODY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	NOT SO DUMB	12 to 12
Kens

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1930

Special Articles: PAGE

Rural Russia. From Our Riga Correspondent .. .. 13 & 14
Kanchenjunga: Preparations for Ascent 11
Little Children 15
March Gardens 15
Music: An Essay in Criticism 10

Illustrations:

The Grand National 16

Correspondence:

Fit and Healthy (Professor E. W. MacBride) 13
Lord Knutsford now Knows (House-Governor of London Hospital) .. 13
Greek Crossword Puzzles (Sir Arthur Hort) 13
Trees along New Roads (Mr. E. Guy Dawber) 8
Women in Industry (Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott) 8
Bonds between the Universities (Archbishop of York, the Chief Rabbi, and the President of the Free Church Council) 8
Lord Balfour (Sir Arthur Conan Doyle) 8
Suits no Cheaper (Mr. W. Bickerton) .. 8
Cadet Corps (Captain A. Lacy) 8
The Piano's Secret (Mr. E. Streatfeild) 8
Points from Letters:—A Business Nation; The King's Lieges; In an Approved Medium; Costs of Tax Appeals; Growing Old Gracefully; Stop Signals on Tramcars; Taxation and Employment; Primroses for Missions; Posts for Foot Passengers; A Double Squint; Marriage Law; Swans on the Wing; Loans for Building Churches 8

Arrangements ..	15	"London Gazette"	23
Art Exhibitions ..	10	Mails & Shipping	22
Auction Summary	4	Music	10
Broadcasting ..	8	Naval, Military, and Air Force	23
Commercial Gazette	22	News in Brief ..	9
Court Circular ..	15	Obituary	17
Crossword Puzzle	5	Parliament ..	7
Ecclesiastical ..	17	Sale Room ..	17
Estate Market ..	4	Services	
Finance ..	18-22	To-morrow	4
Home News ..	9	Sporting .. 5 &	6
Imperial & Foreign	11	*The Times* of 1830	9
Law Notices ..	4	University ..	14
Law Report ..	4	Wills & Bequests	17

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh or strong southerly or south-westerly winds, veering later; cloudy, some rain, perhaps brighter intervals later; mild. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Foreign Office experts and M. Massigli, of the French delegation to the Naval Conference, were engaged yesterday on the task of finding some means of satisfying the French desire for security in the Mediterranean without involving Great Britain in fresh obligations. (p. 12)

The Metropolitan Asylums Board, the work of which is to be transferred to the London County Council next Tuesday, will hold its last meeting to-day. (p. 9)

Mr. Cosgrave yesterday informed Dail Eireann that the Free State Government had decided to resign in consequence of its defeat on Thursday. It is expected that next Wednesday Dail Eireann will re-elect Mr. Cosgrave as President of the Executive Council. (p. 12)

There is no sign of an early settlement of the wages dispute in the wool textile industry, which will, it is estimated, involve 150,000 operatives. (p. 14)

The National Defence Committee of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters yesterday protested against the Government's decision to withdraw its grant and official recognition from the Cadet Corps. (p. 14)

At the annual dinner yesterday of the National Advertising Benevolent Society, Prince George urged the need of advertising British goods. (p. 14)

The Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill, the text of which was issued yesterday, proposes to abolish the death penalty for certain offences, including cowardice, on active service. (p. 12)

Mrs. Ada Lydia Hulatt, 44, of Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire, was yesterday committed by the Shambrook Bench for trial on charges in connexion with anonymous letters which she is alleged to have written. She pleaded "Not Guilty." (p. 9)

Mr. A. M. Nortier, Principal Clerk to the Town Clerk of the City of London, retired yesterday after over 40 years' service at Guildhall. (p. 9)

Sheriffs were appointed by the King in Council yesterday for the ensuing year. (p. 4)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the money resolution dealing with unemployment insurance was agreed to in Committee after a debate in which Mr. Churchill again attacked Mr. Snowden and the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Kellogg, in an address in New York last night, said that he would not amend the Peace Pact "with any conditions that envisage or contemplate war." Consultation in the event of threatened hostility was inherent in the Pact. (p. 12)

Mr. Gandhi, in a speech in the Broach district, complained that he did not find there the conditions necessary for attaining *Swaraj*. (p. 12)

The Commission appointed to consider projected new railways in Rhodesia has made its report. On the proposed line to Walvis Bay the Commission is divided. (p. 11)

Dr. Brüning, the leader of the Centre Party in the Reichstag, yesterday accepted the German President's commission to form a Government to succeed the Coalition Government which resigned on Thursday. (p. 12)

As the Action Démocratique et Sociale has announced its intention of voting with the Government on the question, there is now a majority in the French Chamber in favour of ratifying The Hague Agreements. (p. 11)

All the Creswellite candidates for the Transvaal Provincial Council having been defeated there is an agitation among the Nationalists for the withdrawal of Colonel Creswell and Mr. Sampson from the Cabinet. Our Cape Town Correspondent says, however, that an immediate crisis is improbable. (p. 11)

The question of the right of official and nominated members to vote in the division on the Indian Cotton Tariff Bill was raised in the Legislative Assembly yesterday. The Assembly adjourned till Monday. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Bishop of Crediton has tendered his resignation on the grounds of health and advancing years. (p. 17)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

Mr. W. H. Midwood's Shaun Goilin, trained by F. Hartigan and ridden by Cullinan, won the Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree yesterday by a neck from Melleray's Belle, Sir Lindsay being third. (p. 5)

The Cambridge crew rowed a full course trial from Putney to Mortlake yesterday in 20min. 32sec. (p. 6)

Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leatham beat I. Akers-Douglas and K. A. Wagg in the final round of the Amateur Doubles Championship of Rackets at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—£5,000,000 Birmingham Loan; Larger Treasury Bill Sale; the Swiss Bank Rate; Australian Finance; United Molasses Report; Gordon Hotels' Bonus; British Aluminium Progress; the Reckitts Meeting; Forthcoming Index of Investments; and the Greater Recognition of Actuarial Work. (p. 18)

In the Money Market loan rates declined, but discount rates hardened slightly, the average rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted being higher than expected. The German exchange again moved against sterling and the Italian and Belgian exchanges continued to decline. A further rise occurred in the Argentine exchange. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.; silver declined ¼d. to 19¼d. (p. 19)

The Stock Markets yesterday were very subdued, business for the Account coming to an end. British Funds and Home Railway stocks were easier, while other markets showed little change. South American Railway stocks were firmer, and there was support for Tin shares. Cables and Wireless stocks rallied. (p. 18)

SPRING SOWING IN RUSSIA

STALIN seems to have called a halt only just in time—if indeed it is in time—to the bands of young Communists who were dispatched into the country to terrorize the villages into collectivism. In the article printed in another column of this page to-day our Riga Correspondent analyses the causes which prompted the sudden change in the rural policy of the Communists at the beginning of the month, and makes it clear that the slackening in the persecution of the peasantry was not due to any abandonment of the Communist objective or to any compunction for the excesses perpetrated by the local agents of the party. The use of more humane, if slower, methods was urged merely because the violence originally employed was defeating its own object, and because the rural life of the country was becoming so thoroughly demoralized that the success of the spring sowing was in peril. The Communist leaders, in fact, had become alarmed at the prospect of serious difficulty in feeding the Army and the industrial workers in the cities. The collective farms, which had been collectivized at a great cost of productive efficiency, would evidently not be able to supply them with food in sufficient quantities, and it was important to avoid such a state of irritation and discontent among the peasants not yet collectivized as would paralyse their productive activities. They are, for the time being, to be reprieved from forcible collectivization and to be encouraged to grow food and to bring it to market. A month ago a peasant who sold his produce privately risked arrest, the confiscation of his goods, and classification as a *kulak*. Now the local authorities have been ordered to encourage him to do so, and are threatened with severe punishment if they put difficulties in his way.

Even the crusade against the *kulaki* is to be relaxed. Up to the beginning of this month the Soviet Press, following the lines laid down by STALIN, had preached the immediate and relentless physical extermination of the peasants who had made any sort of success of farming. Prominent Communists who pointed out the folly, and hinted at the physical impossibility, of destroying some five million people—the very section of the population which supplied the bulk of the food for the towns and for export abroad—were reproved and degraded and forced to recant their views. Now the *kulaki* are, for the present, to be left more or less undisturbed, in the hope that they will grow enough to tide the Soviet authorities over the food crisis which they see approaching. When they have done that the work of exterminating them can be resumed, though perhaps in a more leisurely fashion. This sudden change of *tempo* in the drive towards complete collectivization has been accompanied by an equally sudden slackening of the religious persecution which has hitherto been an inseparable feature of the Bolshevist policy. Orders recently issued by the Soviet Government have forbidden interference with the religious observances of the peasants or the closing of their churches without their consent. This may be due in part to the pressure of foreign opinion. Not that the Soviet rulers attach any importance in itself to the indignation aroused abroad by their proceedings; but they were beginning to find that the widespread hostility aroused was creating political and, what mattered more, commercial and financial difficulties which they wished to avoid. Although this was doubtless one of the factors in their decision, the discrimination in favour of the peasants seems to imply that their main object was to mitigate the unrest caused in the villages, and that this tempering of their anti-religious zeal—like the parallel slackening in the war of extermination against the *kulaki*—was part of an endeavour to save the spring sowing, which their previous violence had placed in such serious jeopardy. The information that reaches Moscow about the conditions on the collective farms and about the state of mind of the peasantry tends to show that the retreat may have been sounded too late to serve its purpose.

From STALIN'S previous record, and from the vigour with which, under his orders, the full policy of exterminating individualism was pursued throughout the winter months, it is clear that nothing short of overwhelming necessity would have induced him to modify it, or rather to suspend its execution. Apart from his own fanatical devotion to the extreme Communist creed, he is running a serious risk to his own dictatorship by his change of attitude. His orders to shorten sail, though they have been supported by the official Press, have not been too well received by the crew of young Communists upon whom he has hitherto relied for support and who have been his principal agents in terrorizing the countryside. Having been incited for months to show no quarter to the *kulaki*, or to other peasants with individualist leanings, they are now proving difficult to restrain. To them the work of collectivizing all production is a sacred crusade. They have been trained to regard Communism as a self-evident creed which must be forced upon the whole country with as little compunction as the Teutonic Knights of the old days showed in forcing Christianity upon the Slav peasants whom they conquered. As our Riga Correspondent points out to-day, they have for ten years past been steeped in Bolshevist theory and practice, and have had no contact with the realities of the outside world. They believe implicitly in the saving grace of the Communist faith, and live in the confident expectation of an imminent world-revolution when that faith will be adopted by all the peoples who now walk in the outer darkness of individualism. STALIN professed and sought to apply the same beliefs. He had become their chosen prophet. It has been with their help that he has hitherto been victorious over all his rivals, and it has been by him that they have been encouraged in all their fanatical activities. That he is now holding them back from the good work of collectivizing the peasantry by violence and terrorism must put a serious strain on their loyalty; and in fact in some parts of the country they are refusing to obey these new and unpalatable orders. In preaching moderation and restraint to the party zealots he is running the risk of being regarded as a lukewarm believer in the faith, perhaps even as a heretic at heart. That, of course, is the common fate of the leaders of extreme revolutionary movements; but, if the dictator cannot effectively control his fanatical followers, the outlook for the next harvest in Russia will be dismal indeed.

Mr. Cosgrave's Defeat

Late on Thursday night the Government of the Irish Free State sustained a defeat by two votes on a Private Bill introduced by Republican Deputies to amend the existing law relating to old-age pensions. Yesterday, at a brief meeting of the Dail, MR. COSGRAVE announced the decision of the Government to resign—on the ground that his acceptance of the Republican motion would necessitate a Money Bill, which would throw an additional burden of over £250,000 upon the taxpayer. Though MR. O'KELLY, the Republican leader in MR. DE VALERA'S absence, urged the immediate nomination and election of a new President of the Executive Council—the method by which, under the Constitution of the Free State, the head of the Government is appointed—the House agreed to an adjournment until Wednesday. With the Budget debates due in a few weeks' time a General Election would have been unpopular and inexpedient, and neither the Cumann na nGaedheal, whom MR. COSGRAVE leads, nor MR. DE VALERA'S Republicans are particularly anxious to deplete their party funds prematurely in a hurried campaign. In these circumstances the probability seems to be that a solution of the problem presented by the narrow and fortuitous defeat of the Cosgrave Government will be reached in something like the following manner. On Wednesday the Republicans, as the largest of the parties in Opposition, are expected to propose MR. DE VALERA or another Republican Deputy as the successor to MR. COSGRAVE. Their nominee may well be defeated, for the Independents—who hold the balance of power in the Dail between the Cumann na nGaedheal and the none too firm alliance of the Republicans and Labour—are hostile to the political opinions, and still more to the economic heresies, which form part of the Republican programme. The Labour Party seems to have even less chance of obtaining the support of the Dail for any candidate whom it may nominate, since neither Republicans nor Ministerialists would have any reason to support him. If both the Opposition parties are thus defeated, the Cumann na nGaedheal intend to propose MR. COSGRAVE, who has a good chance of being elected with the aid of the Independents.

He may even be strengthened by this temporary set-back. The defeat of the Government on Thursday came as a surprise at the end of a long and dull debate. One hundred and thirty Deputies voted in a House of 153 members, two paired, and more than two-thirds of the absentees were opponents of the Republican Party. In well-informed quarters the defeat of the Ministry is ascribed in part to a relaxation of discipline among its adherents, and partly to the resentment of some of its Independent allies who have supported it because they distrust and fear the Republicans, but feel that their wishes and the important Irish interests which they represent have sometimes been rather cavalierly ignored by a Government which has been maintained in power by their votes. If the lessons of Thursday's reverse are taken to heart, Ministerialists and Independents may reach a more satisfactory understanding than has been visible during the life of the Sixth Dail. Both have much to gain by cooperation, and it is therefore the more satisfactory to learn that so far all indications point to the return of MR. COSGRAVE, who has shown conspicuous courage and ability in his eight years of continuous administration.

"On Educational and Moral Grounds"

To the mind of the ordinary citizen—lay as well as military—the reasons given by MR. SHAW for the withdrawal of the War Office grant for the Cadet Corps appear to be trivial, illogical, and unconvincing. There is, he said, great objection to the spending of public money on semi-military bodies in our schools, and it is also alleged that boys are compulsorily dragooned into joining Officers Training Corps and Cadet Corps. He then proceeded to draw a gratuitous distinction between the two classes of Corps. Officers Training Corps are, he finds, really valuable organizations for providing a future supply of officers for the Army. Therefore, in spite of the objection and the allegations, he cannot agree not to support them. But School Cadet Corps and bodies like the Church Lads' Brigade—whose wonderful record of service in the War was pointed out yesterday by FIELD-MARSHAL SIR CLAUD JACOB—he places in a different category. From them his support is to be withdrawn. Why? Because, as the result of many discussions with members of the House of Commons and with a delegation from the National Union of Teachers, he has come to the conclusion that representations made to him "on educational and moral grounds" are unanswerable, and that a large majority of teachers in elementary and secondary schools appear to be against this particular training. It would be a very serious slur on the teaching profession if that were really the case. But how then does MR. SHAW explain the letter in which the honorary secretaries of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters have written to "express their amazement" at his statement? In 1917, and again in 1923, the Association—which contains among its members all the headmasters of the secondary schools in England and Wales which have Cadet Corps—unanimously resolved to press upon the War Office a scheme for the reorganization and further encouragement of the Cadet Corps in the secondary schools. In the face of this resolution how can MR. SHAW contend that a large majority of teachers in elementary and secondary schools are opposed to Cadet Corps training? It is on record that, on a previous occasion when the grant was withdrawn, the Army Council issued a statement expressing their lively appreciation of the Cadet Corps in public secondary schools and impressing upon them that officers and cadets alike are carrying out work of the greatest national importance. On what grounds and with what justification does MR. SHAW venture to accept in preference to this certificate of merit the representations made to him by a delegation of the National Union of Teachers?

Contrary to the views held by these particular teachers, the practically universal experience of those who have to do with the Cadet Corps is that the training which they give is above everything else productive of good citizens. For boys of all classes, for the Church Lads' Brigade, the Boys' Brigade, and various other associations of the kind no less than for members of the O.T.C. and the Cadet Corps in Secondary Public Schools, its value—"on moral" and educational grounds"—lies not only in its actual drill and discipline, but in the physical development and the qualities of good comradeship and self-control and the power of controlling and leading others which drill and discipline impart. The effect of the withdrawal of the grant will fall most heavily on boys of the poorer classes living in congested districts. Unlike many of the school cadet corps, they are not as a rule in the position of having officers able and willing to put their hands in their pockets to provide the funds denied by the Government. Without assistance of this kind they will no longer be able to afford the annual outing in camp which has most probably been their only chance of enjoying a holiday in the country. In common with all the rest, they will be still more seriously affected by the withdrawal of their official "recognition" by the War Office and the consequent loss of such privileges as the power to borrow camp equipment from Government stores free of cost. The motives for the action of the Government in thus handicapping the activity of the Cadet Corps—to which LORD ONSLOW is to draw the attention of the House of Lords next Tuesday—are not easy to fathom. No one in his senses believes that the Cadet Corps encourage "militarism," and the small amount of money which they cost the country is hardly worth considering. Yesterday the National Defence Committee of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters expressed its "emphatic and unqualified disapproval" of the Government's decision, and insisted more particularly on the pressing need for the continuance of recognition. This is not the first time that the grant has been withdrawn and then restored. There is every reason for renewing both grant and recognition once more, and none for withholding them.

Book Day

Book Day has just been held in Frankfurt in order to bring home to Frankfurters what books have meant to civilization. At a time when the organization of book production has become singularly complete the public, who play an essential part in the calculations, are showing a dangerous inclination to do other things. The motor-car and the cinema are regarded by booksellers as particular offenders, and it is well known that the habit of taking long journeys by car instead of by train is very bad for the magazine business. Much more reading might be done in motor-cars than is being done at present: while no one suggests that steering wheels make natural bookrests, there is no reason why drivers should not be read to by their companions. Although the unfortunate fire at MADAME TUSSAUD'S destroyed NAPOLEON'S coach with its desk for reading and writing, other coaches remain to show that mere bumpiness has never kept great men from their books and papers. Trains are often bumpy, and clever booksellers should mobilize the social instinct on their side, for smoothness is a mark of an expensive car and to be seen reading with apparent ease in one's car should appeal to car-owners as much as anything else they can do to demonstrate their well-being. The last offence of motor-cars is that they have gravely checked the habit of reading while walking. It is of little use for the booksellers to keep remarking that MACAULAY became the prodigy he was because he thought nothing of reading while threading his way at five miles an hour through the streets. To-day the learning thus acquired is sure to be both little and dangerous.

The motor-car, in fact, is the most plainly hostile influence at work, for both the cinema and the wireless can be defended as stimulating interests of which booksellers approve. Those who have seen the film or the play can be urged to buy the book, and whatever succeeds to-day in one medium is sure to be reproduced in several others. Perhaps the plot and the characters may have to be changed; but the title remains constant, which is the main thing, and people come to the booksellers' doors for the novel of the play or the film just as they go to theatre and cinema to see what they have read. The Frankfurt booksellers must be careful lest they over-hastily condemn as rivals people who might be made allies. What the book business really needs is a much stronger central organization of authors, publishers and booksellers—something that could become a Power and be spoken of darkly as The Trade—because there is nothing that could not be influenced to the advantage of books. The steady discouragement of large meals, which not only occupy time themselves but have to be slept off as well, has put the book business much in the debt of the medical profession. No one, however prosperously he may live, but finds gaps between meal times, and those gaps are the opportunities for authors. On the other hand, the book trade has viewed short skirts very sourly, as encouraging women to out-of-door activities which use up valuable time. The literary world is to-day busily and happily making its books longer to meet the encouraging signs of the new fashions, longer dresses and more sitting about on sofas. But of all the book producer's many enemies the worst is the sun, and no profession has been looking more longingly to Holland to watch how the experiments in artificial rain are getting along. Many a book has been remaindered which might have become a great classic if only it had been published by a large and rich publishing house in a position to influence the weather on the critical days succeeding publication. At present the production of rain needs ice and aeroplanes, such as few authors possess, and the best that can be done is to corrupt the meteorological offices.

In this as in all other matters of salesmanship the public must be educated to greater wastefulness. MR. RASKOB has recently deplored the excessive durability of furniture in America which hampers the cycle of production and consumption; and books in England are much too strong, and last for far too many readings. While limited editions are so much in vogue, an enterprising publisher might usefully try temporal as well as quantitative publication. Fine books might profitably be offered as akin to fine wines, as indeed they are, and collectors would have to lay down several dozens at a time because, once the pages were cut, the beautiful print, after delighting a favoured eye, would fade into blankness, having lived its hour, and would leave the field clear for competition, making way for newer books.

FIT AND HEALTHY

LOWER PHYSICAL STANDARD

THE SOCIAL CAUSES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At a time like the present, when a number of subjects of first-class importance are being considered, it is to be feared that the lack of recruits may not arouse sufficient attention, despite the excellent report of the debate in *The Times* of March 25. The comments recorded also reveal a tendency to misinterpret the grave underlying conditions, and to attribute the shortage to a lack of a sufficiently compelling lure of the Army, with consequent failure to recognize the true significance of the high number of recruits rejected as physically or mentally unfit. Despite the woful inadequacy of our national health statistics in the past, it can be abundantly shown that the figures given by Mr. Shaw apply to the population at large, and not to an unfavourably selected sample. Furthermore, we have data which negative the conclusion that this high rate of morbidity is due to the effect of War-time conditions on young children.

The following facts are relevant. Recruitment for other services:—

In 1925, of every 100 men offering for the Navy (where the physical standard required is higher) 90 were rejected as unfit.

Of every 100 men desiring to enter the Police Force, 95 have been rejected as unfit. (In this case, men are urgently needed and all possible candidates are accepted—these, moreover, are a selected group, as only young men who believe themselves to have a good record apply.) This figure was given in the Commissioner's Report in 1924 as covering the previous 10 years. Subsequent reports show no improvement in the position.

There is only one complete health assessment of our people in existence—namely, Sir James Galloway's Report (Ministry of National Service) on the medical examination of the whole young male population which became liable for national service by reason of attaining the requisite age in 1917-18. The numbers are 2,425,184, and the findings summarized show 33 per cent. fit and healthy, 11.1 per cent. confirmed invalid, the remainder showing intermediate grades of unfitness—in other words 67 per cent. unfit. An invaluable recent Report is that published by the Joint Departmental Committee of the Board of Education and the Board of Control, divulging the fact that 10 per cent. of our people are mentally sub-normal, in addition to the certifiable feeble-minded; the sub-normality being such as to debar one in 10 of our population from entry into industry. Sir George Newman drew attention to the existence of this section of our national debit in 1923 as a fairly stable phenomenon.

National unfitness was shown in the Report of the Royal Commission on Physical Deterioration after the Boer War to be in the ratio—two unfit to one fit. Now in view of the progressive lowerings of military requirements over this intervening period, the figures divulged by Mr. Shaw are to be correctly interpreted as the slowly accelerating physical deterioration in 30 years on the low standard of one fit out of three at the opening of the century.

What are the causes? There is no need to adduce evidence that the standard of living in the poorest part of the community showed a steady rise during that period; it is less well known that comparison of urban with rural populations precludes the attempt to explain the phenomenon as a consequence of industrialization. These points being excluded, the problem may be regarded as a steady diminution among the fit. It is suggested that there has been a heavy drain over a long period of our very best to the United States of America. The most energetic and ambitious of our skilled workmen are our emigrants to that country. Statistics on "quality" are naturally lacking, but the quota allotted to Great Britain under the new immigration laws is corroboratory evidence of the view that our best in the past have gone to America.

Then there is the major cause—namely, the effect of social legislation over a long period, progressively encouraging a high birth rate among our poorer classes to which is now added a high survival rate in the 10 per cent. least healthy of the nation. This legislation has thrown a proportionately increasing burden on the "fit and healthy" who alone can, and do, support themselves, and on whose activity the welfare of the nation and the support of the "unfit" group ultimately depend. The fit and healthy are slowly dying out. This fact emerges from the differential birth-rate demonstrated in the Census of 1911. (That of 1921 curiously enough omitted this vital datum.) It is from the recruiting rejects that the annual population increase is derived. (Those too unfit for the Army perforce "serve the country" by having families!)

The situation is so grave that the following suggestions will appear futile to the man in the street; they are, however, indispensable first steps:—

(*a*) The 1931 Census should include figures giving fertility by "social class" as in 1911.

(*b*) There should be a regular "Health Assessment" of the population, for which the most economical method appears to be standardization of school medical examinations and the inclusion in the National Health Insurance Scheme of a regular examination at a given age of young entrants into industry.

It must be remembered that the results of the greatest loss among the healthy sustained by the nation have not yet come fully into operation. While we now miss everywhere the men lost in 1914-18, who would have been in the prime of life, we must expect yet a further drop in the coming generation, which will be made up of the children of the group which in every rank and walk of life fell below the necessary standards; in fact, we have not yet "touched bottom" in reaping the inevitable results of our complete neglect of biological laws in national policy.

I am, &c.,
E. W. MAC BRIDE, Vice-Chairman,
Eugenics Society.

March 27.

LORD KNUTSFORD NOW KNOWS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—About a week ago you were good enough to publish a letter from me suggesting a birthday present for Lord Knutsford to enable him to carry out certain improvements in the X-Ray Department. He was not entirely pleased with its appearance, but has been reconciled by its result.

Thanks to your courtesy, no less a sum than £3,313 has been received, and the X-Ray Committee, which meets again next Monday, will face its problem in a different spirit. The gifts came in all sorts of amounts—the cheque for £1,000, the 1s. postal order from a Boy Scout who omitted to mention his name; and all with kind words.

We have thanked all donors whose gifts were not anonymous. It remains to thank you, by whose aid kind wishes came laden with gold.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. W. MORRIS, House Governor.

London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1, March 27.

GREEK CROSSWORD PUZZLES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—You printed recently a letter of gratitude from an Old Marlburian for the Latin crossword puzzle. May another old member of the same great school express his thanks for the Greek one, the solution of which agreeably shortened an hour and a half of railway travelling last Saturday? The ingenuity of the compiler will have extorted the admiration of anyone who has tried to compose one of these complicated conundrums.

It is perhaps irrelevant, but it may interest some of your readers to mention that on March 24 I saw a hibernated Comma butterfly (*Polygonia C. album*) in my Hampshire garden.

I am yours, &c.,
ARTHUR F. HORT.

Hurstbourne Tarrant, Andover, Hants, March 25.

** The solution of last week's Greek puzzle will be found on page 10.

RURAL RUSSIA

STALIN'S CHANGE OF TACTICS

A BEWILDERED PEASANTRY

(From Our Riga Correspondent)

The "new revolution" in the Russian villages has received a serious check. The programme of the rapid conversion of the whole peasantry into disciplined State-labourers has been suspended. Even when the enthusiasm for collective farming was at its highest, some observers said that plans to bring the 200,000 villages of Russia under close Communist discipline must inevitably fail, but the failure has come quicker than anyone expected. It would be a mistake to say that the plan has finally collapsed or to assume that Moscow regards the programme as abandoned or even radically altered.

About three months ago Stalin proclaimed that 1930 was to be the year for the "Great Breakaway"—the year in which the peasant masses of Russia should discard the traditions and methods of the past and steer at "full speed ahead" for the complete Socialization of the countryside. Individualism and all that pertained to private property should be rooted out of Russian soil and all traces of Capitalism in the villages should be extirpated without mercy. Stalin's orders were interpreted literally. The process of destruction was immediately begun and continued in January and February with terrible thoroughness. By March 1 it was claimed that about 60,000,000 peasants (including their families) had been "collectivized," but at the same time reports came from the villages that the means of production had been destroyed to an alarming extent, that in many districts flocks and herds had been reduced by more than half, as the peasants slaughtered their cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs rather than surrender them to form the basis of collective farms. On March 2 Stalin published his message to the masses of the Soviet Union entitled "Giddy with Success," calling upon all Communist agents in the country to "return to their senses" and cease "distorting" the policy which the Communist Party had laid down. The policy could not sanction violence against the peasantry (except against the *kulaki*, or comparatively well-to-do peasants), and collectivization must proceed voluntarily.

Since this message the tone of the whole Soviet Press has changed, and the watchword "Cease Distorting the Party's Policy" has taken the place of "Exterminate the *Kulaki*." But it is clear that Stalin's message was itself a "distortion" of the policy which officially authorized violence throughout the country during January and February, and encouraged the closing of churches, the persecution of priests and their congregations, and the merciless destruction of well-to-do peasants and all who persisted in preferring their individualist rights.

PANIC IN MOSCOW

On March 13 the Central Committee of the Communist Party (not the Soviet Government itself) issued orders forbidding the driving of peasants into collective farms or the administrative closing of village churches, and ordering the reopening of markets which had been closed. Both Stalin's message and this circular pretended that the central authorities at Moscow had not known what their agents were doing in the country, that the violence was due to excessive zeal and *golovotiapstvo* (blockheadedness) on the part of junior officials. They ignored the fact that the party had openly been insisting on methods of violence since last autumn, that the Stalin faction had degraded Bukharin, Rykoff, and others for protesting against this policy, that when Larin had objected at the Party Conference in December to the programme for the "physical destruction of 5,000,000 *kulaki*" he had been publicly reproved and mocked for his "humane tendencies."

It is obvious that the new orders were not issued because Stalin heard of "intolerable excesses" in the country and wished to correct them, but were due to more concrete causes, which even the fanatical dictator could not in the end overlook.

The most important of these causes is the fear that the collective farms will not fulfil their first task of sowing the necessary quantity of spring grain. Prospects of serious difficulties in provisioning the Red Army as well as the industrial workers have disturbed the group of Communist chiefs in the Kremlin, and their fears have been enhanced by what they call the "strange attitude" of local authorities in the grain-producing regions of the Ukraine, North Caucasus, and elsewhere. These authorities have become mutinous and maltreated the agents sent from Moscow to fetch provisions for the northern labour centres. Various component republics of the Soviet Union have refused to allow grain and cattle to be sent outside their own borders, and have even imprisoned official emissaries of the Government and the cooperatives who came "foraging" from Moscow. On February 22 Rykoff, as head of the All-Union Government, sent peremptory orders to all subsidiary governments to come to heel at once, to release their prisoners with the grain and cattle which they had been sent to procure. The Soviet Press states the governments acted "in a way unheard of" and paid no attention whatever to their chief's telegrams. On March 13 the Soviet of People's Commissars of the R.S.F.S.R. (Russia proper) passed a resolution repeating Rykoff's orders and instructing the Public Prosecutor to begin criminal proceedings against the governments who flouted Rykoff's authority. This conflict over the distribution of the decreasing food supplies threatens to develop into serious quarrelling in the course of the year.

THREAT OF CROP FAILURE

The second cause of the change of methods has been the news that a feeling of intense bitterness is becoming very noticeable among the peasants, who are beginning to wonder whither the new policy is really leading them. The peasantry as a whole had not really been disturbed before 1929. Now the operations of the Communist "collectivizers" have stirred the peasants in many places to active hostility. Where there have been no open outbursts against the "reformers" the campaign has brought on a general state of paralysis. Preobrazhensky, who has returned from investigations in the country, has published a review of his experiences, in which he confesses that conditions in the villages are an enigma. He illustrates his remarks with some conversations which he had with peasants. When asked "What do you think will come of all this collectivizing?" they replied, "We think it will come to nothing. But the Government wants it, and you can't go against the Government." Another said:—

If you transplant a tree three times, you will damage the roots—and get nothing from it. After the revolution the land was divided up. In 1918 it was divided up in a new way. Afterwards a new system of settlement was tried. Now they want to turn us into collective farms.

The Soviet authorities have already begun to prepare the public for crop-failures by issuing reports that "wreckers" have extended their counter-revolutionary activities to the countryside, and on March 19 the Ogpu announced that it had discovered an agricultural plot in the Ukraine. A number of "demonstrative public trials" are to be staged in order to prove

to the people that no blame lies with the Government, but that anti-Soviet elements are at work undermining the welfare of the State.

The news which ultimately forced the leaders at Moscow to change their tactics came not so much from local authorities as from workmen sent into the country to help to organize the new Communist farms. Rykoff, Kalinin, Bukharin, and Voroshiloff have regained some influence in the councils of the party, for it is known that they prophesied results very similar to what has happened, and that, although they formally recanted as disciplined Communists, they did not really change their views. But the Soviet public spokesmen emphatically proclaim that the "new revolution" in the country has not been abandoned, that the collectivization of farming, the abolition of individual husbandry, and the extermination of the *kulaki* remain in the forefront of the Communist programme. The change is merely a change of tactics, a temporary slackening of the pace in order to lessen the irritation of the peasant masses and to enable the remaining individual peasant-farmers to supplement the supplies of foodstuffs. For this reason the persecution of individual farmers is forbidden "for the present"; their efforts to produce crops must be encouraged in every way, and they must be induced to come to market again with their produce.

The economic, financial, and political difficulties which the Soviet Government is experiencing abroad were without doubt influential in bringing about the change of tactics. The intensification of religious persecution, which was bound up with the policy of relentless enforcement of rural Communism, is understood at Moscow to have produced a wave of hostility abroad and to have increased the political isolation of the Soviet Government, which has reflected unfavourably on its commercial and financial operations. It is known that Soviet diplomatic and commercial representatives abroad have for some time been urging the Government to make some sort of gesture to weaken the crusade against Bolshevist methods. The order which has been issued at Moscow to cease religious persecution is certainly a gesture which contradicts former official denials that persecution exists, and this gesture was made only as a result of powerful insistence at home and from abroad. Its real value remains to be seen.

The outstanding question to-day is whether this latest move of the Soviet Government will succeed in so far as to ward off the disaster of famine and enable a continuance of the ruthless collectivization and extermination in the autumn. The peasants are undoubtedly unsettled and have no faith in the permanence of the Bolshevist agrarian policy. A wholesale exodus from the collective farms is officially announced, and the peasants are insisting on being given back their land and stock (with what results is not known as yet), on the ground that Stalin himself has proclaimed compulsion illegal and thus annulled their enrolment.

These conflicts, which are widespread, are disorganizing the preparations for the collective cultivation of the land and, as the ploughing season has begun, they may be disastrous. As regards individual peasant households, it must be remembered that it was only the more well-to-do peasants who produced market grain, but even those who have not been actually driven from their homes as *kulaki* have been plundered and ruined, and the "middle" and "indigent" peasants have at the best of times rarely produced more than they themselves consumed. If the change of front had been made a month earlier, there might have been a chance of some sort of adjustment, but it appears that the general confusion, which has been enhanced rather than diminished by the order to cease violence, cannot fail to ruin the season.

STALIN DISTRUSTED

The thousands of collectivizing emissaries who were sent to aid the local authorities were all, or nearly all, young Communists. They do not approve of any policy of moderation. They have been urged forward for the last few months, and they believe they are doing a great work. Steeped in Bolshevist theory and practice for 10 years and more, they have never had any contact with realities in the outside world. They are a dangerous band of energetic young fanatics, whom even Stalin is finding it difficult to hold in check, and their presence in the countryside, if only for a week or two longer, will be enough to prevent anything like a general restoration of order.

To the majority of Communists of the older generation the socialization of the peasantry is an idea in which they only half believe. To the youths who have grown up under the Bolshevists it is a simple fact about which it would be ridiculous to argue. This is also their attitude to the world revolution, which they are sure is at hand. Whether it comes this year or next year does not matter much, but the belief in its imminence has become an organic part of their being. These young Communists are the force on which Stalin has long relied, and their blind support has helped him to overcome all his party rivals, whose revolutionary activities are restrained by their former first-hand knowledge of the outside world. There are signs that the young Communists feel or fear that Stalin has cheated them by his call for moderation. He has certainly lost much prestige in the party, and it is already more than questionable whether he can still claim the title of dictator.

TRAWLER SUNK IN GALE NEAR BANTRY

FEARED LOSS OF SIX LIVES

The fishing trawler Arravale, of Milford Haven, foundered in Adrigole Bay, near Bantry, in the small hours of yesterday morning. The captain and one of the crew were rescued in a dazed condition. Two bodies were washed ashore and four of the crew are missing.

A sudden gale blew up and the Arravale was struck by its full force. A party returning from a dance saw the ship in difficulties and reported the matter to the local police. When the vessel struck the rocks on which she foundered the crew took to a small boat, which also foundered in the heavy seas.

MISHAP TO H.M.S. DRAGON

H.M. cruiser Dragon (4,650 tons), which left Chatham on Wednesday for the North America and West Indies Station on a 2½ years' commission, met with a mishap on entering the Thames from the Medway at Sheerness on the same day. The vessel has returned to Chatham Dockyard with a portion chipped out of one of her propeller blades. It is believed that the damage was caused by the propeller striking a rock. The defect is slight, but the ship will be delayed for an indefinite time.

HEADMASTERS' DEPARTURE FOR CANADA

The 16 headmasters of public schools who have accepted the invitation of the Anglo-Canadian Education Committee to spend five weeks visiting educational institutions in Canada sailed from Liverpool yesterday in the ss. Duchess of Bedford. The party, led by Dr. Cyril Norwood (Harrow), consists of the Headmasters of Ampleforth, Bedford, Charterhouse, Christ's Hospital, Dannitsey, George Watson's, Haileybury, Kingswood, Mill Hill, Whitgift and Wrekin, the High Masters of St. Paul's and Manchester Grammar School, and the Masters of Marlborough and Wellington. Mr. Kenneth Lindsay and Major H. H. Hemming, members of the committee, accompanied the party. The headmasters will meet the principals of various universities in conference and will see the universities at work.

CADET CORPS GRANT

GOVERNMENT POLICY CRITICIZED

HEADMASTERS' PLEA FOR RECOGNITION

The decision of the Government to withdraw its grant and its official recognition from the Cadet Corps was considered at a special meeting of the National Defence Committee of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters at the offices of the association, 29, Gordon-square, W.C., yesterday, when it was agreed to urge the Government to reconsider its decision to withdraw official recognition and, if possible, to continue its grant. Major Montagu Jones presided over the proceedings, which were private. At the close of the meeting the following statement, which had been submitted and approved, was issued to the Press:—

"This association desires to express its emphatic and unqualified disapproval of the decision of the Government to withdraw both its grant and also its official recognition from the Cadet Corps in the secondary schools, for by so doing it is dealing a vital blow at bodies which are of the utmost value to the secondary schools, and therefore to the nation, and it is denying to the boys in those schools opportunities which are provided, and partly financed, for their more fortunate brethren in the junior contingents of the Officers Training Corps.

"The Cadet Corps in the secondary schools contain boys of the same age as those in the junior contingents of the O.T.C., and they are trained on the same lines, thus enabling the cadets not only to value smartness and discipline for their own sake, but also to develop powers of leadership, initiative, a sense of cheery comradeship, and that capacity for facing difficulties courageously which will be of inestimable value to them in playing their parts as citizens.

"The schools value their corps very highly because they provide a training which can be furnished by no other school activity. Unlike games, which are played for pleasure and bring their rewards in the shape of 'colours,' or school studies, which earn certificates and prizes, and advancement in the future, cadet work means self-sacrifice, subordination to the common good, the placing of duty before pleasure, and above all, the realization that the privileges of education carry with them responsibilities to their country and their fellows.

SENSE OF DISCIPLINE

"The Head Masters' Association realizes only too fully the many influences which are at work to undermine the moral of the younger generation, and, therefore, deprecates this proposal to abolish one of the most effective means of developing a sense of discipline and responsibility.

"The suggestion that cadet training, as carried on in secondary schools, fosters a spirit of militarism hardly needs refutation, for it carries about as much weight as would the assertion that teaching boys to box fosters pugnacity and tends to induce boys to become professional pugilists. Moreover, it is noticeable that those countries which have aimed at a highly developed military organization have avoided the establishment of this method of voluntary training.

"The Secretary of State for War gives as one of his reasons for aiding the Junior O.T.C. that the boys are of a suitable age to receive military training. What justification can he have, then, for abolishing cadet corps in the secondary schools, which contain boys of the same age and of the same educational standard?

"The shortage of well-qualified candidates for commissions in his Majesty's Forces is notorious, and the one obvious solution of the problem is the widening of the field of supply by drawing upon the very corps that the Government wishes to abolish. To deny to the boys in those secondary schools which have not contingents of the Junior O.T.C. any opportunity of discovering whether they have any taste for a military career is to exclude the majority, and such a policy provides a curious commentary upon the lip service done to the doctrine of 'equality of opportunity.'

"Further, Mr. Shaw declared that 'there was an overwhelming opinion, military and scholastic, so far as the schools which had officers training corps were concerned, in favour of maintaining the corps.'

"It seems pertinent to ask why no steps were taken to consult the Head Masters' Association, which contains the headmasters of all the secondary schools which have cadet corps.

MOVEMENT OF NATIONAL VALUE

"In 1917 and again in 1923 this association urged upon the War Office the desirability of extending the facilities for training the Secondary School Cadet Corps, and it has recently established a joint committee with the Public Secondary Schools Cadet Association to consider what steps can be taken to develop a movement of the national value of which both associations are strongly convinced.

"Yet in spite of these facts, which were well known to the War Office, it was announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday night that 'teachers in elementary and secondary schools appeared to be in a large majority of cases against this particular training on educational grounds'!

"The official grant of 4s. per head suffices to meet but a fraction of the expenses of the Cadet Corps in the secondary school, yet such is their keenness and spirit that they have, even with a minimum of official encouragement, reached a high state of efficiency, and the Head Masters' Association desires to express once again its high appreciation of the value of their work to the boys, to the schools, and to the nation, and to urge the Government to reconsider its decision to withdraw its official recognition and, if possible, to continue its grant."

A member of the committee stated that if the Government would continue its official recognition they would carry on with the cadet corps, even if the grant were withdrawn. "We value the secondary schools corps so highly," he added, "that we shall carry on if we can have official recognition. Without such recognition we cannot go on."

It was further stated that, while no decision had been taken as to future action, the association would do everything it could to endeavour to get official recognition continued.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE

ATTITUDE TOWARDS LOSS OF GRANT

The Church Lads' Brigade is to make further efforts to compensate for the withdrawal of the Government Grant from Cadet Corps, to which some units of the Brigade belong.

In a statement issued yesterday Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob, the Governor and Commandant of the Brigade, and the Rev. Edgar Rogers, Chaplain-General and Secretary, express the gratitude of the organization to Mr. Shaw, the War Secretary, for disposing of the charge of militarism sometimes brought against the Brigade.

"If it can be of service to the country by sacrificing a grant, which in its case is less than £4,000, it does so gladly, because such a sacrifice is entirely consonant with the principles of patriotism and service which it has steadily taught for the last 40 years."

Sir Claud Jacob and his colleague call attention to the war record of the Church Lads' Brigade. Not only did 250,000 of its past and present members serve with the colours, but it raised its own battalion, the 16th (Service) Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, from its ranks, which had a splendid record for gallantry, and an even more splendid one for conduct, while its members and ex-members, besides some thousands of honours, won 22 Victoria Crosses—a sure evidence of character.

"To-day, when the problem of the adolescent is so pressing," Sir Claud Jacob and Mr. Rogers say, "very little is done for the elder lad by the nation, and the disappearance of the Cadet Corps will close an avenue of wholesome training of body and soul for this elder lad, who, when he has left the elementary school and done his work in office or pit or factory or shop, has, apart from voluntary organizations, mostly nowhere to go except the streets.

"The withdrawal of the grant and the disappearance of the Cadet Corps will, therefore, mean that the Church Lads' Brigade will make further effort and more sacrifice of time and thought and money to extend itself, and will pray that the devotion of its officers and the spirit of its lads will in the near future add thousands and thousands more of the elder youth to the 1,500,000 who have already passed through its ranks."

Captain Reginald C. Berkeley, the dramatist, was yesterday adopted by the Central Aberdeenshire Liberal Association as prospective Liberal candidate for the constituency. The present member is Mr. R. W. Smith (U.).

WOOL TEXTILE WAGE DISPUTE

150,000 OPERATIVES INVOLVED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, MARCH 28

There is nothing to encourage the hope of an early settlement of the wool textile trade wages dispute. Matters will not come to a head for a fortnight, on the expiry of the notices to be posted generally by employers next week. The significant factor in the situation is that, nothwithstanding an early appearance of fresh suggestions, chiefly by persons of no official or representative standing, for composing the differences and preserving industrial peace, what may be called the "breach psychology" is clearly manifested by both organizations.

The employers are, of course, on firm ground when they point out that, as Lord Macmillan's report shows, it is economic conditions, and not the employers' hard-heartedness, that have compelled the decision to reduce wages. What is not understood by the employers is the operatives' inability to see how any reduction of wages is going to restore the wool trade's power of competition. The wool trade operatives are not too busy to be able to cast a glance across the Lancashire border and to draw their own conclusions from the failure of last summer's drop in cotton trade wages to arrest the downward trend of the other textile industry, in spite of the cotton employers' definite suggestion last June that wage reductions would have that effect.

From now onwards less and less will be heard of the former admission of the combined textile unions' executive that some reduction of wages cannot be avoided. The moral effect of that admission, upon which some employers are still disposed to rely, though I think quite vainly, has been completely wiped out by the ballot vote of the unions in favour of resistance and by the actual outbreak of hostilities signified by the decision of the employers' mass meeting to post notices.

WITHDRAWAL OF LABOUR

There was a meeting this afternoon of the augmented executive council of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trades, which decided to withdraw all the union workers from federated mills at the expiration of the employers' notices, whether all the firms are seeking to enforce a reduction or not. A decision about the action to be taken at non-federated mills is postponed for a week.

Seven or eight firms in the silk manufacturing industry, whose mills are situated in Yorkshire, have notified the National Association that they do not intend to post notices of a reduction of wages and have asked for an assurance that there will be no stoppage of work by union operatives at their mills. The augmented executive decided to allow the individual unions affected to determine this question for their own members.

The representatives of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress who are to visit Bradford will be invited to keep in close consultation with the union leaders in the expected stoppage, but these representatives will, of course, determine their own policy.

Varying estimates are given of the number of operatives who will be involved in the event of a stoppage. An official estimate, after making allowance for people already unemployed, puts the number in round figures as being about 150,000. Mr. Ernest J. Martin, the employers' secretary, said to-day that the federated employers will receive considerable support from non-federated firms.

Referring to a suggestion that arbitration might be a possible way of averting a stoppage, Mr. Martin said, "The talk of arbitration would appear to be little short of farcical after all the negotiations that have taken place and the very full hearing of the case on both sides at the court of inquiry set up by the Ministry of Labour."

PROTECTION OF BIRDS

MEASURES URGED BY ROYAL SOCIETY

The Duchess of Portland presided at the 39th annual meeting of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, which was held at the Middlesex Guildhall yesterday. It is 25 years since the society received its royal charter. The annual report for 1929 observes that before the society is much older it hopes to see its work in three representative instances brought to a logical conclusion by (1) legislation prohibiting the use of any toothed trap for birds; (2) legislation forbidding not only the importation but the sale of wild birds' plumage; and (3) the adoption of national and international measures to protect sea-birds from death by oil pollution, by ensuring the use of separators on all ships that carry oil.

SIR MONTAGU SHARPE, chairman of the council, said that the society now had 51 watchers scattered over the country to look after rare birds and protect their nests. The society had to congratulate itself on the acquisition of Romney Marsh, where the 18 acres which previously belonged to the society had been increased to 138. Six lighthouses had been equipped with perches, which had probably saved the lives of millions of birds in their migrations.

Sir Montagu referred also to the posters which the society issues to dispel the wide-spread ignorance of the law of close-time for all wild birds. The previous placard had been so cordially received by local and other authorities, he said, that Mrs. Frick, the artist, had prepared a new one for 1930.

Mr. SANFORD COLE addressed the meeting on the suffering and destruction caused among sea-birds by oil pollution. Once a bird's feathers became clogged with oil it was doomed, he said. It could not fly or dive or swim, but must drift helplessly until it slowly starved or suffocated. Statements were sometimes made that pollution was diminishing, but the society had evidence that the evil continued. Attempts had also been made to attribute it to the breaking-up of ships sunk during the War. That was a red-herring drawn across the trail by shipowners, for oil pollution had caused as much trouble on the other side of the Atlantic, where ships were not sunk, as on this side. The cause was the discharge of oil waste from ships driven by oil or carrying it as cargo.

Mr. JIM VINCENT, who since 1910 has been in charge of a bird reserve at Hickling Broad, East Norfolk, said that he had there seen about 247 species of birds, and about 90 species nested on the reserve. He described a visit which he had made earlier in the week to Romney Marsh, which appeared to him an ideal place as a sanctuary for wild fowl. He considered that if we wished to increase the number of duck in the British Isles duck-shooting ought only to be permitted from September 1 to February 1. If duck were left undisturbed in February the wild-fowler would benefit, for they would then come back every year with ever-increasing progeny.

Other speakers were SIR WILLIAM PORTAL, Mr. ERIC PARKER, SIR ARTHUR SPURGEON, LORD DESBOROUGH, and the BELGIAN AMBASSADOR, who said that Belgium had established official sanctuaries for birds, and had also passed game laws under which the capture of singing birds was now prohibited. The Duchess of Portland presented prizes to the successful competitors in the public schools essay competition of last year. The silver medal in the senior division was won by F. B. M. Cambell, Winchester, and the bronze medal in the junior division by A. L. Hodgkin, Gresham's School, Holt.

INQUIRY INTO VILLAGE FIRE

The Leicester City Coroner (Mr. E. G. B. Fowler) will on Monday resume the inquest on the body of Mrs. Edith Lucy Mills, wife of Mr. John George Mills, at Thurmaston, near Leicester, who died on the night of March 19-20. The inquest has already been twice adjourned. The Leicester fire brigade were called to an outbreak of fire at the hardware shop and house of Mr. Mills, and a fireman, when he went up to a back bedroom, found the body of Mrs. Mills near the window. Medical evidence already given was to the effect that the death of Mrs. Mills was due to shock, following partial asphyxiation. Scotland Yard officers who were called in on Tuesday have interviewed a number of people, and it is expected that their evidence will show that there was no mystery about the fire.

ADVERTISING AND TRADE

PRINCE GEORGE'S ADVICE

FLOOD LIGHT ON BRITISH GOODS

Prince George attended the 12th annual dinner of the National Advertising Benevolent Society at the Connaught Rooms last night. The President, Sir Gomer Berry, was in the chair, and the guests included the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the Sheriffs.

Proposing the toast of "The Society," PRINCE GEORGE said he had asked himself "What is advertising? What does it do? How does it do it?" When driving down the Mall he noticed a tall building suddenly emerge from the darkness into brilliant illumination and stand clearly revealed by what he believed was called "flood lighting." "That," continued Prince George, "is what you seem to me to be engaged upon—flood lighting the work and services of man so that each article is better known, better seen and more keenly desired. My first impression from this thought was the importance of truth in advertising, for it would be useless to turn a 'flood light' on to any article which cannot stand this searching fact. At the same time, it is obvious that any article that stands this test must be a good one, and a credit to the maker who recommends it and whose name it bears.

"My second impression was one of national significance. There was a time when Great Britain's industrial position was too strong to be challenged. Those were the hey-days of Britain's trading. There was then little need for any added illumination. The world could not fail to notice the size of Britain's emporium and knew by experience the 'bargains' to be got there. But that emporium was for a time closed for a five-years' diversion from business to the sterner business of war. The world meanwhile had to shop elsewhere, and other competitors whose shops were still open flourished on the business once done by us.

"We are now struggling to recover that business. Many things are needed to win it back, and you, and your profession, can, I am sure, supply one essential—the clear, direct, and steady flood lights necessary to re-illuminate the real value of British goods and the pre-eminence of British skill, industry, and conscience that go to their making. In the streets, in trains, in boats, in newspapers and magazines there are daily evidences of the strides that are being made by your profession and the usefulness of the 'Industrial Talkie' as an advertising medium is beginning to be recognized.

MORE ORDERS NEEDED

"What we want is more orders for goods and commodities. We want our people to supply more of the articles used in this country and more of the articles used abroad. Cannot advertising help to secure this? If so, should not every effort be made to extend our advertising, to improve it if necessary so that it makes known the advantages of buying our own productions instead of those of other countries. I would say—advertise more and advertise to the purpose."

Prince George concluded with an appeal on behalf of the funds of the society, which, he stated, were devoted to meeting the needs and stresses of those of the calling who had met with misfortune or mishap.

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said that, looking back over the last 25 or 30 years, if any one fact in their industrial progress stood out more than another it was the enormous growth in the quality and in the quantity of advertising. Instead of the unformed, leaping efforts of barely a generation ago, the skill and research of its practitioners had to-day transformed it into almost an exact science—a science which was pre-eminently practical, for behind every single advertisement and every campaign was a plan of sale.

A most remarkable instance of what advertising could do in the way of extending industry had come under his notice that week. For the "Eat more Fish" campaign the whole of trade agreed to a levy of one penny in the pound on the value of all the fish landed, the proceeds of the levy to be spent on advertising. Last year this levy totalled £40,000, and the results of the campaign had been simply amazing. The revenue of British trawler-owners had been increased by no less than £1,100,000, and the sales of fish had gone up by 37,000 tons in one year. It had brought new life to the industry. Trawlers which in the ordinary way were laid up for a considerable part of the year were now working full time. In addition, 72 new boats had already been launched, with the result that the shipyards engaged in building trawlers were working to full capacity. As another important result of this campaign, the trawlers and boats had burned during the year 150,000 more tons of British coal.

Results of an extraordinary character had also been achieved in other campaigns of a similar kind in connexion with various British industries. There was room for more of such efforts, and cooperative measures of this nature which employed scientific advertising as their lever could do much to help many industries out of the troubles in which they found themselves to-day.

Subscriptions and donations totalling over £10,000 were announced by Mr. JAMES STRONG, the hon. treasurer.

Among those present were:—

Lord Camrose, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Sir Ernest and Lady Benn, Sir Edward and Lady Iliffe, Sir William and Lady Crawford, Sir Frank and Lady Newnes, Sir Charles and Lady Starmer, Sir Louis Baron, Mrs. Frank Bowater, Mrs. W. Phene Neal, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. E. F. Lawson, Major Ulick Alexander (Equerry to Prince George), Sir Herbert Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haddon, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Jeans, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Gamage, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Holmes, Count F. Vanden Heuvel, Countess Vanden Heuvel, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Walter, Mr. and Miss Browning Lyne, the Rev. Arthur Taylor, Mme. Florence Austral, Mr. John Amadio, Mr. Guy Innes, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Goodenough.

BRITISH TRADE IN DYESTUFFS

PROGRESS OF THE INDUSTRY

The Society of Dyers and Colourists held its annual dinner at the Hotel Metropole last night, Mr. CYRIL EASTMAN, the president, being in the chair.

Proposing the toast of "The Society," Mr. PERCY ASHLEY, of the Board of Trade, Industries and Manufactures Department, said that their industry to-day possessed more vitality than ever before in its history. They seemed to have entered on one of those recurrent epochs in which there was an abundant demand for more and more colours, an expression, probably, of a revulsion against the growing uniformity and the growing dullness of the external aspects of modern civilization.

Substantial progress had already been made in the research into the methods of standardization of fastness, in which, he understood, there was every prospect of international co-operation. Further cooperative action which was expected to become effective very shortly was concerned with the creation of the British Colour Council. British fabric design still led the world, and Britain had still by far the greatest textile export trade in the world. They must, however, continue to take the lead and not be content to follow their competitors. The output of dyestuffs in this country in 1928 was 5½ times the output of 1913. The figures for 1929 were not yet completed, but they would certainly show a substantial increase of something like 10 per cent. (Cheers.) What was chiefly wanted now was a closer working together of dye-makers and of dyers and colourists towards the attainment of a common objective. If they could only give a guarantee of quality to their buyers throughout the world, then, he thought, they would be doing a very great deal to help the British textile industry out of its present state of depression.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that the woollen industry was disturbed by the prospect of the possible abandonment of certain import duties, and by the difficulties which might occur through the ratification by this country of the Washington Hours Convention. Referring to the work of the Fastness Tests Committee, he said that that work had been more intricate and more complicated than was at first foreseen. He hoped that the work of the committee, so ably presided over by Dr. F. Scholefield, of Manchester, would be of great value to the general users of dyes throughout the country. It would be a calamity if that work, having got so far, were to come to an end through lack of financial support.

The gold medal of the Dyers' Company was presented to Dr. Scholefield, and the gold medal of the society was presented to Mr. Arthur Silverwood, of Bradford, honorary secretary from 1913 to the present year.

THE ROYAL AERO CLUB

At the annual general meeting of the Royal Aero Club the Duke of Atholl was elected president, and the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Wakefield vice-presidents.

LADIES' CARLTON CLUB

MR. BALDWIN AT OPENING OF NEW CLUB-HOUSE

Viscountess Bridgeman and Viscountess FitzAlan were the hostesses at a reception at the Ladies' Carlton Club, 5, Grosvenor-place, last night. Mr. Baldwin received the guests at the head of the grand staircase, which was massed with large trumpet daffodils and primulas. The cream and gold ball-room, where Mr. Baldwin addressed the members and declared the new club-house open, was decorated with purple iris.

A basket of spring flowers was presented to Mrs. Baldwin by the Hon. Angela Greenwood, the youngest member of the club. Viscountess Bridgeman, on behalf of the members of the club, presented Mr. Baldwin with a shagreen cigarette box as a memento of the occasion.

Supper was served in the dining-room, which was decorated with gold baskets filled with purple and white cinerarias, multi-coloured anemones being used for the table.

Among the 1,200 guests who accepted invitations to be present were:—

The Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ormonde, the Marquess and Marchioness of Ailsa, Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston, Earl Howe, the Earl and Countess of Lindsey, Countess Bathurst, the Countess of Midleton, Earl and Countess Peel, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Earl and Countess Sondes, Priscilla Countess Annesley, Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, the Hon. Magdalen FitzAlan-Howard, Viscountess Dunedin, Viscount and Viscountess Falmouth, Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thame, Lord and Lady Wraxall, Lord and Lady Bellew, Lord Greenwood, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, Lady Greville, Lady Hothfield, Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso, the Hon. Lady Hill-Wood, Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, Lady Victoria de Trafford, Lady Alice Reyntiens, Lady Muriel Worthington, the Hon. Ivy Somerset, Edith Lady Bradford, Charlotte Lady Inverclyde, the Dowager Lady Raglan, Emily Lady Scott, the Dowager Lady Petrie, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas Vickers, the Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Fox, the Hon. Mrs. Wynn-Parry, the Hon. Alice Douglas-Pennant, the Hon. Lady Fortescue, the Hon. Mrs. Kelvynge Greenway, the Hon. Mrs. Hoare, the Hon. Florence Hamilton-Russell, the Hon. Mrs. Mark Hovell, the Hon. Lancelot Joynson-Hicks, the Hon. Georgina O'Brien, the Hon. Lady Parsons, Mr. J. C. C. and the Hon. Mrs. Davidson, Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, and Sir Laming Worthington-Evans.

ROYAL NAVY CLUB

The Royal Navy Club dinner was held at the Hotel Victoria last night, Vice-Admiral F. Larken presiding. The guest of the evening was the Earl of Liverpool. Among others present were:—

Captain F. N. Attwood, Captain H. Ardill, Captain E. Altham, Admiral G. A. Ballard, Commander E. Barraclough, Rear-Admiral C. W. Bruton, Captain F. A. Buckley, Rear-Admiral J. T. Bush, Commander J. Brooke, Admiral Chevode, Vice-Admiral Wade Caulfeild, Rear-Admiral C. P. R. Coode, Commander P. D. Crofton, Rear-Admiral Collard, Captain E. R. Corson, Commander A. Cunninghame-Graham, Captain J. H. D. Cunningham, Captain K. Crichton, Captain J. Creagh, Commander R. H. de Salis, Captain M. de Meric, Captain Cosmo Douglas, Commander H. M. Daniel, Vice-Admiral Dreyer, Captain Herbert Fitzherbert, Commander J. Figgins, Admiral C. R. de C. Foot, Commander Sir A. D. Fanshawe, Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher, Captain J. B. Glencross, Admiral Sir Percy Grant, Commander J. G. Glennie, Captain M. K. Grant, Rear-Admiral Hamilton, Commander O. C. Hallifax, Vice-Admiral H. Heard, Commander A. R. Hulbert, Admiral Sir W. Hannam Henderson, Admiral Sir H. G. King Hall, Commander J. F. Hutchings, Commander H. G. Hodgson, Commander Colin A. G. Hutchison, Admiral V. H. Haggard, Commander H. A. Le F. Hunt, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, Rear-Admiral T. J. James, Vice-Admiral T. W. B. Kennedy, Commander Eric Lees, Captain Aubrey Lambert, Captain F. W. M. Lloyd, Commander H. Legge, Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, Commander J. V. Y. Magrane, Commander G. B. Middleton, Rear-Admiral H. S. Monroe, Captain D. C. Munro, Vice-Admiral V. B. Molteno, Commander E. G. Morris, Captain P. Macnamara, Vice-Admiral David Norris, Rear-Admiral W. Nunn, Captain Dudley North, Vice-Admiral W. R. Napier, Captain R. L. Nicholson, Rear-Admiral Laurence R. Oliphant, Commander Tudor H. Phillips, Commander A. J. L. Phillips, Commander E. Ramsbotham, Rear-Admiral Charles Royds, Commander J. W. Rainier, Commander F. H. T. Ree, Commander W. B. Rowbotham, Rear-Admiral E. H. Rymer, Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Rowley, Commander K. Gafton Salmond, Commander H. B. Sandwith, Commander A. Slee, Commander A. T. Stewart, Commander Roy Stocker, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Steel, Vice-Admiral P. H. Hall Thompson, Commander Troubridge, Captain F. T. B. Tower, Captain H. Taylor, Commander R. M. Tabuteau, Commander C. M. Thomson, Commander G. D. Taylor, Captain R. Unwin, Commander Villiers, Captain R. M. Welby, Commander G. L. Warren, Captain G. R. S. Watkins, Admiral A. W. Waymouth, Captain F. Bures Watson, Captain A. G. Walsh, Commander R. W. Wilkinson, Commander G. H. Warner, Commander W. R. White, and Rear-Admiral Willis.

THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY

AWARD OF DUDDELL MEDAL TO PROFESSOR MICHELSON

The Council of the Physical Society has awarded the Duddell Medal for 1929 to Professor A. A. Michelson, of the University of Chicago, and at the annual general meeting of the society held yesterday the medal was handed to Mr. David McK. Key, Third Secretary of the Embassy of the United States of America, who was present on behalf of Professor Michelson.

The interferometers invented by Professor Michelson, of which the first was used for carrying out in 1887 the famous Michelson and Morley experiment, have been applied by him, always with complete adequacy of design, to other important and difficult problems, most of them of audacious novelty. These problems included the measurement in 1892 and 1893 of the metre in wave-lengths of light; the measurement of the diameters of stars; the re-measurement of the earth tides; and the testing of the effect of the earth's rotation on the velocity of light.

The measurements have had great consequences. For example, the difficulties of reconciling the result of the Michelson-Morley experiment with the then prevailing physical conception of the nature of the universe were the direct cause of the inquiry by Einstein, which resulted in the theory of relativity. The measurement of the metre in wave-lengths of light resulted in establishing a standard of length free from the uncertainty concerning possible variation which attaches to all material standards. The interferometer for the measurement of the diameter of stars, suggested by Michelson in 1890, and first applied by him to Betelgeuse, has not only confirmed the correctness of the previously almost incredible dimensions yielded by indirect means of calculation, but has detected fresh stellar phenomena in the variable diameter of Mira Ceti, and the separation of double stars too close for resolution by the unassisted telescope.

CADET SCHOLARSHIPS

AWARDS AT WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST

The Army Council have awarded Cadet Scholarships to the following Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on the result of competition for the half-year ending December, 1929, who are the sons of officers who gained their commissions through an Officer Cadet Unit during the War of 1914-1919, or of serving or retired officers of the Royal Navy, the Regular Forces, or the Royal Air Force:—

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.—J. G. McKendrick, G. C. Grimshaw, D. E. Holbrook, A. M. Field, A. S. Jervis, G. E. Cooke, J. A. Crawford, J. S. Moss-Blundell, J. Sherfield, C. E. D. Chamier, J. S. Becher.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—D. Taylor, C. J. Kinna, H. R. Hugo, D. G. M. Wright, O. G. M. White, R. H. Bellamy, G. A. Chater, N. D. Leslie, R. W. Craddock, R. C. D. Kite, A. F. Harper, L. R. C. Stucley, M. F. Ellis, J. C. De F. Sleeman, C. T. Edward-Collins, C. N. M. Blair, J. C. F. Stone, A. R. de H. Mallock, A. E. G. M. Edwards, P. R. Ashburner, Lord Ardee, R. M. Festing, H. P. A. Kempthorne, H. O. Stibbard, S. Pares, M. K. McLeod, T. W. F. Paterson, G. C. Hopkinson, D. W. A. Galsworthy, W. A. Salmon.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, MARCH 28

The following college elections have been made:—

ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE.—To Scholarships.—M. J. PEDLEY (King Edward VI. High School, Birmingham) (English); D. R. J. STEPHENS (St. Swithun's School, Winchester) (Science); D. M. E. UPTON (King Edward VI. High School, Birmingham) (History). To Exhibitions.—M. J. R. ALEXANDER (Commonweal Secondary School, Swindon) (Modern Languages); J. E. L. CARLISLE (St. Leonard's School, St. Andrews, and private tuition) (English); A. D. D. COLLINS (Sydenham County Secondary School) (History); M. E. FARMER (Shrewsbury High School) (English); D. HUMPHREYS (Hulme Grammar School, Oldham) (History); E. PEACE (Wheelwright Grammar School, Dewsbury) (Mathematics); A. E. STAIRS (Sherborne School for Girls) (Classics); D. F. GAUNT (King's High School for Girls, Warwick), reached exhibition standard in History. The Lilian Blake Scholarship for candidates from private schools was not awarded.

THE WEATHER

CLOUDY, SOME RAIN

Meteorological Office, March 28

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A complex depression off the western seaboard is likely to move eastward and cause unsettled conditions with strong winds and some rain in all districts. Brighter intervals with showers will be experienced in the west later.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., N.E., MIDLANDS, E., SCOTLAND, S.E.—Fresh or strong southerly or south-westerly winds, veering later; cloudy, some rain, brighter intervals perhaps later; mild.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES.—Strong and squally south-westerly to north-westerly winds; some rain early, bright intervals and showers later; mild to rather mild.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Unsettled and rather mild.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Strong and squally southerly winds, stronger at times locally; veering; rain early, bright intervals, showers later; sea rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES' (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south-westerly, 10-20 m.p.h. at the surface, 30-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Mainly cloudy, with intermittent rain. Visibility 1,000 yards locally early on the Continent, improving to from 3-6 miles generally.

Sun rises, 5.46 a.m.; sets, 6.25 p.m.
Moon rises, 5.53 a.m.; sets, 5.38 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 6.55 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.32 a.m. and 1.58 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Sun rises, 5.43 a.m.; sets, 6.27 p.m.
Moon rises, 6.3 a.m.; sets, 6.53 p.m.
New moon, 5.46 a.m.
Lighting-up time, 6.57 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 2 a.m. and 2.26 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 28, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1004.1 mb. (29.65in.), falling; temp., 59.2deg.; humidity, 49 per cent.; wind, S., light; weather, fine.

Thursday, 6 p.m., to Friday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 46deg.; rainfall, nil.

Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 61deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 7.4hrs.

DEEP EARTH TEMPERATURE

The temperature of the earth 4ft. below the surface at Greenwich at noon yesterday was 43.7deg.

The temperatures at

Seedsmen by Appointment.

Carters TESTED SEEDS

LAWNS

CARTERS FINEST GRASS SEEDS for renovating the bare patches. Per lb. 2/9; 14 lbs. 36/-; Bushel (28 lbs.) 70/-.

CARTERS GRASS FERTILISER No. 1 will stimulate the grass to vigorous growth, 28 lbs. 8/-; 56 lbs. 14/6; 1 cwt. 25/-.

CARTERS WORMKILLER for killing the worms, after which the turf will be dry, clean and firm. 28 lbs. 8/-; 56 lbs. 13/6; 1 cwt. 19/6.

CARTERITE or Daisy Killer, for killing daisies and other shallow rooted weeds, 28 lbs. 8/-; 56 lbs. 15/-; 1 cwt. 27/6.

BOOKLET ON LAWNS POST FREE

Carters TESTED SEEDS

CARTERS TESTED SEEDS Ltd
RAYNES PARK, LONDON, S.W.20
134 Regent Street, W.1.
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129 High Holborn, W.C.1.
53a Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

Toogood's Seeds

SEED ORDERING MADE EASY

To those who are uncertain what to order for a

YEAR'S SUPPLY OF CHOICE VEGETABLES

or for a CONTINUOUSLY BRILLIANT

FLOWER GARDEN

we have the following collections ready packed for immediate despatch, post free

	Large Gdns.	Villa Gdns.	Cottage Gdns.
Vegetables	21/-	10/6	7/6, 5/-
Flowers	21/-	5/6, 7/6	2/-, 3/-
		10/6	3/6

These collections please thousands annually and are real bargains. Full particulars are given in our beautifully illustrated catalogue, free for the asking. Toogood's seed packets contain many times more than counted seeds in slightly cheaper packets sold by other firms.

DESPATCHED A FEW HOURS AFTER RECEIPT OF ORDER

TOOGOOD & SONS, LTD. SEEDSMEN SOUTHAMPTON

Amazingly beautiful Novelties for 1930

KELWAYS

NEW SET OF

DELPHINIUMS

	each.
ARCHANGEL	21/-
ARIEL	21/-
BEAUTY SPOT	42/-
BLAZE OF GLORY	42/-
KELWAY'S ADORABLE	42/-
KELWAY'S DELICIOUS	42/-
KELWAY'S PERFECT JOY	42/-
KELWAY'S SUPERB	42/-
MAGIC MOON	21/-
MURILLO	21/-
QUEEN OF DELPHINIUMS	42/-
QUEEN OF PEARLS	42/-
QUEEN OF ROUMANIA	42/-
RAPHAEL	21/-
REGALIA	21/-
SERAPH	21/-
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TROUBADOUR	21/-
VELASQUEZ	21/-

One of EACH of the 19 New Kinds for £25

Now is the time to Plant

New catalogue now ready, post free, illustrated in colour.

Established 1851. 431 International Diplomas and Gold and Silver Medals.

KELWAY & SON
LANGPORT, SOMERSET
Delphinium Specialists.

GRASS EXPERTS ONLY

MacDonald's specialize in Grass Production for all purposes.
LAWNS AND SPORTS GROUNDS INSPECTED BY ARRANGEMENT.
Book, "Lawns," and grass seed samples post free
Gold Medal awarded by R.H.S. for Grass.

MacDONALD GRASS EXPERT HARPENDEN

235,000 FREE COPIES OF DOBBIES

CATALOGUE & GARDENING GUIDE for 1930

The world's best Sweet Peas are DOBBIES. Our Imperial Collection contains 8 distinct and lovely varieties, 20 seeds of each, including 1929 Novelty and diagram explaining modern methods of culture. POST FREE 2/-

A wide selection of finest Seeds and Plants and many hints on gardening. 156 pages and 246 illustrations. Write now for Dobbies Spring Catalogue and Gardening Guide for 1930. Free to all who mention *The Times*.

DOBBIE & CO., LTD., The King's Seedsmen, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 28

Mr. James Brown, M.P., had the honour of being received by The King this morning upon his appointment as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The King held a Council at 11 o'clock. There were present:—The Lord Sankey (Lord Chancellor), the Lord Parmoor (Lord President), the Lord Macmillan and the Right Hon. F. O. Roberts, M.P. (Minister of Pensions).

Mr. James Brown, M.P., was sworn in a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

At the Council The King pricked the List of Sheriffs for England and Wales.

The Lord Parmoor had an audience of His Majesty previous to the Council.

The Earl De La Warr (Lord in Waiting), the Master of the Household, Sir Edward Wallington (Groom in Waiting), Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Seymour (Equerry in Waiting), and the Deputy Master of the Household were in attendance.

Sir Oswald Mosley, Bt., M.P. (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) had the honour of being received by The King, when His Majesty pricked the List of Sheriffs for the Duchy of Lancaster.

The following Ministers composing the Egyptian Delegation now in London had the honour of being received by The King:—His Excellency Mustafa-el-Nahas Pasha (Prime Minister), Wasif Ghali Pasha (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Osman Moharram Pasha (Minister of Public Works) and William Makram Ebeid (Minister of Finance).

The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) was present, and had an audience of His Majesty, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of York visited The King and Queen and remained to Luncheon.

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, was present at the Banquet of the National Advertising Benevolent Society, which was held at the Connaught Rooms this evening.

145, PICCADILLY, MARCH 28

The Duke of York, attended by Commander Harold Campbell, was present at the Civil Service Boxing Championships, which were held at the Stadium Club this evening.

Susan Duchess of Somerset, who has been on a visit to Brigadier-General and Mrs. Harding Newman at Portway House, Warminster, will return to London to-morrow evening.

The Duchess of Roxburghe will leave 2, Carlton House-terrace next week for Floors Castle.

The Marquess of Zetland will leave England for Madrid on March 31, and will be absent for 10 days. No letters will be forwarded.

Annie Viscountess Cowdray will leave 16, Carlton House-terrace to-day for Paris.

Lady Marjorie Beckett has left 1A, Cavendish-square for Kirkdale Manor, Nawton, Yorkshire, where she will remain until after Easter. The Hon. Sir Gervase Beckett will join her next week.

Lady Lilian Boyd will return to 59, Sussex-gardens on Monday from Bournemouth.

Lady Margaret Hamilton-Russell will return to 3, Cambridge-gate next week from Crowborough.

Lord Marshall and the Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall have left London for Biarritz.

Lord and Lady Templemore will leave 26, Norfolk-crescent on Tuesday for Upton House, Alresford, Hants.

Lord and Lady Monkswell will return to 69, Cambridge-terrace to-morrow from abroad.

Lady Denman returned to 43, Upper Grosvenor-street yesterday from Spain.

Lady Balfour of Burleigh gave birth to a son in London yesterday.

The Hon. Mrs. E. A. FitzRoy is confined to bed with influenza, and is obliged to cancel all engagements until after Easter.

Lady Portal will return to 33, Dover-street on April 10 from the South of France.

Lady Capel-Slaughter has arrived at 142, Ashley-gardens, S.W., which she has taken for several months. (Telephone, 6784 Victoria.)

Lady Caillard wishes to thank all those who have sent messages of love and sympathy to her in her great sorrow, and also to express her appreciation of the many beautiful floral tributes.

Major-General Sir John and Lady Hanbury-Williams have arrived at the First Avenue Hotel, Hove.

Major Sir Douglas and Lady Hall will return to 91, Cadogan-gardens to-morrow from Rio de Janeiro. They will remain in London for a time before leaving for Surrey.

Lieutenant-Colonel V. Vivian, Lady Aline Vivian, and Miss Vivian will leave 72, Eaton-place to-day for Gibraltar, where they will remain until May 1.

Mme. de Fleuriau left London yesterday morning for the Continent.

Mme. Kallas has returned to 167, Queen's-gate, S.W., from a lecturing tour.

Mr. Malim, the Master of Wellington College, who is one of the headmasters visiting Canada, was among those present at Sir Campbell Stuart's dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Lilian Speke is staying at the Hotel Washington, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Mr. Sydney O. Nevile has returned from Australia to 11, Regent's-court.

Mrs. C. M. Crompton-Roberts has returned to 41, Cadogan-place from the South of France.

The Austrian Minister presided over a lecture given at the Austrian Legation yesterday afternoon by Professor Eugen Steinhof, of the National Arts and Crafts School in Vienna, on "The Secret of Modern Stage Decoration."

THE BIRTH OF "THE TIMES"

SOURCE OF THE OLD TITLE

In to-day's issue of *Notes and Queries* a correspondent claims that the original title of *The Times*, which was *The Daily Universal Register*, may have been suggested to the founder, John Walter the First, by George Crabbe, who published his poem, "The Newspaper," in 1785, the year of the foundation of this journal.

Crabbe was in London in 1784, and was a friend of Dodsley, the publisher, whose apprentice, John Walter, may have been a relative of the founder. In a footnote Crabbe's son quotes from an earlier writer that newspapers are the daily universal register for new facts (or faces).

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

SIR TRESHAM LEVER AND MRS. C. PARKER

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place very quietly, between Sir Tresham Lever, Bt., only son of the late Sir Arthur and the late Lady Lever, and Frances Yowart, younger daughter of Mrs. Goodwin and the late Mr. Lindsay Hamilton Goodwin, of Neston, Cheshire, and widow of Mr. Cecil Parker, of Walton Hall, Lancashire.

MR. E. R. KERRISON AND MISS PETRE

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Edmund Roger, third son of Colonel and Mrs. Kerrison, of The Old Lodge, Drayton, Norwich, and Juliana Egidia, only daughter of Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Petre, of Westwick, Norfolk.

MR. J. H. H. SUTCLIFFE AND MISS BROOKS

The engagement is announced between John Herbert Holman, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sutcliffe, of Greyfriars, Boston, Lincolnshire, and Shirley Myfanwy, elder daughter of Sir David and Lady Brooks, of Woodcote, Harborne, Birmingham.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER F. C. WOODHOUSE, R.N., AND MISS REYNOLDS

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander Frederick C. Woodhouse, Royal Navy, second surviving son of the late A. E. Clayton Woodhouse, of Kilve, Somerset, and Elizabeth Daphne Baintridge, youngest daughter of the late Colonel F. R. Reynolds, Royal Engineers, and of Mrs. Reynolds, of Frome House, Frome Saint Quintin, Dorset.

MR. A. B. CHIBNALL, R.N., AND MISS BENNING

The engagement is announced between Sub-Lieutenant A. B. Chibnall, R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Chibnall, of Bedford, and Thora Stuart, elder daughter of the late Major A. C. S. Benning and Mrs. A. C. S. Benning, of Victoria-drive, Bognor.

MR. A. E. E. JACOBS AND MISS E. FRANCIS

The engagement is announced between Albert Robin, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jacobs, of Hampstead, and Edith, second daughter of the late Dr. W. Francis, of Stratford, Essex, and Mrs. Francis, of West Hampstead.

MR. E. D. DOYNE AND MISS PAINE

The engagement is announced between Eric Dermot Doyne, of Calcutta, and of Braemar, Bloomfield-road, Moseley, son of the late Rev. Philip V. Doyne and Mrs. Doyne, and Kathleen Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Paine, of Degalessa, Yatiyantota, Ceylon.

MR. R. G. BOOTH AND MISS DALLMAN

The marriage arranged between Raymond George Booth, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Booth, of Hampstead, and Vera Marion Dallman, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dallman, of New Southgate, will take place quietly at Hampstead on Thursday, April 10.

MR. H. RICHARDSON AND MISS M. R. WIGRAM

The engagement is announced between Hadden Richardson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, of Leylands, Derby, and Marian Rochford, second daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Gerrard E. Wigram, of Leamington Hastings, Warwickshire.

MR. W. A. WALLACE AND MISS ARBER

The engagement is announced between William Armitage, only son of Mr. L. C. Wallace, of Walmer, and late of Sydney, and Joan, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Arber, of Laleham-on-Thames.

MR. D. SYMINGTON AND MISS F. WATERHOUSE

The marriage arranged between Mr. Donald Symington and Miss Frances Waterhouse (Bobs) will take place shortly in Rosario, Argentine Republic. Miss Waterhouse sails on April 26.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor took place at Christ Church, Mayfair, yesterday. Dr. Farran officiated, and the child was named Peter Robin Kirwan. The godparents were Count Lubbert von Westphalen, the Hon. Esmond Harmsworth, Mr. Carl Aarvold, and Mrs. Delapp.

FUNERALS

LADY POLWARTH

The funeral of Lady Polwarth took place yesterday afternoon from Humbie Parish Churchyard. The service was held in the drawing-room of Humbie House, the Rev. John Fraser (minister of Humbie) and Dr. Harry Miller (Edinburgh) officiating. The chief mourners were Lord Polwarth (husband), the Master of Polwarth and the Hon. Patrick Scott (sons), Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, M.P., and Mr. Leland Buxton (brothers), and Mr. G. F. Barbour and Captain Capron (sons-in-law). Others attending included:—

The Hon. Mrs. Barbour, the Hon. Mrs. Capron, and the Hon. Grizel Scott (daughters), Mrs. Hawker (sister), the Hon. Mrs. Scott and the Hon. Mrs. Patrick Scott, the Hon. Robert Scott, the Hon. Lady Hope, Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, Mr. Basil Ponsonby, the Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair, the Hon. Georgina and the Hon. Lilias Scott, the Earl of Haddington, Viscount Traprain, Lord George Scott, Major-General Maxwell-Scott, and the Earl and Countess of Cassillis.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. S. GORDON-STEWARD

The funeral of Brigadier-General C. S. Gordon-Steward took place at Radipole, near Weymouth, yesterday. The officiating clergy were the Rev. Gerald Copp, the Rev. A. S. Bryant, and the Rev. W. J. Graham Hobson. The chief mourners were Mrs. Gordon-Steward (widow), Mr. L. Gordon-Steward, Miss Gordon, Miss L. Gordon, Miss H. Gordon, Miss Lindsey Gordon, Colonel and Mrs. E. B. Gordon, Mrs. George Gordon, Mr. Frank Gordon, Colonel R. Gordon, Miss K. Parry, Miss L. Parry, Mrs. Wood, Mr. B. Copp, and Mr. Percy Gordon. Among others present were:—

Lord Ellenborough, Major R. J. Filgate (representing Viscount Cranborne, M.P.), Major-General Sir Walter Cayley, Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Wynyard, Lady Peter, Dr. F. Mansfield, Major J. R. C. Greenlaw, Captain Tyrwhitt Drake, Mr. Leslie Torr (clerk to the Dorset County Council), Councillor Percy Boyle, the Mayor of Weymouth, Mr. Percy Lovell, Canon A. L. Helps, the Rev. H. G. Cowley, and the Rev. C. S. Pugh, and the Rev. E. A. Trasenster.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT

The crowd at the Grand National yesterday was exceptionally large. The weather was dull and cloudy, with a cold wind, but there was no rain. Tweeds and leather coats were mostly worn, and these were seen in all colours, but chiefly in browns and greys.

The Earl of Derby was greatly missed as host at Knowsley Hall, but friends invited to the private stand included the Marquess and Marchioness of Blandford, the latter in a tweed frock with a salmon-coloured felt hat and a sable fur coat, Lord and Lady Hillingdon, the Earl and Countess of Rosebery and Lord Dalmeny, the Hon. George and Mrs. Lambton, the latter in a red hat and fur coat, Captain and Lady Diana Cooper, Mrs. Arthur James, who wore a navy-blue coat and skirt and hat, Major Milner, Sir Humphrey and the Hon. Lady de Trafford, Captain Boyd Rochfort, Major Fitzgerald, Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, Lady Maureen Stanley, and Sir George and Lady Hennessy.

The Duke and Duchess of Westminster, the latter in a navy-blue coat and skirt and a fox fur, brought their house-party from Eaton Hall.

The Hon. Edward and Mrs. Greenall, the latter in a grey Persian lamb fur coat and a grey felt hat, were talking to the Hon. Mrs. Gilbert Greenall, who wore a beige-and-red tweed coat, with a caracul collar, and a red hat. Lady Warrender was in a beige squirrel fur coat with a fox collar and a big straw hat; Lady Sophie Scott chose a black tailor-made coat and skirt and a black felt hat; Lady Beaumont, also in black, was with her sister, the Hon. Mrs. Micklethwait, who wore a brown costume with a sable coat and felt hat. The Hon. Lady Bailey was in a large checked brown coat and wore a hat of the same material.

The Countess of Carnarvon, in a plum-red leather coat, with a beret to match, clipped with a racehorse diamond brooch, was in the paddock with the Earl of Carnarvon, and Mrs. George Drummond was in brown, with a brown stitched felt hat. The Earl of Sefton came from Croxteth Hall with his house party, which included the Earl of Londesborough and Viscount Molyneux. Lady Daresbury wore a long coat of coarse grey tweed, with a Persian lamb collar and a small black felt hat. Among others present were:—

The Earl of Lonsdale, Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, Sir Thomas Devitt, Sir William Bass, the Earl of Westmorland, Lieutenant-Colonel Giles Loder, Sir Charles Gordon-Watson and Mr. Michael Gordon-Watson, Sir William Coates, Captain and Mrs. Jack Fielden, Captain Percy Whitaker, Mr. Raphael, Mr. Geoffrey Raphael, Brigadier-General Rome, Lady Blyth, Mr. David Rome, Captain Percy Wallace, Mr. R. Sidebottom, Mrs. Noel Hardy, Mr. T. Denison-Pender, Captain Whitelaw, Mr. Edward Stevenson Clarke, Major Barratt, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Loder, Mr. Lindsay Wilson, Mr. G. W. Pennington, Captain Victor Cazalet, Mr. W. Bennett, Mrs. Bancroft, and Sir John Mullens.

GOVERNMENT RECEPTION

DELEGATES ENTERTAINED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey, the Lord President of the Council and Lady Parmoor, and the Prime Minister and Miss Ishbel MacDonald received the guests at the reception which was held in the House of Lords last night in honour of the delegates to the Naval Conference. The guests entered by the north door to Westminster Hall and were received in the Central Lobby. Refreshments were served in the Royal Gallery and the King's Robing Room, and the band of the Coldstream Guards, under Captain Evans, played.

In addition to the delegates, those present included:—

The American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, Mlle. Régis de Oliveira, the Italian Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, Prince and Princess Reginald de Croy, the Polish Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador.

The Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, the Netherland Minister and Mme. and Mlle. de Marees Van Swinderen, the Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji-Mischeff, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze, the Cuban Minister and Mme. Patterson, Mlle. Patterson, the Ethiopian Minister, the Finnish Minister and Mme. Sanastamoinen, the Greek Minister, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, Mme. de Fleuriau, the Estonian Minister, the Lithuanian Minister and Mme. Bizauskas, the Liberian Minister and Mme. Dreesebuyre, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Ortiz, the Nicaraguan Minister, the Minister for Panama and Mme. Pereira, the Peruvian Minister, the Persian Minister and Mme. Taqizadeh, the Venezuelan Minister, Prince and Princess von Bismarck, the Albanian Chargé d'Affaires, the Counsellor to the Brazilian Embassy and Mme. de Souza-Leão Gracie, the Counsellor to the Finnish Legation and Mme. Wallkanpää, the First Secretary to the Portuguese Legation and Mme. de Lebre e Lima, the Counsellor of the Norwegian Legation and Mme. Steen, the Counsellor of the Danish Legation and Mme. Oxholm, the Yugoslav Chargé d'Affaires, Count and Countess Sommasi di Mombello, the Counsellor to the Estonian Legation and Mme. Möllerson, M. Dimitri Bogomoloff.

The Archbishop of York and Mrs. Temple, the Speaker and Miss FitzRoy, the Duchess of Norfolk and Lady Katherine Howard, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Earl and Countess Buxton, Earl and Countess De La Warr, the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, the Earl of Desart, the Earl and Countess of Dunmore, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Earl and Countess Grey, Earl Howe, the Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, the Earl of Iddesleigh, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, the Earl and Countess of Limerick, the Earl and Countess of Liverpool, the Earl and Countess of Lucan, the Earl and Countess of Lytton, the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, the Earl and Countess of Midleton, Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Earl and Countess of Elgin, the Earl and Countess of Stradford, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby, Viscount and Viscountess Bertie of Thame, Viscount and Viscountess Cross, Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Viscount and Viscountess Finlay, Viscount and Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, Viscount and Viscountess Goschen, Viscount and Viscountess Knutsford, Viscount and Viscountess Lee of Fareham, Viscount and Viscountess Mersey, Lord Aberconway, Lord and Lady Aberdare, Lord Amulree, Lord Arnold, Lord and Lady Ashfield, Lord and Lady Askwith, Lord and Lady Atkin, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, Lord and Lady Bayford, Lord and Lady Bethell, Lord and Lady Brabe, Lord Buckmaster, Lord and Lady Camrose, Lord and Lady Charnwood, Lord Clwyd, Lord and Lady Craigmyle, Lord and Lady Cranworth, Lord Danesfort, Lord Darling, Lord and Lady Darrington, Lord and Lady Dawson of Penn, Lord and Lady Dickinson, Lord and Lady Ebbisham, the Hon. Margaret and the Hon. Elizabeth Blades, Viscount Gage.

Viscount and Viscountess Lewisham, Lady Sydenham, Viscount and Viscountess Surdale, Viscountess Templetown, Earl and Countess Winterton, the Dowager Countess of Airlie, Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings and Lady Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Addison, Sir Edward Alderson, Mr. Stuart Bevan, Major Sir John and Lady Birchall, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Lord Gainford, Lord and Lady Gorell, Lord and Lady Greenwood, Lord and Lady Greville, Lord and Lady Hayter, Lord and Lady Hemphill, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lord Jessel, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord and Lady Leigh, Lord and Lady Lloyd, Lord and Lady Lyle, Lord and Lady Macmillan, Lord and Lady Marks, Lord and Lady Marley, Lord and Lady Meston, Lord and Lady Monk Bretton, Lord and Lady Monson, the Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo, Lord Montague of Brandon, Lord and Lady Moynihan, Lord and Lady Newton, the Hon. Hilda Legh, Lord and Lady Ponsonby, Lord and Lady Rayleigh, Lord and Lady Remnant, Lord Revelstoke, Lord and Lady Riddell, Lord and Lady Russell of Killowen, Lord and Lady Ruthven, Lord St. John of Bletso, Lord and Lady Saltoun, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, the Hon. Pamela Stanley, Lord Stanmore, Lord and Lady Strathspey, the Earl and Countess of Arran, Lord and Lady Templemore, Lord Thomson, Lord and Lady Tomlin, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Lord Waring, Lord Wraxall, Lord Wrenbury.

The Bishop of Chester and Mrs. Paget, the Bishop of Coventry and Mrs. Carr, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich and Mrs. Pollock, the Bishop of St. Albans, the Bishop of Southwark, the Bishop of Winchester and Mrs. Woods, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Colonel Sir Geoffrey and Lady Collins, Mr. Winston Churchill, Sir John and Lady Cadman, Sir Benjamin Cherry, Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Cecil, the Hon. Mrs. Stafford Cripps, the Hon. Alexander and Lady Theodosia Cadogan, Sir Stanford and Lady Downing, Kathleen Countess of Drogheda, Lady Patricia Moore, the Astronomer Royal and Mrs. Dyson, Lady Emmott, Sir Eustace Fenyo, son of Eyncourt, Sir John and Lady Rose Bradford, the Hon. Margaret Bigge, Cardinal Bourne, General Sir Walter and Lady Braithwaite, Sir William and Lady Bull, Viscountess Bryce, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Sir Henry and Lady Cautley, Sir Charles and Lady Carpenter, Sir Felix and Lady Helen Cassel, the Countess of Chichester, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clynes, Mrs. Herbert, Sir George Chrystal, Miss Chrystal, Sir Sydney and Lady Chapman, Sir Edward and Lady Cook, Major-General Sir Percy and Lady Cox, Sir Walter and Lady Clode, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Bruce, Sir John and Lady Ferguson, Sir Bertram and Lady Falle, Lord Fermoy, Sir Edward and Lady Knapp-Fisher, Sir Henry and Lady Fountain, Sir Charles and Lady Alice Ferguson, Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher, the Countess of Galloway, the Bishop Gore, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn, Lieutenant-General Sir Webb and Lady Gillman, Sir James and Lady Greig, Sir Robert and Lady Gower, Sir Roger and Lady Gregory, Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenwood.

Admiral Sir William and the Hon. Lady Goodenough, Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell, Lady Beaumont, Sir Robert Hamilton, Sir Gerald and Lady Hurst, Sir Esme and Lady Isabella Howard, Sir Alfred Hopkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Hanbury, Judge and the Hon. Mrs. Hills, Judge and Mrs. Gregory, Judge and Mrs. Hildyard, Sir William and Lady Holdsworth, Mr. Justice Avory, Sir John and Lady Astbury, Mr. Justice and Lady Bennett, Mr. Justice and Lady Branson, Mr. Justice and Miss Bateson, Mr. Justice and Lady Clauson, Mr. Justice and Lady Eve, Mr. Justice and Viscountess Finlay, Mr. Justice and Lady Farwell, Lord Justice and Lady Greer, Mr. Justice and Lady Horridge, Mr. Justice and Lady Hawke, Mr. Justice and Lady Luxmoore, Mr. Justice and the Hon. Lady Macnaghten, Mr. Justice and Lady Maughan, Mr. Justice and Lady MacKinnon, Mr. Justice and Lady McCardie, Lord Justice and Lady Romer, Mr. Justice and Lady Swift, Mr. Justice and Lady Talbot, Mr. Justice and Lady Wright, Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, Sir Thomas and Lady Hohler, Sir Thomas and Lady Hughes, Mr. and Lady Vera Headlam, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Alfred and Lady Hurst, Sir Daniel Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Cuthbert and Mrs. James, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Dean Inge and Mrs. Inge, Sir Percy and Lady Jackson, Sir William and Lady Jowitt, Judge and Mrs. Artemus Jones, Lord and Lady Esmé Gordon-Lennox, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, Sir Walter and Lady Greaves-Lord, Sir Duncan and Lady Kerly, Sir Walter and Lady Kinnear, Judge Hill-Kelly, Sir Alfred and Lady Knox, Miss Susan Lawrence, Sir William Llewellyn, Sir Herbert and Lady Lewis, Sir John Seymour-Lloyd, Sir Frederick and Lady Liddell, the Hon. Dame Maude Lawrence, Dame Edith Lyttelton, Judge and Mrs. Kennedy, Sir John and Lady Graham-Little, Sir Percy Loraine, General Sir Herbert and Lady Lawrence, Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. A. M. and Mrs. Kenworthy, Mr. and Lady Lorna Loder, the Hon. Mrs. Lyell, Miss Laetitia Lyell, Sir Oswyn and Lady Murray, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Commander Sir Bolton and Lady Eyres-Monsell, Sir Robert and Lady McCall, Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Sir Donald and Lady Maclean, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Helen Murray.

Field-Marshal Sir George and Lady Milne, Sir James and Lady Melville, Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, Captain P. Macdonald, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Makins, Sir Henry Maybury, Sir Donald and Lady Maclean, Lieutenant-General Sir George and Lady Macdonogh, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden and Lady Madden, Miss Sheila and Miss Joan Macdonald, Lady Delia Peel, Sir Harold and Lady Morris, Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Sir Murdoch and Lady Macdonald, Sir Walter Nicholson, Sir Francis and Lady Newbold, the Hon. Albert and Mrs. Napier, Sir Otto and Lady Niemeyer, Mr. Otho Nicholson, Sir Donald and Lady MacAlister, the Agent-General for Ontario and Miss Nixon, Admiral and Mrs. Pratt, Sir John and Lady Pedder, Sir Edmund and Lady Phipps, Vicomte and Vicomtesse de la Panouse, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pulteney, Sir George and Lady Penny, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Assheton and Lady Pownall, Sir David and Lady Prain, Sir Hugh and Lady O'Neill, Sir Adrian and the Hon. Lady Pollock, Sir Basil and Lady Peto, Sir Reginald and Lady Poole, Sir Philip and Lady Pilditch, Lady Pentland, the Hon. George Peel, Sir William and Lady Plender, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Oliver and Dame Beryl Oliver, Mr. G. H. Oliver, Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Packe, Miss Packe, Sir John and Lady Power, the Agent-General for British Columbia and Mrs. Pauline, Sir John and Lady Risley, Sir Malcolm and Lady Ramsay, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Royds, Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Richmond, Miss Rose Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Reid, Major and Mrs. G. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Cramp, Mr. R. P. Croom-Johnstone, Mr. Charles Dukes, Mr. and Mrs. Chuter Ede.

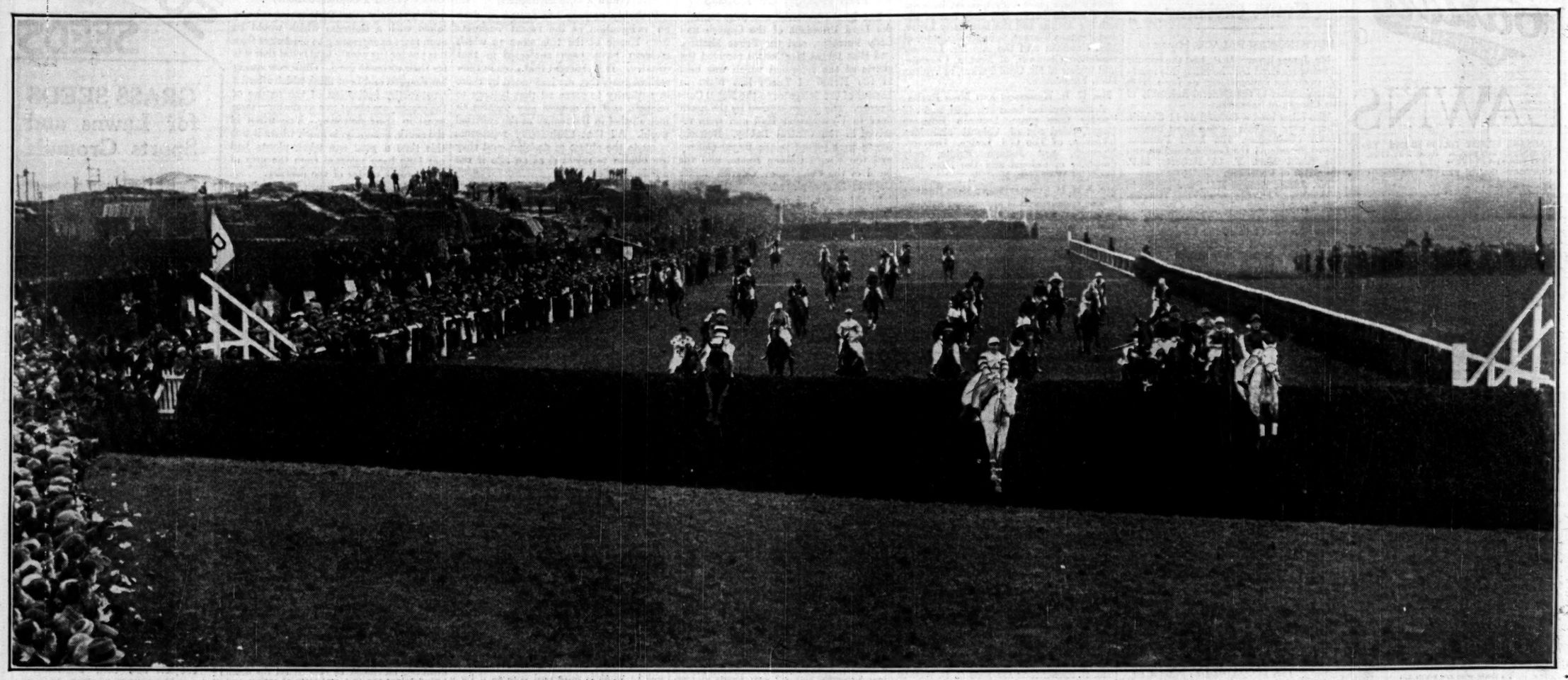
Mr. John Buchan, Miss Buchan, Mr. and Mrs. Blumenfeld, Major and Mrs. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Lovat Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fellden, Major and Mrs. G. Greer, Mr. Crawford Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Harris, Mr. A. Henderson, jun., Miss Haldane, Mr. J. H. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Hinde, Mr. and Mrs. Somervill Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jones, Mr. Holford Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. McEntee, Mr. and Mrs. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. C. Oliphant, Major and Mrs. Nathan, Major D. Graham-Pole, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lascelles, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. Pudlicr Ryder, Miss Court, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Clay, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Jeffreys, Mr. F. G. C. Carr, Major and Mrs. Haviland, Sir Henry and Lady Burke, Captain and Mrs. Oswald Birley, Sir Harry and Lady Britain, the Hon. Geoffrey and Mrs. Lawrence, Major E. N. S. Crankshaw, Mrs. Phipps Foster, Sir Nicholas and Lady Grattan-Doyle, Miss C. Davison, Sir Claud and Lady Schuster, the Hon. Rachel Kay-Shuttleworth, Lieutenant-Colonel de Satgé, the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stonor, Sir Owen Seaman, Judge and Mrs. Snagge, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Snowden, Sir Leslie Scott, Admiral and Mrs. Sueter, Sir Guy Stevenson, Sir Arthur and Lady Steel-Maitland, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir William Salisbury, Sir Josiah and Lady Stamp, Sir John and Lady Simon, Sir Francis and Lady Taylor, the Master of the Temple and Mrs. Carpenter, Miss Picton Turbervill, Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, Mrs. Coker, Sir Charles and Lady Trevelyan, Sir Ralph Verney, Sir Robert Vansittart, Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, the Agent-General for Victoria, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Godfrey and Lady Dalrymple-White, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. te Water, Sir Edward Wallington, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Waters, Miss Exerton-Warburton, Mr. J. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Wingate-Saul, Brigadier-General the Hon. Robert White, Sir Lonsdale Webster, Sir Cecil and Lady Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Cyprian Williams, the Recorder of London and Lady Wild, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Lambert and Lady Ward, the Dean of Christchurch and Mrs. White, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Foxley Norris, Sir Ellis Hume-Williams, Sir Alfred and Lady Watson, Canon and Mrs. Woods, Sir Arthur and Lady Willert.

Sir Lanning and Lady Worthington-Evans, Sir John and Lady Withers, Sir Kingsley and Lady Wood, Miss

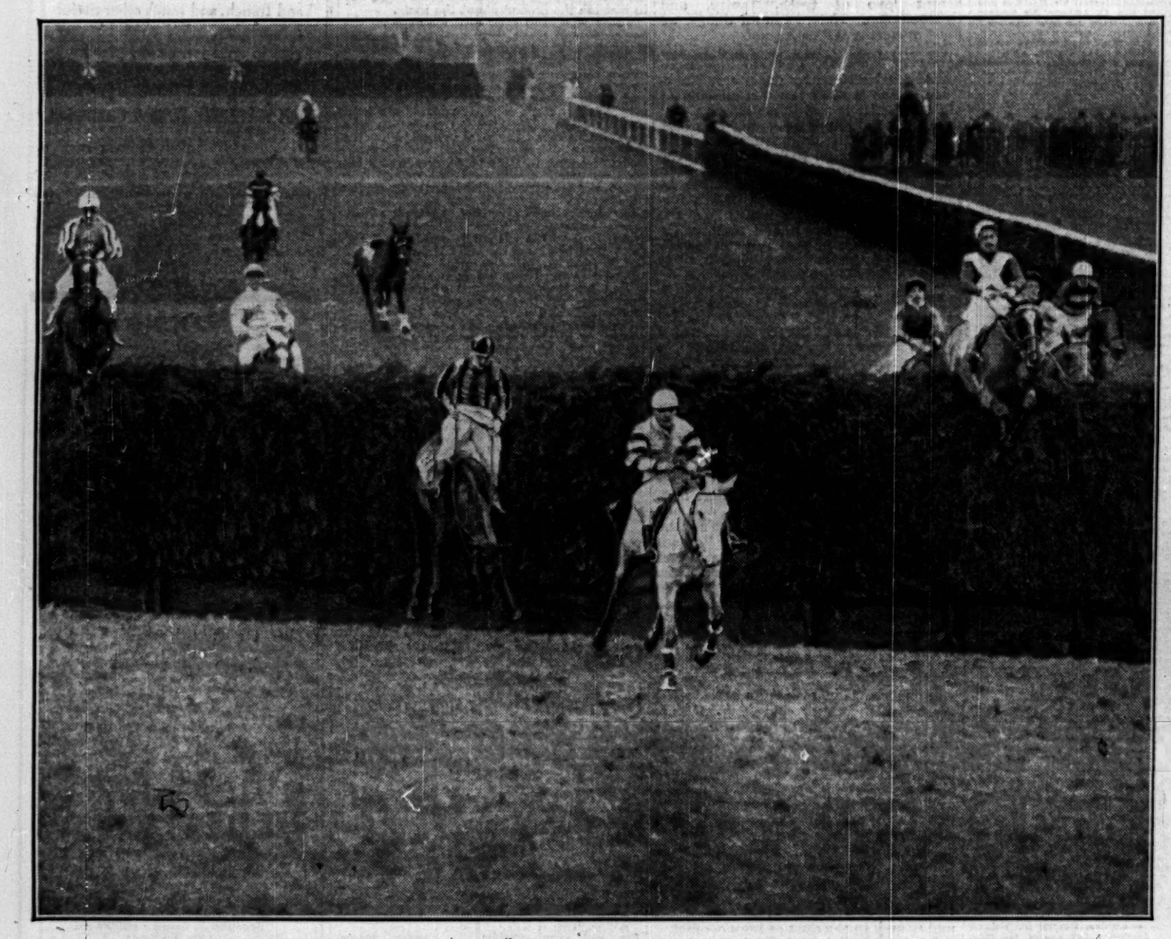
(Continued at foot of next column)

Dorothy Yorke, Sir Ralph and Lady Wedgewood, Miss Ruth Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Wells, the Hon. Sir Derek and Lady Keppel, Brigadier-General Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson, Mr. and Lady Cynthia Asquith, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Aspinall, the Agent-General for South Australia and Lady Barwell, Miss Barwell, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. Alexander, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Ryrie, Commander and Mrs. Bellairs, Sir Alfred and Lady Butt, Mr. and Lady Ada Boyd, the Acting High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Wright, Captain Sir Thomas and Lady Butler, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Miss Mackenzie, Flowerdew D'Erville, Sir Chartres Biron, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Konstam, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Sir Thomas and Lady Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gwynne, Miss Jenny Lee, Sir Reginald and Lady Blomfield, Major G. H. M. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Atkinson, Mr. E. H. Tindal-Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Stocks, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stainton, Mr. H. Snell, Mr. J. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Shuckburgh, Mr. F. P. M. Silvester, Mr. J. F. Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Short, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sperling, Mr. G. A. Sc

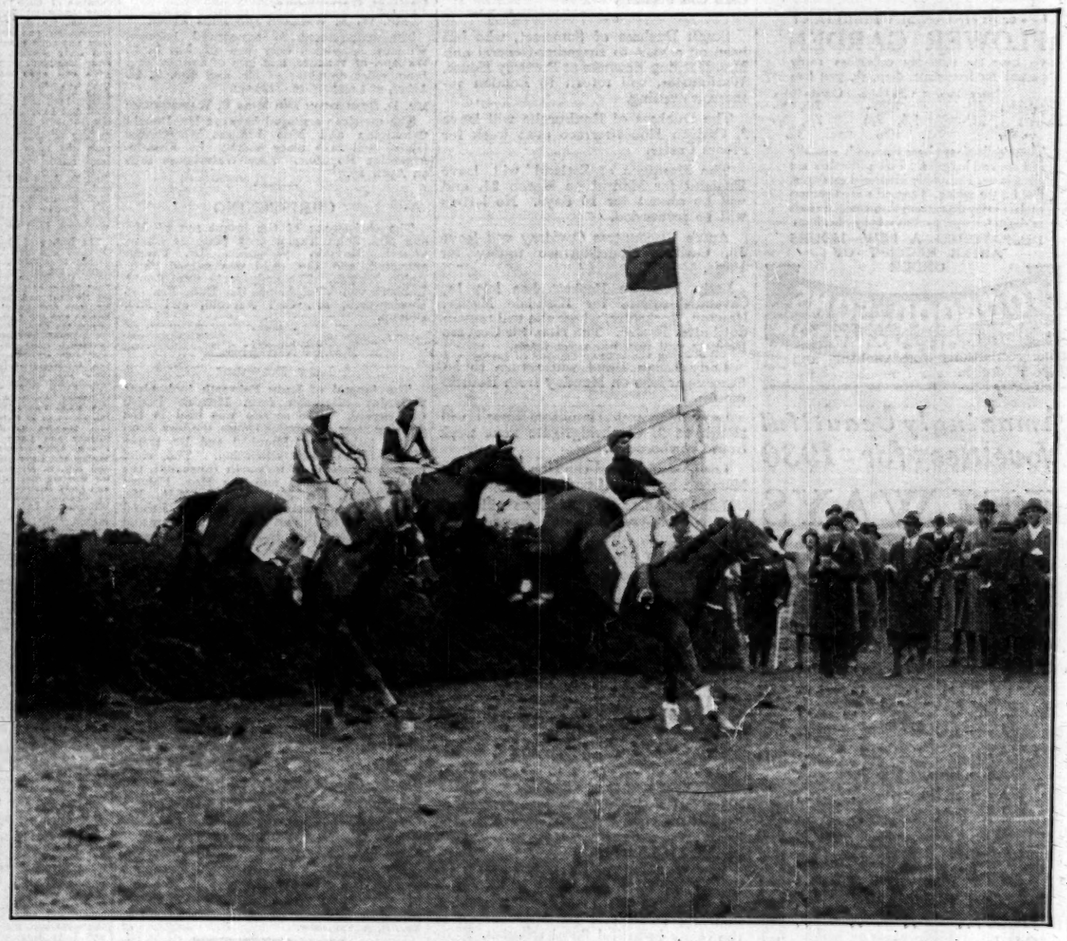
IRISH HORSE WINS THE GRAND NATIONAL: AN EXCITING FINISH



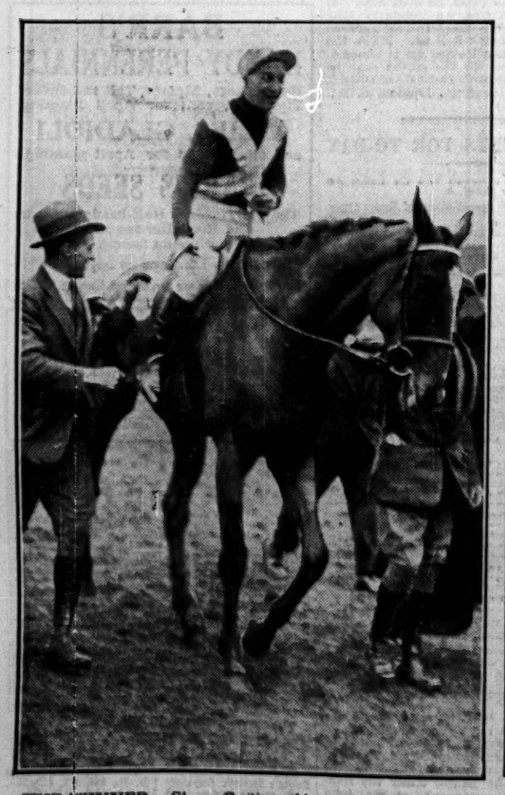
THE FIRST TIME AT BECHER'S BROOK.—An unusually close finish was the outstanding feature in this year's Grand National Steeplechase, which was run at Aintree yesterday in glorious weather before a huge crowd. The race was won by Mr. W. H. Midwood's Shaun Goilin, who beat Mr. W. Wilson's Melleray's Belle by a neck, with Mr. J. H. Whitney's Sir Lindsay third, 1½ lengths behind. Our photograph was taken as the field took Becher's Brook for the first time. The two greys are Mr. R. K. Mellon's Glangesia, which finished fourth, and the Marquis J. de San-Miguel's Gate Book, which fell shortly afterwards. The horse on the left is Lord Westmorland's Merrivale II., which was among the leaders till late in the race, when he fell.



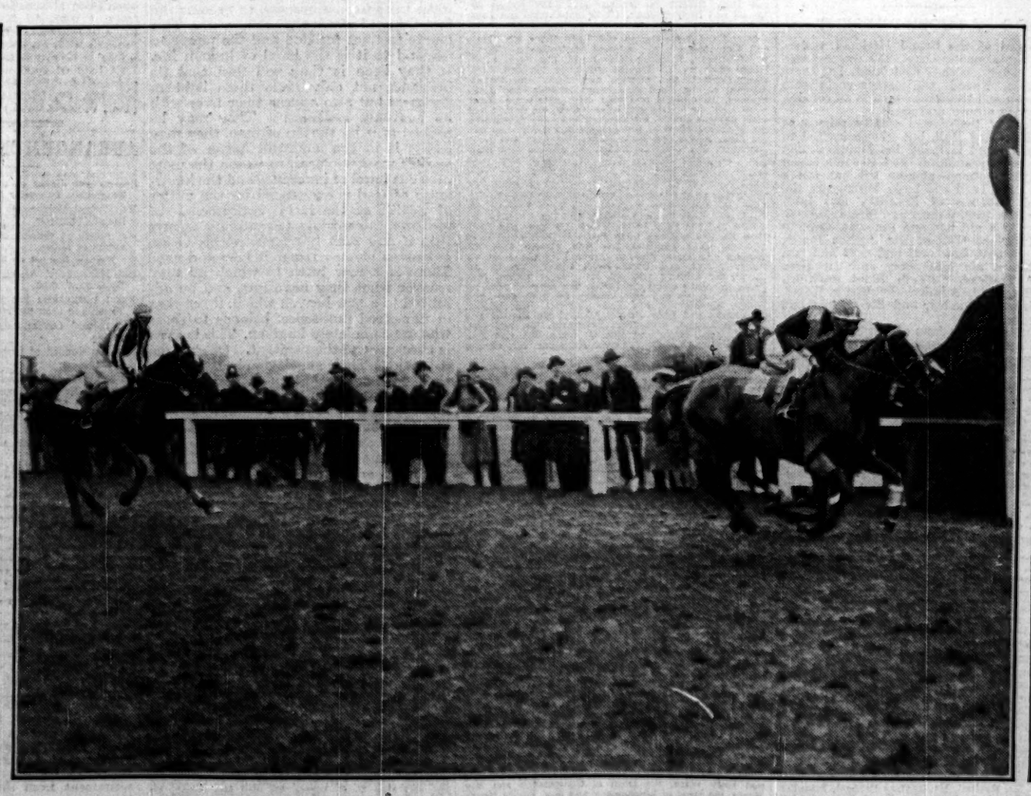
BECHER'S BROOK: SECOND ROUND.—The depleted field at Becher's Brook the second time. Glangesia is in front with Mrs. R. D. Cohen's Toy Bell just behind. The winner, Shaun Goilin, is seen clearing the jump on the right and Sir Lindsay on the left.



AT THE LAST JUMP.—The three leaders at the last jump. Melleray's Belle is seen leading with Sir Lindsay (left) and Shaun Goilin close behind. A thrilling fight on the flat followed.



THE WINNER.—Shaun Goilin and his jockey, T. Cullinan, after the race. The gelding is described as of unknown pedigree.



THE FIGHT AT THE WINNING POST.—Shaun Goilin winning on the post from Melleray's Belle, which can just be seen. Sir Lindsay was 1½ lengths behind. The winner was second favourite, starting at 100 to 8. Of the field of 41 only six finished the course.

TAKING THE WATER JUMP.—The winner at the Water jump with Toy Bell (left) and Merrivale II. close behind. May King (second from right) had a serious fall at Becher's Brook, and his jockey, G. Goswell, was hurt.

Obituary

PROFESSOR ARNOLD

THE PRODUCTION OF HIGH-SPEED STEEL

Professor John Oliver Arnold, F.R.S., Emeritus Professor of Metallurgy in the University of Sheffield, died at Oxford on Thursday in his 73rd year. He was a pioneer in discovering the influence of vanadium on steel, and afterwards, by substituting molybdenum for tungsten, he succeeded in producing a remarkably powerful high-speed steel.

Born at Peterborough in 1858, the son of the late Mr. D. N. Arnold, M.I.M.E., he was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and H.M.S. Conway. After a voyage to India he entered the engineering department at the Sheffield Steel and Iron Works (Brown, Bayley and Dixon's). He held several appointments in the laboratory and testing departments at local works, and was awarded a Telford medal by the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1887. In 1889 he was appointed professor of metallurgy at the Sheffield Technical School, and remained a member of the staff when the school was absorbed in the University. He effected revolutionary changes in his department by giving increased attention to the science of metals, in which his investigations were of great practical value. He remained at the head of the Metallurgical Department of the University of Sheffield from its opening till he resigned his professorship in 1920, and himself designed the metallurgical laboratories and steelworks. His affection for the University was shown as far back as 1905, when, having received the high honour of the Bessemer gold medal, he presented it to the technical department of the then University College.

Arnold accompanied the British Association to South Africa as a special lecturer on steel in 1905, served on the council of the Iron and Steel Institute, and was made honorary vice-president in 1925, was president of the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists from 1914 to 1918, and was a member of the Standing Committee on Metallurgy of the Advisory Council of the Privy Council. He was frequently consulted by the Admiralty and gave valuable advice on the material used in naval construction. During the War the best high-speed steel contained proportions of carbon, tungsten, and chromium. Arnold discovered that by substituting 6 per cent. of molybdenum for 18 per cent. of tungsten he could produce an even better steel with only one-third of the amount of the most expensive element. He described his discovery in a paper read before the Iron and Steel Institute in May, 1919, an abstract of which appeared in *The Times Engineering Supplement*. In February, 1919, he broke down in health and was ordered to do no mental work for a year. Subsequently arrangements were made for the production of the new steel in Sheffield.

Arnold's most important work was "Steel Works Analysis," which has long been recognized as a standard authority, and he was also the author of numerous papers on his researches, such as the molecular constitutions of high-speed steels, the influence of carbon on iron and of aluminium in traces on steel ingots, the influences of chromium, manganese, nickel, cobalt, vanadium, tungsten, and molybdenum on steel, the metallurgy of steel castings, and the discovery of about 25 micro-constituents of steel. Arnold was elected F.R.S. in 1912, and was D.Met. of the University of Sheffield. His chief recreations were yachting and ornithology, and he was a member of the Royal Mersey and Royal Windermere Yacht Clubs. He married, in 1883, a daughter of the Rev. James England, of Liverpool, and had two sons and one daughter. The funeral will be at Bowness-on-Windermere on Monday, at 2.30.

LADY SUTHERLAND

Lady Sutherland, who died suddenly at 36, Upper Brook-street, on Thursday, was the youngest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir James Wolfe Murray, of Cringletie, who became Chief of the General Staff in 1914. There have been Murrays in the Lowlands of Scotland since the dawn of history, and this branch of the family was directly descended from the Wolfe Murray of Blackbarony who fell on Flodden Field. While Lady Sutherland's father was Quartermaster-General in India in 1904 she married Sir George Sutherland, who, with two daughters, survives her. She was a very gifted woman. Her artistic judgment and taste were remarkable apart from her intuitive power of sympathy, personal beauty, and charm, which endeared her to a large circle of friends.

MR. LANGFORD-JAMES

Our Allahabad Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Langford-James, who was senior prosecuting counsel in the Meerut conspiracy case, died yesterday morning at Dehra Dun, where he had been in hospital suffering from pneumonia, at the age of 50.

Mr. John Wynn Lloyd Langford-James was the youngest son of Mr. Francis Lloyd Langford-James, of Tullaha, Co. Cork, and Plasyn-Penlech, Carnarvonshire. He was called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in July, 1908, and relatively early went out to Calcutta, where he had a brother in an important mercantile appointment. The day of European predominance, whether numerically or generally, at the Calcutta Bar was then over; but Langford-James built up a great practice, and for many years past had been the foremost European barrister in Bengal, and one of the ablest advocates in India. He was at home both in civil and in criminal cases. It was only because he was not an Indian that he was not selected to be standing counsel to Government.

His name has recurred frequently in the Indian telegraphic messages in recent months, owing to his being selected to lead for the Crown in the charge of Communistic conspiracy against 31 men who were arrested in various parts of India last year and taken to Meerut for trial. In the first hearing before the committing magistrate Langford-James made a speech of some days' duration, in which attention was drawn to Bolshevist propagandist efforts and the alleged share of the accused, European and Indian, in promoting them. The magisterial hearing and the subsequent trial, begun on January 31 last, were prolonged by dilatory applications on behalf of the accused. Mr. Langford-James conducted the case with untiring patience and determination, and it must have told heavily upon his strength. It was understood that he contemplated retiring from the Calcutta Bar at a comparatively early date and practising before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He took a keen interest in the welfare of the Anglo-Indian community and was president of the European Association in 1925.

MISS STUART SMITH

Miss Constance Isabella Stuart Smith, O.B.E., who was Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories from 1921 to 1925, died on Wednesday at the Hampstead General Hospital. The daughter of the Rev. Hinton C. Smith, she was educated in Belgium and Germany and at King's College, London. From 1913 to 1921 she was senior woman inspector of factories, and joint-secretary of the Women's Employment Committee (Ministry of Reconstruction) from 1917 to 1919. She was technical adviser to the British delegates at the first Conference of the International Labour Organization at Washington in 1919, and at the fifth Conference at Geneva in 1923. Formerly she served as joint hon. secretary of the Committee on Wage-earning Children, was a member of the Industrial Law Committee, and was four times a British delegate to the biennial conference of the International Association for Labour Legislation. Her publications included "The Case for Wages Boards," "The Workers' Handbook" (with Miss Gertrude Tuckwell), and articles on international labour laws and other industrial subjects in the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Economic Journal*, and other periodicals, home and foreign.

Bishop Gore writes:—

The death of Constance Smith, till lately H.M. Deputy Inspector of Factories and long known to all who are engaged in the betterment of social conditions, and especially in the conditions of women's labour, as a tower of strength, ought not to be passed over without notice. She was a woman of great intellectual power, with a most accurate memory and acute powers of observation. She had the mind of a man coupled with the deep sympathy of a woman. She was utterly unselfish and fearless. Opposition never daunted nor flattery seduced her. She was as humble as she was brave. And she found in an intelligent and open-eyed faith the motive power for all she did and the peace that passeth all understanding.

MR. T. L. BRADLEY

Mr. Thomas Losco Bradley, of Holly Lodge, Oxton, Nottinghamshire, the Master of the Rufford Hunt, died in a Nottingham nursing home yesterday. Mr. Bradley, who was 50 years of age, was a regular follower of the Earl of Harrington's hounds in South Notts, and also made many appearances with the Quorn and the Rufford. He became Master of the Rufford Hunt in 1924 in succession to the late Colonel F. Hardy. He was a very fine shot, and at one time owned several point-to-point steeplechase winners. He was also a well-known breeder of fox terriers, and won a number of championships in various parts of the country. Owing to his death all meets of the Rufford hounds have been cancelled for the present.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS HOWARD

A correspondent writes:—

Most of the obituary notices of Sir Francis Howard have confined themselves to an account of the distinguished part he played in the many campaigns which marked the close of the 19th century, to a mention of the missions to Persia and Rumania on which he served, and to a description of his remarkable exploits in every field of sport. Yet the fact that his name will live as a tradition in the Army will be due to his personality rather than to the events of his career. He was a born leader of men, a stern disciplinarian, with an unfailing sense of humour, an officer who always took it for granted that his men would live up to the high standard of duty he placed before them. And one may add that they, knowing he would never ask of them anything he was unwilling to do himself, never failed him. His courage and justice won their trust and his achievements in the boxing ring and in his big game-hunting expeditions held their admiration.

Yet those of us who knew him best in those fargone days will remember him, not so much as a fine soldier or as a great sportsman, but on account of the extraordinary influence for good which he exercised over all the men with whom he came into contact. It is no exaggeration to say that he stood as a standard of the ideal soldier to many of the officers of that generation which fell in the Great War. This power rested, I think, in his complete fearlessness and absolute simplicity. He was not only indifferent to criticism, he was entirely oblivious of it.

Nor had any man a greater share of physical courage. Few of those who were with him in Crete will forget how, when ordered to compel the Turkish garrison to embark immediately, he, in the hope of avoiding bloodshed and if possible sparing the humiliation of the Turkish commander, went in alone, having left instructions that the troops were not to rush the barracks until they heard a shot.

Bearing one of the oldest Roman Catholic names, he worthily upheld its traditions. For he had a deep religious sense, and those who were with him in the Sudan campaign of 1898 will recollect his fury, one Sunday morning, when some troops were proceeding up the Nile on a crowded steamer, and the adjutant reported Divine Service impossible as the various denominations could not be separated. His immediate order that "since some of the men were not likely to be alive next Sunday they should, on their respective decks, repeat the prayers for the Queen and the 'Our Father,'" a service to which, as he said, not even a Jew could object, gave rise to what was afterwards popularly called "Howard's religion," a short collection of prayers which came into customary use among several battalions when on service or outpost duty.

Another part upon which the obituary notices have touched lightly is his remarkable service in the Great War. He had retired from the Army in 1907, for his health had never recovered from the hardships he suffered in the siege of Ladysmith, during which he insisted on sharing the scanty rations of horse and biscuit which were served to the men—sending on to the hospital the relatively better fare which might have fallen to a general's lot. Yet in 1914, at the age of 64, he was back with the Army again. And the War Office entrusted him with the enormous responsibility of supervising the whole training of our armies up till the moment that they were sent to France. During all the four years of the War no division left this country without being inspected by him. It was his duty to criticize and to correct, and it is a high tribute to his tact and comprehension that his inspections were always anticipated with pleasure by the officers and men. His suggestions were always helpful and his criticisms never destructive; but above all things he could be relied on to give a fair hearing to any case and to carry it, if necessary, before the highest political or military authorities, and once there to force it upon their notice. At first he dealt only with the New Armies of the British Isles, but soon all the Dominion and Colonial Forces which were landed in England came under his jurisdiction. Canadians and Australians, South Africans and New Zealanders, will honour his memory and recollect with gratitude the particular interest and courtesy he always showed their Forces, for which, it may be added, he had the greatest admiration and affection. He carried his work through to the end, but the strain told on his already over-taxed strength, and soon after the War his health broke down completely. For so active a man the enforced inactivity of the last 10 years must indeed have been a heavy trial, and we who mourn the loss of a great soldier shall not be so ungenerous as to grudge him his release from physical limitations. Let the motto of the Howards be his epitaph, "Sola virtus invicta."

SIR VINCENT CAILLARD

Mr. W. A. S. Hewins writes:—

May I amplify in some particulars your obituary notice of Sir Vincent Caillard? It was owing to his knowledge of the Near East and of Near Eastern languages, acquired when on the Montenegrin Boundary Commission, that he was selected in October, 1883, to be the English representative on, and alternate president of, the Ottoman Public Debt Administrative Council—the other alternate president was the French representative. The administration of the revenues assigned to that Council was in an incomplete state of organization when Caillard took up his post, and he was chiefly responsible for the success and high reputation of the administration during its subsequent history. He reconstituted the silk-growing industry, which had nearly perished, and very largely increased the salt industry and viticulture. He devised the method of guarantees for Turkish railway construction, and he secured a British participation of one-half in the Constantinople-Ismid-Angora Railway and extensions, known later as the Baghdad Railway. For the subsequent Germanization of this great enterprise Caillard was in no way responsible. During the 14 years of his Turkish administration he held the British name high; incidentally, Sultan Abdul Hamid placed great confidence in him, and on several occasions he was a confidential intermediary between his Majesty and Lord Salisbury.

MR. A. T. LAWRENCE

A correspondent writes:—

To those who knew Aubrey Lawrence throughout his active life his loss is of uncommon poignancy. His many gifts of heart and brain were matched by other qualities known only to his closer friends. The one which will stand out most clearly in their memory is that of his unfailing courage in the face of the calamitous illness which, though long-drawn out, came upon him with unforeseen suddenness.

A French writer observed that neither the sun nor death can be looked upon fixedly. Aubrey Lawrence, at any rate, proved the falsity of the maxim, for he never wavered, not even when the shadows were upon him in his last hours. Those who knew his high qualities as an ecclesiastical lawyer can testify of their own knowledge. His services to the Church were given with an enthusiasm and a devotion which nothing could dim. He laboured for the Church which he loved until his last hours of consciousness, a good and faithful servant until the end.

Mr. Edward John Grey Henry, the only son of Sir Edward Henry, Bt., formerly Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, and Lady Henry, died on Thursday at Cissbury, Ascot, at the age of 22. He was educated at Downside and Trinity College, Cambridge, and he is to be buried at Downside on Monday at 1 p.m.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF BRENDA LADY WILTON

BRENDA COUNTESS of WILTON, of Milton Hall, Milton, Cambs, who died on January 12, daughter of the late Sir William Petersen, K.B.E., and widow of the sixth Earl of Wilton, left unsettled property of the gross value of £7,231, with net personalty £2,563.

She left:—

The Wilton Racing Cups and presentation silver to Seymour Arthur John Egerton, Viscount de Wilton, to devolve as heirlooms.

Mr. FRANCIS BOSTON, J.P., of Halton Grange, Runcorn, Cheshire, tanner, one of the founders of the Garston Tanning Company, and a principal of Messrs. J. Shackerley and Co., of Bevington Bush, Liverpool, who died on November 2, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £185,546, with net personalty £169,840. He left:—

£1,000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; and £1,000 to the National Children's Home and Orphanage.

The VERY REV. DR. THOMAS CHARLES FRY, D.D., of The Deanery, Lincoln, Dean of Lincoln since 1910, who died on February 10, aged 83, left estate of the gross value of £17,416, with net personalty £17,135.

Mr. ALAN ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SWINTON, F.R.S., of Chester-square, S.W., chairman of Crompton and Co., manufacturing electrical engineers, of Chelmsford, and of Ricardo and Co., engineers, of Bridge Works, Worthing, a director of Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company, Wallsend, and of many electrical supply companies, who died on February 19, aged 66, left estate of the gross value of £99,785, with net personalty £96,261. He left:—

£2,000 to his secretary, Arthur William Langley; and £100 to Cecil Ernest Ness, formerly in his employ, "In memory of happy and interesting days motoring together in many lands."

Scientific books to the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Mrs. JANE ARMSTRONG YOUNG, of Hyde Park-terrace, W., who died on February 10, widow of George Rainy Young, left estate of the gross value of £97,190, of which £96,873 is net personalty. She left:—

£150 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £100 each to the Royal Caledonian Asylum, Bushey, the Scottish Corporation, Crane-court, E.C., the Royal Sailors Rests at Portsmouth and Devonport, and the Gordon Boys Orphanage, Dover; and an annuity of £50, in addition to provision already made, to her maid, Mary Rosam.

Miss EMILY LOUISA CLIFTON REGNART, of The Limes, Anson-road, Tufnell Park, N., who died on November 21, aged 88, left estate of the gross value of £9,912, with net personalty £9,799. She left:—

£400 to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Luke's Church, Kentish Town, for a fabric fund.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILLIAM NEWMAN, of West Parade, Norwich, for 50 years associated with J. and J. Colman, Limited, and late secretary to that company, who died on January 26, aged 75, left £8,196, with net personalty £6,590. He left:—

£300 to Mullers Orphan Homes, Bristol; £100 to the Deacons Court of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Norwich; and £50 each to the Jenny Lind Infirmary, the Blind School, Norwich, the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Bransby.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ALDERSON, Mr. William Affleck (81), of Lansdowne-gardens, Newcastle-on-Tyne, retired builder, one of Newcastle's oldest Freemen (net personalty £1,466)	£9,445
ALLINSON, Mr. George Frederick (64), of Vigornia, St. George's-avenue, Northampton, boot manufacturer, senior partner in Messrs. Allinson and Co. (net personalty £22,241)	23,315
BUSH, Mr. Matthew Henry, of The Willows, Wingfield, Wilts (net personalty £7,859)	7,909
EWINGS, Mr. James Henry (75), of Mount Pleasant Villas, Stroud Green, N., and of the London Stock Exchange (net personalty £2,563)	2,648
FERNANDEZ, Miss Alice Maude (69), of Fernwood-avenue, Streatham, S.W., daughter of the late Major F. Fernandez, of Folkestone (net personalty £2,666)	2,707
FRANK, Mrs. Mary, of Huntington, Yorks, widow of S. W. Frank, J.P., of Stearsby (net personalty £15,973)	17,992
GALLAGHER, Mr. Lewis John, J.P. (52), of Lisboen, Smawthorne-lane, Castleford, Yorks, builder and contractor (net personalty £8,939)	22,239
GARNETT-BOTFIELD, Miss Grace Catherine, of Flixton, Suffolk, Salop, daughter of the late Rev. B. Garnett-Botfield (net personalty £17,100)	17,240
HAVERGAL, the Rev. Eustace, M.A. (74), of St. Mary's Vicarage, Leicester, formerly vicar of Middlezoy, Bridgwater, Somerset, and rector of Kinwarton with Great Alne, Alcester, 1909-13, at one time a solicitor (net personalty £6,653)	6,729
HENDERSON, Mrs. Fanny Amy (73), of St. Philip's Vicarage, Holford-square, W.C., widow of F. Henderson (net personalty £2,187)	2,350
HUTCHINSON, Dr. Donald Henry Anketel, M.D., J.P. (56), of Stanwood, Kirkley Park-road, Lowestoft (net personalty £5,012)	9,858
LOCKWOOD, Mrs. Elizabeth (67), of Roydsterrace, Linthwaite, Huddersfield, widow of H. Lockwood, of Charles Lockwood and Sons, Limited, Black Rock Mills, Linthwaite (net personalty £4,279)	5,070
MITCHELL, Mr. William Henry, of The Cottage, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorks, spinner and manufacturer (net personalty £7,222)	7,332
PARKINSON, Mr. Thomas Smirk Percival, M.B., B.S. (55), of Rosslyn, Benton, Northumberland, physician and surgeon (net personalty £3,079)	5,832
REID, Mr. Hugh, of Glenholme, Allendale, Northumberland, merchant (net personalty £13,765)	17,193
SMITH, Mr. Graham Stewart (69), of Arlunfa, Deganwy, Carnarvon, and of Tower-buildings, Water-street, Liverpool, manager of the Elderman Lines, Limited (net personalty £3,096)	5,708
SMITH, Mr. Joseph (74), of Beecheliffe, Keighley, Yorks, retired water superintendent of the Keighley Corporation (net personalty £5,051)	6,078
TITLEY, Mr. John Edward (69), of Beechwood, Hartopp-road, Four Oaks, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick (net personalty £17,999)	21,816

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

RESIGNATION OF BISHOP OF CREDITON

The Bishop of Crediton (the Right Rev. R. E. Trefusis) has tendered his resignation on the grounds of health and advancing years. The resignation will take effect this year. Bishop Trefusis is 87 years of age, and was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Crediton, in the diocese of Exeter, in 1897.

PRESENTATION TO CHANCELLOR CAMPBELL

The Ven. and Worshipful Chancellor H. E. Campbell, of the Abbey, Carlisle, whose resignation of the Archdeaconry of Carlisle has already been announced, was yesterday presented with his portrait in oils by the clergy of the diocese as a token of esteem and recognition of his 50 years' service in the ministry. The presentation was made at a diocesan gathering at Carlisle, the Bishop presiding. Mrs. Campbell was presented with a wristlet-watch from the ladies of the diocese.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. L. W. BIRD, rector of Whepstead, and the REV. JOSHUA DAVIES, rector of Boyton, have been installed as honorary canons of the Cathedral Church of St. James, Bury St. Edmunds.

The King has approved the appointment of the REV. JOSEPH CYRIL MCCALLUM to the newly constituted district of St. Hilda, Warley Woods.

The Bishop of Southwark has appointed the REV. H. ANSON, vicar of Tandridge, as Rural Dean of Godstone.

The REV. J. D. STEWART, rector of Wentworth, has been appointed Sunday School Visitor for the Diocese of Ely.

The REV. A. E. HOWE, vicar of Gosfield, Essex, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. John's, Colchester—patron, the Archdeacon of Colchester.

The REV. H. D. SPEAKMAN, priest-in-charge of St. Hughes, Grimsby, has been appointed vicar of Moulton St. James, near Spalding, Lincs.

The REV. J. OSWALD THOMPSON, curate of Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, has been appointed vicar of Urchfont, Wiltshire.

NOTES

The Winchester Diocesan Conference will meet on June 11 and 12.

On his retirement from the rectory of St. Breocke, Cornwall, after 30 years, the Rev. J. Shirren has been the recipient of presentations from the parishioners.

SCHEME OF COMPENSATION FOR DISPLACED WORKERS

The threatened displacement of men in the gas industry owing to amalgamations of municipal and private undertakings is being dealt with in a harmonious spirit by the employers and the trade unions concerned. A scheme is under consideration of the federation of gas employers, which it is understood will afford some measure of protection or compensation to the men who will suffer by rationalization. Details have not yet been worked out, but the proposals will be considered next month by a joint conference of the employers and unions.

THE SALE ROOM

GOOD PRICES FOR MODERN PICTURES

Modern pictures and water-colour drawings, the property of the late Mr. John Booker, of Boston, Lincs, Mrs. J. Butters, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Lawson, and from other sources, brought £6,417 at Christie's yesterday.

Some very good prices were obtained. Two pictures by L. Lhermitte, "The Gleaners," a stubble cornfield, with figures, sunset, 1891, 39in. by 29in., and "La Bénédicité," a cottage interior, with family seated at a table on which a meal is spread, 20in. by 26in., fell at 900 guineas and 300 guineas respectively to Messrs. Wallis, of the French Gallery, New Bond-street. Two pastel drawings by the same artist, "Making the Rick," and a summer-time river scene, with two men in a punt, were bought at 60 guineas and 125 guineas by Messrs. Williams and Sutch. A picture by W. R. Sickert, "Joe Haynes and Little Dot Hetherington, at the Old Bedford Music Hall, Camden Town," 23in. by 23in., fetched 520 guineas (Colnaghi and Co.); P. Wilson Steer, "The Gathering Storm: Harwich Harbour," 1913, which was bought at Christie's in 1928 for 170 guineas, now advanced to 300 guineas (Gooden and Fox).

Sir Henry Lawson's property consisted of six drawings and a picture by Augustus E. John, all dated 1908, a full-length pencil drawing study of a lady with a straw hat selling for 62 guineas (Tooth); and a picture of a lady in plum-coloured dress and pale blue scarf, standing on grass, on panel, 14in. by 17in.—250 guineas (Strathcona); and two drawings by Sir William Orpen, of which one, a young woman in wicker chair, nursing a sleeping child, 1906—32 guineas (Brown and Phillips). Mr. Booker's drawings included two by J. M. W. Turner, the Val d'Aosta—130 guineas (Leggatt)—this brought 75 guineas at the Pooley sale in 1880; and a fishing-boat at sea—68 guineas (Finberg). From other sources there were two pictures by John Constable, a Mill—230 guineas—and Hampstead Heath—150 guineas (both bought by West); and Sir L. Alma-Tadema, "The Convalescent," 1869—100 guineas (Mitchell).

BOOKS AND LETTERS

At Hodgson's on Thursday and yesterday, 115, Chancery-lane, rare and valuable books from Lansdowne House and elsewhere brought £5,470. Among the chief lots, S. Pepys, "Memoirs," 1825, a fine copy of the original edition, brought £77 (Maggs); G. Meredith, "Harry Richmond," 1871, a presentation copy of the first edition, inscribed to Frederick Woodall—£85 (Scheuer); T. Hardy, "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," 1891, an uncut copy with a letter from the author to Archdeacon A. E. Mudie—£190 (Maggs); Sir James Barrie, a series of 17 letters to H. B. Marriott Watson, almost entirely relating to *Richard Savage*, a four-act play, the joint work of Barrie and Marriott Watson—£125 (Ingpen and Stonehill); Charles Lamb, autograph letter to S. T. Coleridge, written entirely in Latin—£125 (Maggs); S. T. Coleridge, "Sibylline Leaves," 1817, wholly uncut copy of the first edition in original boards—£60 (Spurr and Swift); Nathaniel Hawthorne, "The Scarlet Letter," Boston, 1850, fine copy in original cloth—£140 (Elkin Matthews); R. Ackerman, "Microcosm of London," 1808-10, with 104 aquatint coloured plates—£80 (Parsons); "The Gentleman's Academie, or, The Booke of St. Albans," 1595, £122 (Myers); and a collection of about 244 original water-colour drawings by Dr. Joseph Arnold, of Beccles (1782-1818) of the Cape of Good Hope, South America, Australia, &c., £134 (Maggs).

Messrs. Crichton Brothers write from 22, Old Bond-street, to state that they were not the underbidders, and that they did not bid at all, for the rock-crystal and silver-gilt cup which fetched £1,500 at Christie's on Wednesday. In *The Times* report on Thursday it was inadvertently stated that they were the underbidders.

TREES OF REMEMBRANCE

WILFUL DAMAGE ON KINGSTON BY-PASS ROAD

A letter from Sir Archibald Sinclair, which appeared in *The Times* yesterday, called attention to damage which has been caused, apparently out of sheer wantonness, to the trees bordering the Kingston By-pass Road. The damage is not confined to trees, for memorial tablets have also been torn from a number of them, or broken. Most of these tablets bear the names of men who gave their lives in the War, and the desecration of them must be peculiarly painful to the families and friends of those whom they commemorate.

The tablets have been put up by the Roads of Remembrance Committee of the Roads Beautifying Association. The name of the association explains its admirable purpose, and the committee was set up to contribute towards that end by encouraging the planting of trees in commemoration of outstanding events, whether of public or of personal significance. The Surrey County Council gave permission for sites along the Kingston By-pass Road to be allotted for the purpose, and for the inclusive sum of two guineas the Roads of Remembrance Committee arranged to plant a tree and affix a permanent label on behalf of any donor. About 800 trees have been planted along the road, and so far 200 of them have been allotted to donors and labelled in accordance with their wishes.

The secretary of the association said yesterday that about 80 of the trees along the Kingston by-pass were wilfully damaged last year, and another 40 have suffered similarly since the beginning of this. As it is not desirable that the trees should be more than 6ft. or 7ft. high when they are planted, their tops can easily be reached, and many have had their tops torn off completely and have since died. The oval tablets are fixed by screws outside the iron guard which surrounds each tree. They are of cast zinc and measure about 9in. by 5in., and a considerable effort is required to bend or break them. Numbers of them, however, have been maltreated or removed altogether.

Most of the damage has been done near the Worcester Park cross-roads, and also on the Merton extension, where many copper beeches, among other trees, have been ruined. The Roads Beautifying Association is satisfied that the damage is not the work of motorists or other strangers, but of local youths. They have once or twice been seen at work, but up to now no one has been caught or prosecuted. Though the Kingston by-pass has suffered most severely from such destructiveness, instances have occurred on other highways. About 18 months ago a conviction was secured for an offence of the kind on the by-pass at Colnbrook, on the Bath-road, and there have since been no offenders in that district.

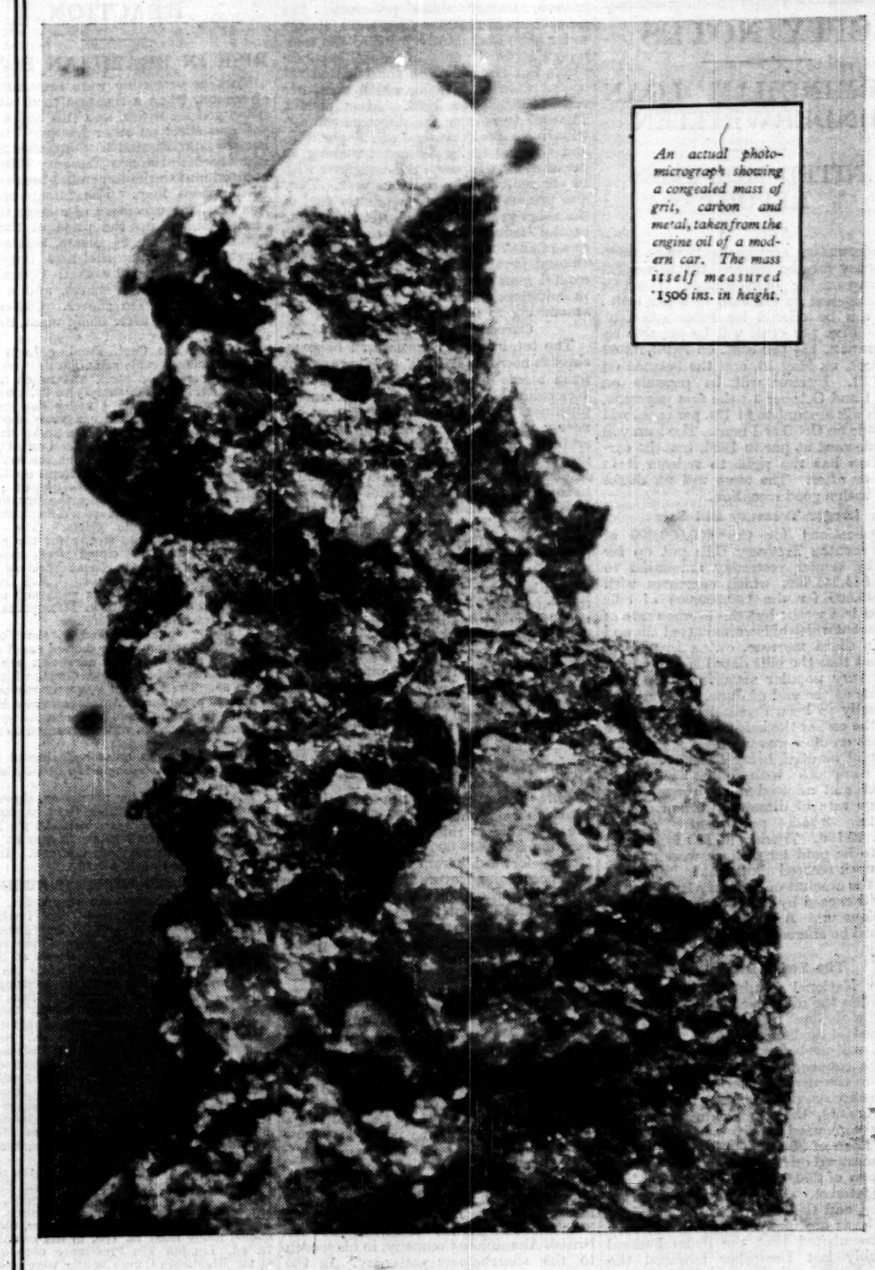
ROADS TO BE REPAIRED

PROGRAMME OF WORK IN LONDON AREA

The Minister of Transport issued yesterday a list of road repair works which are to be carried out in the London area during the six months beginning April 1. In drawing up the list, which is compiled from programmes submitted by the highway authorities in the area, the Minister states that care has been taken to ensure that whenever a street is entirely closed for these works a reasonable alternative route will remain open for traffic, and that any necessary works on sewers, water, gas, telegraph, or telephone services will be carried out at the same time as the road repairs.

The list covers work on about 180 highways to the north and 140 to the south of the Thames. Among the new works to be undertaken by the L.C.C. are repairs to the cross-girders carrying the roadway of Chelsea Bridge and the raising of the Westminster approach to Lambeth Bridge. In the City work will be done on Aldgate and Aldgate High-street, Charterhouse-street, Queen-street, and Holborn Viaduct, and when the repairs have been completed between Holborn-circus and Newgate-street the Westminster County Council will take in hand the repair of part of Chancery-lane. Among other works, the Westminster County Council will concern itself in the summer with Regent-street from Piccadilly-circus to Oxford-circus.

The more considerable works which will be undertaken on the outskirts of London include the widening and reconstruction of three and a-half miles of the Bath Road (from the Great West Road to the Colnbrook By-pass), the widening and reconstruction of the Watford Road in the area of the Wembley U.D.C.; the re-surfacing of High-street and London-road, from the junction of the Staines Road and the Bath Road to the boundary of the Brentford and Chiswick U.D.C. (a distance of two miles and a-half); the widening and reconstruction of the Brighton Road between Coulsdon and Purley; and repairs to Putney Bridge-road between High-street, Putney, and High-street, Wandsworth.


An actual photo-micrograph showing a congealed mass of grit, carbon and metal, taken from the engine oil of a modern car. The mass itself measured ·1506 ins. in height.

Imagine this in your crankcase!

Metallic particles—road grit and dirt—heavy ends of petrol, and water—churned up into a veritable grinding compound!

Dirty, worn out oil menaces the very life of your engine. Motor engineers agree that 70% of engine trouble is due to faulty lubrication. That is why the maker of your car warns you to drain and refill the crankcase at regular intervals.

But always make sure that the oil is not merely clean but good. It is safer to specify Pratts, for Pratts is specially refined for the fast-revving engines of to-day and does not thin out under engine heat and pressure.

"Drain and Refill at Regular Intervals"

insist upon

Pratts Motor OIL

Buy Pratts High Test—No dearer than ordinary petrol—but what a marvellous advance!

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

BIRMINGHAM LOAN UNDERWRITTEN

UNITED MOLASSES REPORT

Underwriting arrangements were made yesterday for the issue of the £5,000,000 Birmingham Corporation Loan. The loan bears interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and will be offered for subscription at 100½. Five per cent. will be payable on application, 15¼ per cent. on April 16, 40 per cent. on May 30, and the balance on July 31. Interest will be payable on July 1 and October 1; the first payment, which will amount to £1 10s. per cent., will be made on October 1 next. The loan will be redeemed at par in 1956, but the corporation has the right to redeem it in 1946 or after. The issue will no doubt meet with a good reception.

Larger Treasury Bill Sale

Applications for the £40,000,000 of three months Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender yesterday amounted to only £44,245,000, which compares with £53,885,000 for the £30,000,000 of bills offered last week; but the average rate of discount at which bills were allotted showed only a slight increase, owing in part to the fact that the bills dated Monday next are a very popular maturity, since they fall due at the end of June, when money is usually in keen demand in connexion with the end of the half-year. Part of the amount on offer was withheld from issue, the total allotted being £39,695,000, but this compared with only £30,000,000 offered and allotted a week ago. The average rate of discount worked out to £2 2s. 2·94d. per cent., against £2 1s. 10.16d. Tenders at £99 9s. 3d. for bills to be paid for on any working day next week secured allotment in full. Next week the amount of Treasury Bills maturing will exceed by £5,305,000 the total to be taken up. A further £40,000,000 of bills will be offered for sale by tender next Friday.

The Swiss Bank Rate

The National Bank of Switzerland, which has the distinction of having maintained a discount rate of 3½ per cent. over a period of no less than four and a half years, will probably find it necessary to make a change, in the downward direction, in the near future. As a result of the decline in rates for short and long term credits, the Confederation has recently converted a Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan of 300,000,000f., which would have matured on September 1 next, into a new loan of 250,000,000f., bearing 4½ per cent. interest. Further conversions of Federal and Cantonal loans on a 4½ per cent. basis are likely to follow. It may be remembered that the Swiss Federal Assembly last December modified the bank law concerning the establishment of the gold standard. In principle, the standard is meant to be a gold coin standard, but as the redemption of bank notes in coin is practised only in a very few countries the National Bank, for the time being, is relieved of the obligation to redeem bank notes in coin. In other words, the Swiss Bank will continue the policy which has been practised for some time—namely, of redeeming notes at its own option in gold coin or bullion, or in gold exchange. Under the new law silver is excluded from the metallic cover, and it was for this reason that the National Bank last December increased its gold holdings by the purchase of the metal in America. The purchases amounted to about £2,000,000.

Australian Finance

One of the most notable financial reforms carried out by Australia in recent years has been in relation to the sinking fund for the redemption of debt. Few people probably realize that the fund is beyond the reach of any impecunious Treasurer, State or Federal. It took five years—from 1923 to 1928—to secure the adoption of the scheme, which no Government can alter by passing a new law. It is a part of the constitution, and can only be changed by a referendum. Australia's sinking fund is, therefore, reasonably secure against a raid. The scheme provides that the sinking funds of the Commonwealth and the States shall be placed under the management of a National Debt Commission, which includes the Chief Justice of the High Court. The law directs that sinking fund moneys shall be applied in the re-purchase or redemption of Commonwealth or State securities, but the Commission is empowered to make temporary investments, which, however, must be confined to deposits in banks and to the purchase of United Kingdom or State Government securities having not more than three years to run.

Excessive Oversea Borrowing

There are other and even more important matters in which reforms are necessary before Australia's finances can be regarded as resting upon a thoroughly sound foundation. Australia is Great Britain's second best customer, but this is not surprising in view of the fact that Great Britain has lent very large sums to her year after year. In the past 10 years Australia has borrowed in this country over £50,000,000 more than she paid in interest and sinking fund to this country, and this extensive borrowing was necessarily translated, directly or indirectly, into the purchase of goods and services here. When Australia raises a loan of £10,000,000, that sum is placed to her credit in a bank in this country, and Australia draws on it for the purchase of goods or for the discharge of obligations incurred in purchasing one thing or another. Thus, if the loans had not been raised in this country Australia could not have bought the amount of goods she did, since she would not have had the necessary foreign funds to pay for them. Australia's financial difficulty, at the moment, is to secure sufficient money in London to meet her requirements, the value of her exports having been severely reduced because of the fall in the prices of her primary products, which must be sold at the world parity. While further borrowing here would assist her temporarily it would not produce a cure of Australia's malady. Her costs of production should be reduced so as to leave a reasonable profit on production, which is necessary in order that savings may be accumulated to enable Australia to finance more of her requirements. Her present situation is largely the result of excessive dependence upon foreign borrowing.

United Molasses Prosperity

The report for 1929 of the United Molasses Company is an unusually informative document. The directors have provided, in addition to the accounts of the holding company, a consolidated balance-sheet and a consolidated profit and loss account, and they have also furnished in the body of the report a mass of detailed information which is usually forthcoming at the annual meeting. The growth of the undertaking since its conversion into a public company in 1926 has been very rapid. Comparing merely the latest balance-sheet with its predecessor the paid-up capital has risen from £2,796,000 to £4,634,000, and the capital reserve, mainly share premiums, has grown from £867,000 to £2,651,000. Profits so far have abundantly justified the company's forward policy of capital expenditure. For last year the consolidated net profits were £1,257,000, which compares with £386,600 for 1928. After placing £350,000 to reserve the directors are distributing a final dividend of 12½ per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent., making 25 per cent. for the year; this compares with 19 per cent. for the previous year. They also propose to utilize the greater part of the share premiums in distributing a free capital bonus of Ordinary shares at the rate of one for two. After capitalizing the amount involved in this bonus issue the capital reserve will stand at £1,159,000; in addition, there is a general reserve amounting to £350,000.

Current Year's Prospects

The total of the consolidated balance-sheet is now £10,820,000. Of this amount fixed assets—namely, motor-vessels and steamships, storage tanks, machinery, pipelines, rail tank cars, &c., account for nearly £6,000,000, and floating assets, in addition to stock (£1,860,000) and investments (£343,000), have a value of £2,656,000. Of the latter item £865,000 is in cash and £1,272,000 consists of debtors. The current liabilities are limited to £1,683,000. The board state that the results of the first three months' trading for the current year will be considerably better than those for the corresponding period last year, and as the prospects for the remainder of the year are favourable they have every reason to believe that the net profits for 1930 will show further expansion.

Gordon Hotels Bonus

Better results were obtained last year by the Gordon Hotels, Limited, the net profits (£119,333) being the highest for many years. In addition to the company's regular 5 per cent. dividend the directors are paying a bonus of 1½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares. This bonus requires a sum of £8,203, and as the increase in the profits was £20,800 the board are also able to raise the reserve appropriation from £10,000 to £20,000 and the "carry forward" from £3,604 to £7,788. An encouraging feature of the report is the reference to the results which the company has obtained from the May Fair Hotel. Profits from this recent acquisition are stated to have far exceeded expectations. Further development of the company's operations is indicated by the announcement that arrangements have been concluded for acquiring an interest in the Dorchester House Syndicate, which is erecting an hotel on the Dorchester House site in Park-lane; this hotel will be under the management of the company. Including the allocation from the past year's profits, the reserve will amount to £272,958, while the total of the company's leasehold redemption funds is now £350,702.

British Aluminium Progress

The increasing use of aluminium and its alloys in various industries was commented upon by Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen H. Pollen, chairman of the British Aluminium Company, in his speech to the shareholders yesterday. In the construction of machinery, he stated, anything that lightened construction relieved bearing pressures and reduced friction and noise. The outstanding event in the company's history during the past year was the completion of the first stage of the Lochaber Works. When completed the undertaking will develop 120,000-horse power and will be by far the largest hydro-electric installation in the British Isles. It was possible to begin the production of aluminium at the Lochaber Works before the end of December last. When the company had obtained authority for the completion of the Lochaber scheme the directors, said the chairman, would immediately take in hand the financial and other arrangements necessary to enable the company to begin the remaining works.

The Reckitt's Meeting

The speeches of the chairman and managing director at yesterday's meeting of Reckitt and Sons must have been distinctly satisfactory to the shareholders. Mr. W. H. Slack, the managing director, pointed out that the past year yielded trading profits exceeding those of any previous year. In each of the main overseas Empire markets—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India—he said, the sales were in advance of any previous year. The directors and managers were thus keenly alive to the opportunity Empire trade afforded, and were reaping the reward of long years of activity in these territories.

Actuaries and Investments

Among the announcements made by Mr. A. Levine, the retiring president of the Institute of Actuaries, at the dinner on Thursday was that, in conjunction with the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland, it is now preparing an Investment Index. Particulars of this work are soon to be sent to the insurance offices, and it is hoped that the index may be of value not only to life assurance institutions, but also to trust companies and other large investors. Presumably the index will be modelled on somewhat the same lines as index numbers of commodity prices and freight rates, securities will be grouped, and price movements be shown fairly promptly at weekly or monthly intervals in relation to standard quotations. In any case, whatever the precise plan adopted, forms and calculations prepared under the auspices of such bodies as the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries are certain to be very carefully considered. The scheme indicates the closer and more constant attention now given to the investment side of the work of life assurance offices, and the new index is likely to have its real uses and be studied very closely by investors.

Recognition of Actuarial Work

Incidentally, the scheme is one little indication of the various directions in which actuaries can render important services in business. Mr. Philip Snowden, in his address as the principal guest, commented on the extraordinarily exacting examinations of the Institute and Faculty, which meant that those who succeeded in passing them were technically very highly qualified. Mr. Levine remarked that there was a steadily growing recognition that the actuary was not merely a statistician, who could only deal with things in terms of measurement, but that his thorough training enabled him to deal with principles and to take a broad view of affairs. That the technical training is valuable is shown by the extent to which the services of actuaries who have graduated in this country are called for from abroad—within the last two years as many as five Fellows of the Institute have sent contributions from offices overseas to its proceedings. Great elasticity of mind is needed in the daily conduct of the business of insurance companies, whereas, it was pointed out, a State Department must necessarily adhere more rigidly to principles. In fact, the president declared that long experience had taught him that only one principle need be always observed—that "Honesty is the best Policy." All other principles were susceptible of modification, so as to be adapted to the continuously changing conditions under which business must be carried on.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A GILT-EDGED REACTION

RISE IN BRAZILIAN BONDS

Markets yesterday were firm until the afternoon, when a reaction took place in gilt-edged securities, and this had a sympathetic effect on other groups. The set-back was attributed to the rather higher rate at which the new Treasury Bills were allotted and to the impending issue of the Birmingham loan. The foreign market was firm, the execution of a large buying order sending up the price of the San Paulo Coffee loan 2½ points, and several Foreign Railway stocks also improved. Rises occurred in Imperial Continental Gas, several Textile shares, and a number of Oil and Tin shares. Cables and Wireless stocks, after being weak, made a recovery.

The Four per Cent. Funding Loan again attracted considerable attention; at the opening of business the stock was raised to 92¼, but it afterwards fell sharply to 92, closing at that price, which was ¼ below the previous day's level. Small declines were shown in Four per Cent. Consols, Three-and-a-Half per Cent. and Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion, and Victory Bonds, and the scrips of the recently-issued Hull, Hastings, Southampton, and Swansea loans were quoted ¼ to ¾ easier in view of the issue of the Birmingham loan. India stocks continued a difficult market, dealers quoting wide prices. The HOME RAILWAY market was steady for the greater part of the day, but closed weak, small declines taking place in Great Western Ordinary and Southern Deferred. L.M.S. Guaranteed and Preference stocks weakened on the sale of new debenture stock. Metropolitan new Debentures rose to 4¾ premium.

A steady tone prevailed in the FOREIGN market. Brazilian bonds showed small movements in some cases, an exception being the Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents., which rose 2½ to 95. The FOREIGN RAILWAY market had a firmer appearance. Antofagasta and Bolivia rose to 85, while there was renewed support for San Paulo stock, which advanced to 194 or more.

OIL shares were quiet and showed a few small changes, including a rise of 1-32 in Shell (4 27-32).

A small inquiry for plantation shares was again in evidence. Rubber Trust hardened to 37s. 3d., and there was a demand for Hongkong and Killinghall rubber shares at about 50s. on the companies' tin interests. Travancore Tea moved up to 3 1-16.

CABLES AND WIRELESS FIRMER

INDUSTRIAL shares were very quiet. Harland and Wolff Preference rose further to 11s. 6d. on the report, but fell before the close to 11s. Cables and Wireless stocks opened dull but rallied; the "B" closed at 30½ (a rise of 1½), having been 28½, while the "A," which were quoted at 59 in the morning, rose to 60½. Textile shares continued firm, Coats and Calico Printers being among those to harden, and higher prices prevailed for margarine shares, Kreuger and Toll, Swedish Match, Gramophone, and United Molasses, the last named being 5 5-16; the report of the United Molasses company was issued after the close of business. Leyland were firmer at 60s. 7½d. bid, while Austin and Singer were easier. Imperial Continental Gas advanced to 385. British Aluminium eased to 47s. 3d. The dollar group was slightly better, Brazilian Traction being $46½.

There was little activity in tin shares, the metal continuing firm. London Tin advanced 2s. to 27s. 6d., and Tronoh, Ayer Hitam, Kampar Malaya, Hongkong, and Associated of Nigeria were all better, the last-named rising from 7s. 1½d. in the morning to 7s. 9d. London Tin Preference were quoted at 9s. Rhodesian Congo Border were strong at 15½ bid (a rise of over ½), and N'Changa hardened to 2½. Bwana M'Kubwa were dull, and fell below 20s. Tanganyika Concessions and Zambesia Exploring were firmer at 2 1-16. Rio Tinto rose ¼ to 44½. Paris being reported a buyer, Rand shares showed no change of importance. De Beers fell to below 9.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

FIRM MARKET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, March 28.—The market opened firm under fairly active trading, gains predominating throughout the list. Continued accumulation of public utility stocks was the feature, but Canadian Car and Foundry was also actively bought on predictions of an excellent year for the company. Activity subsided in the afternoon, but, with offerings comparatively light, the close was steady.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Mar. 28	Mar. 27		Mar. 28	Mar. 27
Abitibi	33⅜	33½	Cons. Mining	244½	243
Alberta Pac. Grain	20½	20	Dom. Bridge	70½	71½
Asbestos	3	3	Dom. Textile	No bid	85
Do., Pref.	No bid	12	Fam. Players	No bid	61½
B.C. Packers	7	7	Fraser Cos.	14⅞	15¼
Braz. Tract.	44⅞	44⅝	Hollinger	5¾	5⅝
B.C. Pwr., A	39½	39½	Int. Nickel	41⅞	41½
Do., B	20¼	20¼	Massey H.	36½	37
Brit. Emp. Steel	1½	1¼	Montreal Lgt.	137	136½
Do., 1st Pf.	28½	28¼	Nat. Brew.	33½	32
Do., 2nd Pf.	4½	4½	Nat. Steel Car	68½	68
Brompton	No bid	26⅞	Ogilvie Flour Pulp, Pref.	No bid	80
Calgary	165	165	Power Corp.	76¾	77¼
Can. Car	25⅝	25½	Price Bros.	82	83
Do., Prefd.	29⅞	29½	Quebec Pwr.	55½	65½
C. Cement	18⅛	No bid	Shawinigan	74⅞	74
Do., Pref.	94	94	S. Canada Power	33¼	33
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada	43⅞	44
C. Indust. Alcohol, A	8¼	8	Wpeg Elec.	42½	44
Do., B	7	7½	Bk. Montreal	308	308
C. Power	18⅛	15½	Can. Bank Comm.	252	250
C. Steamship	17	17	Royal Bank	305	305
Do., Prefd.	71	70			
Cockshutt	19¼	19¼			

* Ex dividend.

BANK OF ENGLAND COURT

The following is the house list of governors and directors of the Bank of England for the ensuing year:—

FOR GOVERNORS

The Right Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O., governor.
Sir Ernest Musgrave Harvey, deputy governor.

FOR DIRECTORS

Sir Charles Stewart Addis, Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, Sir Basil Phillott Blackett, Mr. George Macaulay Booth, Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, Mr. Albert Charles Gladstone, Mr. Kenneth Goschen, Mr. Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P., Mr. Charles Jocelyn Hambro, Colonel Lionel Henry Hanbury, Sir Robert Molesworth Kindersley, the Hon. Roland Dudley Kitson, Mr. Cecil Lubbock, Sir John Gordon Nairne, Mr. Robert Lydston Newman, Mr. Edward Robert Peacock, the Hon. Alexander Shaw, Sir Josiah Charles Stamp, Mr. Frank Cyril Tiarks, Mr. Henry Alexander Trotter, Mr. Robert Wallace, Mr. Walter Kennedy Whigham, and Mr. Arthur Whitworth.

The election for the governor and deputy-governor will be held at the bank on Tuesday, April 8, and for directors on Wednesday, April 9, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SCOTTISH BANKING APPOINTMENTS

The appointment is announced of Mr. J. M. Erskine as assistant general manager of the Commercial Bank of Scotland at the head office in Edinburgh. The appointment creates a new post in the bank, for there is at present no assistant general manager. Mr Erskine is well known in London banking circles, for since January, 1925, he has been assistant manager at the Lombard-street office of the bank. He entered the service of the Commercial Bank of Scotland in 1910.

The vacancy in the London office of the bank will be filled by the appointment of Mr. J. W. Alston as joint manager in London. Mr. Alston, who, like Mr. Erskine, is a qualified Scottish solicitor, has been superintendent of branches for a number of years.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

	March 28	Inc. or Dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves	3,051,000	+ 14,900
Reserves other than gold	191,080	+ 6,020
Total bills discounted	206,830	+ 1,200
Bills bought in open market	256,480	+ 71,460
Total bills on hand	463,310	+ 72,660
Total U.S. Govt. securities	329,000	− 32,440
Total bills and securities	1,001,000	+ 40,220
Total resources	4,968,440	− 62,150
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,572,900	− 10,800
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,330,840	+ 49,300
Government deposits	20,420	+ 17,410
Total deposits	2,388,470	+ 68,970
Total liabilities	4,968,440	− 62,150
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	81.8	− 0.7%

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE BUYING

FURTHER RISE IN VALUES

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Stock Exchange to-day had the most active session so far this year with a turnover of 5,055,000 shares, and with buyers predominating the trend was upward throughout.

A renewal of active buying and "bear" covering made the opening firm. Wall-street was agreeably surprised at the decrease in brokers' loans, indicating that investment accumulation was playing a large part in the current advance, and helped to strengthen the belief in the fundamental soundness of the upward movement in prices. The demand continued to centre in standard issues under the leadership of Steel Common and General Motors. There was a slight set-back later due to the firmer undertone of the Money Market resulting from the calling in of loans by the banks, but realizing was not extensive, and later in the morning the market rallied under a vigorous buying movement in high-grade stocks like American Telephone and Telegraph, Consolidated Gas, General Electric, American Can, and Steel Common. Montgomery Ward stock showed exceptional easiness following reports of a substantial deficit in current operations.

Activity subsided somewhat in the early afternoon, but gains were well maintained, and later in the session further advances were recorded in leading issues, following the resumption of active outside buying. Realizing was readily absorbed, and the close was firm.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 28	Mar. 27
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅞	4.86⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86⅝	4.86¼
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86½
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.84⅜	4.83 15/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 15/16	4.85⅝
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.91⅛	3.91½
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¾	5.24¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.08¼	40.08
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78½	26.78
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.89	26.89
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.79	26.80
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96½	2.96½
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88½	23.87¾
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.95¼
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.36½	19.36
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.50	12.41	12.43
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10¼	14.10
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.47¼	17.47¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.29¾
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	38.26	37.95
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.68	11.75

RAILWAYS	Closing Prices Mar. 28	Mar. 27		Closing Prices Mar. 28	Mar. 27
Atchison	259½	257	Int. C. Amer	28½	28½
Atl. Coast	175⅛	173½	Kansas City	84	80¼
B. & O.	120⅛	120¼	Louisville	136	135¼
Do., Pref.	81⅛	81⅝	Minn. St. P.	32½	33½
Brooklyn M. T.	75	72½	Miss. Pac.	94½	94
Can. Pac.	213½	212¼	Do., Pref.	139⅞	138¾
Cent. N.J.	280¼	280¼	N. Mex. I. Pf	2¼	2
Ches. & O.	241½	233½	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ch. G. W.	15¼	14¼	N.Y. Cent.	189	187¾
Do., Pref.	42⅞	40¾	N.Y., Ch. & St. L.	260	257
Ch. N.W.	87½	86	N. Pacific	96	93
Ch. Mil. St. P.	24	23⅝	Pennsylv'a	84⅝	83½
Ch. Rock Is	124	123	Reading	124	121
Del. & Hud.	178	176	S.L. & S.F.	117¾	117½
Del. Lack.	145½	144	S.L. & S.W.	69	67
Erie	60⅝	58⅝	S. Pacific	123½	121½
Do., 1st Pf.	65¾	66	Southern	127½	127
G.N., Pref.	100¼	100	Do., Pref.	99½	99¼
Ill. Cent.	129½	129½	U. Pacific	238	237
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	35	34	Do., Pf., A	87	86½

INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct.	143½	143⅜	Int. Match	84¼	84
Allied Chem	295	290	Int. Nickel	41¾	41⅝
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	32	31¼	Int. Paper	29	29
Am. & F. Pwr.	89¾	87⅝	Int. Tele.	64¼	63
Am. Can.	150¾	149	Kennecott	59½	59⅜
Am. Loco.	82½	80	Kresge S.S.	31⅝	31¼
Am. Rolling Mills	91¼	91½	K'ger, 5%	31⅜	30¾
Am. Smelt.	75⅞	76¼	Liggett & M.	109½	109
Am. Sug. R.	68½	67⅞	Loose, Wile	66	65½
Am. Tel.	256¾	250¼	Mack. Treks	87	87¼
Am. Tob.	241	240	Montg'y W.	36⅝	38¼
Am. Wool'n	14¾	13¾	Nash M'trs	47½	47⅜
Anaconda	77¾	78⅜	Nat. Biscl.	885	220
Armour D.	75	75	Nat. Cash R	67¾	65
As. Dry Gds.	44¾	46	Nat. Dairy	50½	50½
Atl'tic Ref.	47⅝	47½	N. Amer.	123½	122½
Baldwin	34⅞	33⅝	Packard	22⅞	22⅝
Barnsdall A	32⅛	32¼	Pan. A. Pe	55	55
Beth. Steel	105⅜	105⅛	Pub. Ser. N.J.	110¾	107⅜
Cde Pasco	62⅜	63¼	Pullman	83¼	81⅞
Chile Copp.	55	55	RadioCorp.	50⅞	47½
Chrysler	39⅝	38⅞	R'm'g'n Rd	43⅞	41⅝
Col. Fuel	65⅛	64⅛	Roy. D'tch	53¼	49⅝
Colum. Gas	98⅜	96⅝	Sears R'b'k	83½	85¼
Col. Graph.	26½	26¼	Shell Trans.	45¼	45½
Cons. Gas	124⅝	122⅞	Shell Un.	23⅛	23¼
Cont. Can.	68⅝	68⅞	Sloss S.St.	45	50
Cont. Oil	26⅝	26¾	Std. Brands	23⅝	23½
Corn. Prod.	101	101	Std. Gas	114¾	113¾
Crucible	89	88	Std. Oil of Cal.	65¼	65
Davison Ch.	41½	41¼	Do., N.J.	72¾	73
Drug. Inc.	82½	83	Do., N.Y.	35⅝	35⅜
Du Pont	140½	140	Studebaker	40½	40⅞
Eastman K	234¼	236	TexasCorp.	57¾	58
Elec. P. & L.	92⅞	86⅞	Tex. G. Sul.	65	64½
Electric Storage	76	75	Tidewater	14⅞	15⅛
Fox Films	32¼	30¼	Un. Carbide	103¼	99½
Gen. Elec.	83	80⅜	Un. Fruit	88	90¼
Gen. Foods	49¾	48	United Gas	41¼	40⅝
General Motors	49⅞	49⅝	U.S. Ind'l Alcohol	104⅜	104
Gillette	86½	84¼	U.S. Rltr.	48¾	48¾
Goodrich	54	53¼	U.S. Steel	192¼	190⅝
Goodyear	92¾	92¼	Do., Pref.	145½	145½
Hou. Oil T'x	105½	105¼	W. Un. Tel.	185	183
Hud. Mtrs.	56⅞	56	Wheel. Mtg.	186½	185
Ind. Rayon	110	112	Woolworth	61½	63
Int. Harv'r	93	94	Worth'n Pump	136½	134
			Youngst'n Sheet	147¾	148

KERB STOCKS					
An.-Am. Oil	13	12	Mid. West Utilities	36¼	36⅝
Asscc. Gas	45⅝	42⅝	Pennroad	15⅜	15⅜
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	28¼	28⅜	Silica Gel.	33½	33
Celanese	24¾	24¼	Stand. Oil of Indiana	56½	56⅝
Elec. Bond	109⅜	105½	Swift Int.	32	32¼
Gulf Oil	152⅛	151½	Tri-Cont. Cp	17⅜	18
Hydro Elec.	47⅜	47⅜	Vacuum Oil	93½	93¼
Int. Pet.	22	22⅜			

BONDS					
Liby. Ln. 3½%	100 15/32	100 8/32	Finl., 6% 1945	97¼	97
Do., 4½% (4th)	101 12/32	101 14/32	Fren., 7½% 1941	123	123¼
Do., 4½%	101 28/32	101 27/32	Do., 7 '49	117	118
U.K., 5½% 1937	104¾	104¾	Ger. 7% '49	109	109
Do., 4% 1960-90	89¼	89⅛	Greek, 7% 1964	100	100
Arg., 6% 1959	99¼	99¼	Hamb'g, 6, 1946	97	97
Aust., 5% 1957	91⅛	91¼	Hungary, 7½% 1941	102½	104
Austria, 7% 1943	107⅝	107¼	Ital., 7% 1951	100⅝	100⅝
Belg., 6% 1955	103⅛	103¼	Jap., 6½% 1954	103⅝	103¾
Do., 7% 1955	113	113	Nord Rly., 6½% '50	103½	104¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103⅝	103⅝	Norway 6% 1952	102¼	102⅛
Brazil, 7½% 1952	104	104	P.L.M., 6% 1958	102½	103
Buig., 7 '67	83⅞	84	Do., 7% 1958	105½	105½
Canada, 5% 1931	100⅝	100⅝	Poland, 7% 1947	87⅝	87
Chile, 7 '42	103	103	Do., 8% 1950	97½	97⅝
Do., 6 '60	93	93¼	Rio do Sul 8% '46	102	102
Czech., 8% 1951	110⅝	110½	Sant., 8% 1950	100	100½
Denm'k 6% 1942	105	104¾	Seine, 7% 1942	108¼	108⅞
Dutch E.I. 6% '62	102	102	Swed., 5½% 1954	104½	104⅛
Do., 5½% 1953	101¾	101¾	Tokio City, 5½% '61	93⅝	93¼
Est. Rly., 7% '54	106	105¼			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Mar. 28	Mar. 27
Atchison, Pref.	105	105
Lehigh Valley	80¼	79½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	62⅜	59¼
New York, Ontario and Western	15⅞	14⅞
Reading, 1st Prefd.	46⅛	46⅛
Texas and Pacific	125	122
National Lead	171	173

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ New stock.

Call money ruled at 4 per cent. throughout the session. Time loans were quoted 3¾ to 4¼ per cent., according to maturity. Commercial paper remained at 3¾ to 4¼ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3 to 2¼ per cent. for six-months' bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer and rallied ¼c. to 4.86½ for cable transfers.

Silver declined ¼c. to 42½c. for foreign bullion.

The Corn Products Refining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents.

BONDS.—The market was still irregular, but there were several instances of improvement and trading was on a larger scale. Sales reached $15,635,000.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, March 28.—The market opened with prices unchanged to ¼ lower, and closed steady at the initial level. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—May, 41¾ (previous, 42); July, 40 (40¾); Sept., 39¼ (39¼); Dec., 39 (39). Yesterday's sales amounted to 2,000 bags.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 28.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm and 1½c. higher. No. 2 red, winter, 126½c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 112c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 119½c. MAIZE firm and ½c. higher; No. 2 mixed, 93½c., f.o.b., New York. OATS firm at ½c. advance; white clipped, 51½c., f.o.b., New York. RYE firm, ½c. higher; No. 2 Western, 73½c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY nominal, with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR was firm, with spring clears and Kansas straights 5c. higher at $5.70 and $5.65 respectively. Minneapolis patents and bakers clears unchanged at $6.00 and $5.20. Rye flour 5c. up at $5.30 to $5.55.

LARD was steady; prime Western steam 10c. higher at $10.80; Middle West, spot, 5c. dearer at $10.65.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed steady, 9 to 4 points lower. Sales estimated at 8,000 bags. Closing prices:—May, 8.47c.; July, 8.17c.; Sept., 7.92c.; Dec., 7.73c.; Jan., 7.67c.; March, 7.60c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, 3 to 12 points down. Sales, 12,000 bags. Closing prices:—May, 12.78c.; July, 12.32c.; Sept., 11.82c.; Dec., 11.47c.; Jan., 11.36c. Cash coffee steady. Rio No. 7, 10c. to 10½c.; Santos No. 4, 14½c. to 14¾c.

COCOA futures closed steady, 1 point to 2 points lower. Sales, 8,000 bags. Closing prices:—April, 8.52c.; May, 8.71c.; July, 8.98c.; Sept., 9.25c.; Dec., 9.20c.; Jan., 9.30c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady, unchanged to 1 point up. Sales, 32,000 tons. Closing prices:—May, 1.79c.; July, 1.82c.; Sept., 1.87c.; Dec., 1.95c.; Jan., 1.96c.; March, 2.00c. No. 2 contract, duty free, July, 3.69c.; Sept., 3.78c.; Dec., 3.86c.

Cuban centrifugal sugar, 96deg., spot, was nominally unchanged. Sales comprised 34,000 bags of Philippine, April-May shipment, at 3.68c. per lb., c.i.f., and 56,000 bags of Porto Rico, April shipment, at 3.64c. to 3.67c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed without change at 16.00c. The futures market opened irregular at 6 points decline to 9 points advance, with less demand for near positions. New crop months further advanced under broader buying due to unfavourable weather for farm work, and near positions rallied on scattered covering and better dry goods advices. The close was barely steady at values ranging from 2 points lower to 15 points higher. New Orleans spot middling advanced 7 points to 15.48c., and the futures market closed steady at 4 to 11 points net gain.

NEW YORK Futures	Closing Range To-day	Previous day
April	15.66 15.66	15.68 15.68
May	15.77 15.76	15.79 15.78
June	15.78 15

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS FIRMER

GERMAN EXCHANGE AGAIN LOWER

The discount market was firmer in tendency yesterday. The inclusion of one June maturity in the new Treasury Bills did not have as much effect on the rate as had been expected, the average being £2 2s. 2.94d. per cent., and this, coupled with larger offerings of bills from many directions, caused the market rate for three months' fine bank bills to harden to $2^{3}/_{16}$ per cent., brokers refusing to work below this level in the afternoon. The outlet for bills remained very limited, but home banks were reported buyers of May maturities at $2^{3}/_{16}$ per cent. Bills maturing at the end of June commanded a premium over the July bill. Money was fairly plentiful. As a rule $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was charged for fresh advances during the morning, but balances were later available at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and 2 per cent. Old loans were renewed at $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The German exchange continued to move against sterling, an outcome presumably of the relatively high money rates prevailing in Germany.

The Bank rate is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at call and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
$2 - 2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2} - 2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4} - 2^{5}/_{16}$	$2^{5}/_{16}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	6 months	
%	%	%	%	%	
$2\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4} - 2^{5}/_{16}$	$2\frac{1}{2} - 4$	$3\frac{1}{4} - 4$	$4 - 4\frac{1}{2}$	

HUNGARIAN BANK RATE REDUCTION

The Hungarian National Bank has reduced its rate of discount from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent.—*Reuter.*

NATIONAL BANK OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(000's omitted)

ASSETS	March 23 Crowns	Inc. or dec. Crowns
Gold stock	1,261,899	– 12
Balances abroad and foreign currencies	1,900,211	– 26,992
Other cash	25,952	– 171
Bills discounted	200,157	– 42,533
Securities discounted	24,745	– 6,760
Advances on collaterals	14,407	– 77
State notes debt balance and assets of the bnk. office of the Min. of Fin. in liquidation	4,057,625	– 749
Other assets	209,635	– 8,765
LIABILITIES		
Capital and reserve fund	406,800	—
Reserve funds	101,588	—
Bank notes in circulation	6,121,832	– 149,968
Check account balances and other sums due at sight	834,714	+ 45,351
Other maturities and short term	258	—
Other liabilities	234,839	+ 18,582

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL BANK

ASSETS	Mar. 23 Schillings	Inc. or Dec. Schillings
Metal reserve	381,599,082	+ 7,921,056
Other Banking assets :—		
Net foreign exchange not included in metal reserve	325,255,892	+ 9,079,789
Subsidiary coin	4,808,961	+ 1,096,254
Bills discounted	142,486,882	– 29,517,906
Advances against securities	463,000	– 53,300
Government debt	108,493,321	+ 19,700
Securities	3,464,260	+ 304
Bank premises and fittings	10,440,000	—
Other assets	274,348,255	– 8,882,057
LIABILITIES		
Capital	42,200,000	—
Reserve	9,382,750	—
Notes in circulation	884,182,337	– 30,110,895
Deposits and other sight liabilities	198,984,602	+ 18,617,089
Other liabilities	235,789,756	+ 8,881,752

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York Exchange moved in favour of sterling in the afternoon, and, after being $4.86^{5}/_{16}$, closed at $4.86^{19}/_{32}$, compared with $4.86^{9}/_{16}$ on Thursday. The Montreal rate remained at $4.86\frac{1}{2}$. French francs were at one time offered, but the Paris rate finally moved against London and finished 1c. lower on balance at 124.27½f. Belgas continued to be wanted in connexion with end-of-the-month demands in Brussels, and the Belgian exchange again moved in favour of belgas, closing at 34.87½b. The Milan rate further declined 1c. to 92.80l., while German marks continued in demand, the Berlin rate closing at 20.37m., against 20.37½m. on Thursday. At 18.09½kr. the Swedish exchange was less favourable to sterling, and the Swiss franc appreciated further, the Zurich rate closing at 25.13f. The Spanish exchange moved within a rather wide range, and, while the peseta rallied from the worst point, it again showed on depreciation balance. The Hong-kong rate declined to 1s. 6¼d. and the Shanghai rate to 1s. 11¼d. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate again moved in favour of Argentina, closing $5\frac{1}{2}$d. higher at 42$27_{32}$d. The Rio exchange at 5 51-64d. showed a slight advance. The Peruvian exchange is now quoted on the basis of soles to the pound sterling, the parity being 13 1-3 soles to the pound in place of 10 soles to the pound.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	March 28	March 27
New York	$ to £	4.863	$4.86^{7}/_{16}$-$86\frac{1}{2}$	$4.86\frac{1}{2}$-$86\frac{1}{4}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	$4.86\frac{1}{4}$-$86\frac{7}{8}$	$4.86\frac{3}{8}$-4.87
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.25-124.30	124.27-124.30
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.60	34.87-34.88	34.87-34.88¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.79-92.83	92.77-92.88
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	$25.12^{9}/_{16}$-$13\frac{1}{2}$	25.13-25.14
Athens	Dr. to £	375	$374\frac{1}{4}$-$375\frac{1}{4}$	$374\frac{1}{4}$-$375\frac{1}{4}$
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.22155	$274\frac{1}{4}$-$275\frac{1}{4}$	$274\frac{1}{4}$-$275\frac{1}{4}$
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	$20.36\frac{1}{2}$-$37\frac{1}{2}$	$20.37\frac{1}{2}$-$38\frac{1}{2}$
Bucharest	Lei to £	815.6	817-820	818-819
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.84-27.87	27.82-27.88
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	$164\frac{1}{16}$-$164\frac{1}{4}$	164.15-164.30
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.35	43.37-43.42	43.39-43.44
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.19-25.26	25.19-25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	815.6	817-820	818-819
Constant.	Pst. to £	110	1.0302	1.0302
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.22155	$274\frac{1}{4}$-$275\frac{1}{4}$	$274\frac{1}{4}$-$275\frac{1}{4}$
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	$48\frac{1}{2}$-$48\frac{7}{8}$	$48\frac{1}{2}$-$48\frac{7}{8}$
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	670-675	670-675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.25	18.20-18.25
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.16\frac{3}{4}$-$17\frac{1}{4}$	$18.16\frac{3}{4}$-$17\frac{1}{4}$
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.09\frac{3}{4}$-18.10	18.09¼-18.10
Copenhag'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	$97^{15}/_{16}$-$97\frac{15}{16}$	$97^{15}/_{16}$-$97\frac{15}{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1.57_{32}-1.57_{32}	$1.51\frac{15}{16}$-1.57_{32}
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1.57_{32}-1.57_{32}	$1.51\frac{15}{16}$-1.57_{32}
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1.57_{32}-1.57_{32}	$1.51\frac{15}{16}$-1.57_{32}
Hong-kong	Dollar	—	1 6¼-1 6⅝	1 6¼-1 6⅛
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	$2.04\frac{3}{4}$-2.07_{16}	$2.04\frac{3}{4}$-2.07_{16}
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1 11½-1 11¾	1 11-1 11⅞
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2.33_{32}-33_{16}	2.33_{32}-33_{16}
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11¼-12.12	12.11½-12¼
Manila	Per dol.	24.0664	$2.0\frac{7}{16}$	$2.0\frac{7}{16}$
E. de Sal.	Per mil.	(5.9994)	55_{32}-57_{32}	55_{32}-57_{32}
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	$42\frac{7}{16}$-43	$42\frac{7}{16}$-$42\frac{15}{16}$
Valp'raiso	8 to £	40	39.94	39.94
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	$44\frac{1}{4}$-$45\frac{1}{4}$	$44\frac{1}{4}$-45
Lima†	Soles to £	—	$12.47\frac{1}{2}$	—
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.15-10.35	10.15-10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 82.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

—	Buying Rates per £100 Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 3 9	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand	95 10 0	94 18 9	94 7 6	93 16 6
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

—	Selling Rates Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

No bullion movements were announced by the Bank of England yesterday. Since Wednesday last there has been an influx of £1,001,030, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
March 27—		March 27	Nil
Sovs.	1,000,000		
Bar gold	1,030		
March 28	Nil	March 28	Nil
		Influx	1,001,030
Total	£1,001,030	Total	£1,001,030

Net influx for 1930 to date, £9,794,083 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD was raised ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per ounce.

SILVER was easier in tendency, the price declining ½d. to 19½d. per ounce for cash and 19½d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on March 24 to midday on March 27 amounted to £2,216,487, of which £2,000,000 came from Australia and £211,718 from British South Africa, while exports amounted to £29,775. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £132,793 and exports amounted to £14,421.

COMPANY RESULTS

GODFREY PHILLIPS PROFITS

Yarra Falls.—Interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., payable on April 24. The dividend a year ago was the same.

Windsor Trust.—Interim dividend on account of the year ending September 30 of 30 per cent. (actual), payable on March 31. The dividend a year ago was the same.

Golconda Malay Rubber.—Final dividend of 6 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year to December 31, 1929, payable on May 1. The total dividend for 1928 was 10 per cent.

Birmingham Small Arms.—Dividends for the six months ended January 31, as follows :—On the "A" Preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less tax, and on the "B" Preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent., less tax, payable on April 11.

Ooregum Gold Mining of India.—Balance dividend for 1929 of 6d. per share on both the preference and ordinary shares, payable on April 26, less tax, at 2s. 1.5d. in the £ (after allowing for relief in respect of Dominion tax). This brings the total distribution for 1929 on the preference shares up to 26 per cent. and on the ordinary shares to 10 per cent. For 1928 the distributions were 27½ per cent. and 17½ per cent. respectively.

TELUK PIAH RUBBER

The profit of the Teluk Pish Rubber Estate (1914) for 1929 amounted to £3,040 (against £3,955 for 1928). A dividend of 1½d. per 2s. share is proposed (against 2½d. per share), and the carry-forward is increased from £1,346 to £2,086. Meeting, April 8.

MAPALAGAMA RUBBER

The net profit of the Mapalagama Rubber Estates for 1929 amounted to £2,029 (against £1,897 for 1928), and £3,085 was brought forward. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 1½d. per 2s. share (the same), carrying forward £2,615, subject to directors' additional remuneration, &c. Meeting, April 7.

PANAWAL TEA AND RUBBER

Net profits of the Panawal Tea and Rubber Company for 1929 amounted to £1,430 (against £2,044), and £4,767 was brought forward. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is 5 per cent. (against 12½ per cent.), and £4,788 is carried forward. The crop of rubber sold was 228,447lb. at an average gross price of 8.57d. per lb. (against 9.32d.). Meeting, April 16.

HIGGODA RUBBER

The profit for the year 1929 of the Higgoda Rubber Estate amounted to £1,240 (against £1,174), which, together with the amount brought forward of £1,623, makes £2,863 available for distribution. After deducting the year's fixed Preference dividend there remains a total of £2,443, which it is proposed to carry forward. For 1928 Ordinary shareholders received a dividend of 5 per cent. Meeting, April 8.

VAN DYK PROPRIETARY

The balance-sheet of the Van Dyk Proprietary Mines as at December 31 shows an increase in the debit balance on revenue and expenditure account from £201,232 at December 31, 1928, at £212,412. The increase is mainly accounted for by interest on advances made to the company, £10,868. At the end of the year the total indebtedness of the company to the Union Corporation was £192,240. The property continues to be looked after by a caretaker. Meeting, May 13.

ABDULLA

Abdulla and Co., cigarette and tobacco manufacturers, report a profit for 1929, including the balance of £12,022 brought forward and after providing for directors' fees, of £92,862 (against £82,021), which the directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—Preference dividend, £20,000; addition to reserve (making reserve £100,000), £15,000; and Ordinary dividend at 17½ per cent. (against 10 per cent.), £52,500; leaving £5,362 to be carried forward. A year ago the addition to reserve was £20,000.

DAMANSARA (SELANGOR) RUBBER

The profit of the Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Company for 1929, after providing for depreciation, was £10,246 (against £12,617 for 1928), to which is added £7,263 brought forward. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the year (against 4 per cent.), to place £2,500 to development and general reserve (the same), and to carry forward £7,194. The crop amounted to 969,885lb. (against 686,011lb.), the whole of which has now been sold, the average gross price being 9.44d. per lb., London. Meeting, April 7.

SUNGEI CHOH RUBBER

The crop of the Sungei Choh Rubber Company for 1929 amounted to 995,560lb. (against 655,900lb. for 1928), of which 962,112lb. have realized an average net price of 8.87d. per lb. (against 8.40d. per lb. for 709,561lb.). A net profit of £18,407 is shown for the year (against £6,780), excluding £3,151 brought forward. The directors propose to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. (against 3 per cent.), to place £3,000 (the same) to general reserve, and to set aside £3,000 for depreciation, carrying forward £1,558. Meeting, April 9.

RUBBER ESTATES OF BENTOTA

The crop secured by Rubber Estates of Bentota, Limited, for the year ended December 31 amounted to 544,851lb. (against 424,072lb. in 1928), and the gross average price realized for the crop sold was equivalent to 8.51d. per lb. landed in London (against 9.35d. per lb.). The profit amounted to £3,123 (compared with £4,560), making, with the "brought forward," an available total of £5,639. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. for the year (against 5 per cent.) and to carry forward £2,862 (against £2,516). Meeting, April 9.

ROWNTREE AND CO.

The net profit of Rowntree and Co., cocoa and chocolate, &c., manufacturers, for 1929 amounted to £250,154. The First Preference dividend absorbs £45,000, the Second Preference dividend, £53,025, and the Third Preference dividend, £56,250. The dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares, which are privately held, is 10 per cent., and it is proposed to pay £22,000 in connexion with the profit-sharing scheme and to transfer £47,750 to the general reserve, bringing it up to a total of £400,000. A balance of £111,866 is carried forward (against £110,739 brought in). Meeting, April 3.

GODFREY PHILLIPS

Godfrey Phillips, Limited, tobacco manufacturers, report a profit balance, including the undivided profit brought from last year and after providing for income-tax, of £222,248 (against £192,342). After deducting directors' fees and interest on notes, it is proposed to write off the balance of the expenses of the issue of the Seven per Cent. Notes, £5,000, to carry £75,000 (against £50,000) to advertising account, 1930, and to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary shares ranking for dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. (unchanged) for the year, carrying a balance of £34,633 (against £36,155) forward.

LLANELLY AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC

The accounts of the Llanelly and District Electric Supply Company for 1929 show that the profit amounted to £53,029 (against £52,426 for 1928), before meeting interest charges, which amount to £16,771 (against £14,729). A sum of £4,863 (against £4,648) is placed to 5 per cent. Debenture stock redemption account, and £15,000 (against £19,000) to reserve and renewals accounts, while the Preference share dividend requires £12,600. It is proposed to resume dividends on the Ordinary shares, after a lapse of three years, with a payment of 2½ per cent., leaving the carry-forward slightly lower at £9,122 (against £3,327). Meeting, April 4.

BRITISH TINTEX AND DYE PRODUCTS

The accounts of the British Tintex and Dye Products, Limited, for the period October 17, 1928, to December 31 last show that gross profit on trading was £15,337 and miscellaneous income £1,970. General and administrative charges, &c., absorbed £20,532, and £290 was allowed for depreciation. Directors' fees required £1,667. Thus there was a net loss of £5,124, which is carried to the balance-sheet. The directors state that no accounts have yet been prepared by one of the subsidiary companies, which is expected to show a profit. Provision has not been made in the accounts now presented for the loss (approximately £2,700) made by the other subsidiary company, which has been carried forward in its own accounts. Meeting, April 7.

CANADA COMPANY

The Canada Company reports a net profit of £8,067 for 1929 (against £5,782 for 1928), and a balance brought forward of £271. Deducting the interim dividend paid on November 1 last, the directors propose to transfer £2,000 to reserve fund (a year ago £1,000 was taken from that fund) and to pay a final dividend of 4 per cent., making 8 per cent. for the year (against 10 per cent.), leaving £1,014 to be carried forward. A sale of about 1,000 acres of land fronting Lake Huron was effected during the year, the object of the purchase being to develop the property as a lake resort. Of the purchase price of £202,500, one-fourth was received in cash, the balance remaining on mortgage payable by instalments over a period of 20 years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum. While a satisfactory profit is shown on this sale, the general business of the company has been disappointing. Meeting, April 10.

SIMMER AND JACK MINES

The working profit of Simmer and Jack Mines, Limited, for 1929 was £69,988 (against £66,535). Adding £7,331 (against £7,281), being the difference between sundry items of revenue and expenditure, and £66,712 brought forward, there is a total of £144,031. Expenditure on shaft sinking and equipment less sales, &c., absorbed £80,887; miners' phthisis outstanding liability for the year July 31, 1930, requires £10,713; and Government taxes, &c., £1,524, leaving £46,070. This balance is made up as follows:—Stores, plantation, &c., £36,569; shares and interests in cooperative concerns, £7,626; payments in advance, £1,394; deduct net cash deficit, £2,518. No dividend is again to be paid. During the year there were milled 895,100 tons (against 898,200); yield per ton, 5.023dwt. (against 4.827dwt.); working costs per ton, 19s. 9d. (against 19s.). Ore reserves at December 31 last were 1,581,000 tons (against 1,814,000 tons), having a value of 5.9dwt. (the same). Meeting, May 1.

GORDON HOTELS

The accounts of the Gordon Hotels for 1929 show that the net profit amounted to £119,333 (against £98,548 for 1928). The Preference share dividend requires £54,136. For the sixth successive year a dividend of 5 per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary shares; in addition a bonus of 1¼ per cent. (against nil) is to be paid, while the allocation to general reserve is increased from £10,000 to £20,000 and the carry-forward from £3,604 to £7,788. During the year £7,077 was expended on certain structural alterations and improvements, and this amount has been charged to general reserve. The leaseholds redemption funds now amount to £350,702. The leasehold redemption fund in respect of the property, 450, West Strand, no longer appears. Owing to the expiration of the lease, this particular leasehold redemption fund has been utilized for extinguishing the original cost of the property. It is stated that the profits of the May Fair Hotel have far exceeded the expectations of the board. The directors have concluded arrangements for acquiring an interest in the Dorchester House Syndicate, which is erecting an hotel on the Dorchester House site in Park-lane. The hotel when built will be under the management of Gordon Hotels. Meeting, April 7.

TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED OIL

The Tide Water Associated Oil Company (New York) reports that the net earnings in 1929 were $14,000,689, as compared with net earnings in 1928 of $14,132,543. This, after payment of Preferred dividends, represents $1.73 per share on 5,560,424 shares of common stock outstanding at the close of 1929, as against per share earnings of $2.01 on 4,852,519 shares of common outstanding at the close of 1928. During the year the outstanding shares of common stock were increased through the acquisition of additional shares of the common stock of Tide Water Oil Company and Associated Oil Company and the sale of 100,000 shares at $20 per share. It is stated that in view of the increased volume of business, the 1929 earnings were unsatisfactory. This is primarily due to the fact that Tide Water Oil Company, a large buyer of crude for its eastern refinery, paid about $2,500,000 more for crude in 1929 than for a comparable volume in 1928 because of higher posted crude prices, and received about $3,600,000 less in 1929 for a comparable volume of manufactured products due to lower prices in its eastern marketing area.

UNITED MOLASSES

The report for 1929 of the United Molasses Company states that the total consolidated net profits of the company from its subsidiary and associated companies amounted to £1,257,054 (against £386,674). After allowing for provision for income-tax in subsidiary companies and profits not distributed, the net profits are shown at £1,146,458, to which is added £8,888 brought forward. It is proposed to transfer £250,000 to reserve and £10 000 to staff superannuation fund, and to pay a final dividend of 12½ per cent. and a cash bonus of 2½ per cent., making 25 per cent. (against 19 per cent.) for the year, and leaving £34,218 to be carried forward. These proposals are made after allowing for £97,342 reserved for income-tax and for the Preference dividend. A year ago £92,000 was transferred from the general reserve. It is proposed that the share capital of the company be increased from £6,000,000 to £8,000,000 by the creation of 2,000,000 new £1 shares, of which 1,000,000 shall be 8¾ per Cent. Preference shares, ranking pari passu with the existing Preference shares, and the balance Ordinary shares. It is also proposed to capitalize £1,492,044 (part of the sum standing at the credit of the capital reserve account) by paying up 1,492,044 Ordinary shares and distributing them as fully paid up, and in proportion to present holdings, to Ordinary shareholders registered on April 11, this representing a free bonus of one in two. Meeting, April 11.

BROKEN HILL SOUTH

The report of Broken Hill South, Limited, for the half-year ended December 31, 1929, states that the estimated revenue from the treatment of crude ore (including proportion of realizations from production of previous periods), also from interest, dividends, and sundry income, amounted to £510,000, and working and administrative expenses, debenture interest, depreciation, provision for taxes, royalty, and redemption of debentures absorbed £356,000, leaving a surplus of £154,000, compared with a surplus for the corresponding period last year of £140,000. Unrealized lead concentrate production has been valued on the basis of £20 per ton for lead, and 1s. 9d. per ounce for fine silver. Unrealized zinc concentrates (including the whole of the half-year's production) have been valued at the flat rate (Board of Trade contract), which operates when the price of zinc falls below £30 per ton. Of the net surplus for the half-year approximately one-third was derived from the production and sale of zinc concentrates. For the year ended June 30, 1929, it may be added, about 28 per cent. of the total net profit of £358,259 was referable to zinc concentrates. This statement is made for the information of shareholders, who are inquiring as to the proportion of the company's profits being derived from zinc concentrates under the sale contract made through the Zinc Producers' Association, which contract expires on June 30 next. The disposal of the company's zinc concentrate output, after that date, is still receiving the close attention of the association mentioned. It is estimated that there is sufficient water in the reservoirs to last until next December.

MORRIS MOTORS RESULTS

FIRST DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES

Morris Motors (1926), Limited, report that the net profit on trading and interest received for the year 1929 amounted to £1,285,181, after providing for depreciation and contingencies. This compares with £1,314,089 for 1928, but it is pointed out that the 1929 figure is arrived at after providing £25,123 to reduce the Government securities to market value at December 31 last. To-day the market value of these securities is £79,691 in excess of the balance-sheet valuation of £2,330,892.

The directors consider that the results are satisfactory, especially as the company has introduced two new six-cylinder models, in respect of which all the preliminary costs have been provided out of revenue.

After meeting the Preference share dividend and income-tax and crediting the balance of £154,634 brought forward, there is now a disposable balance of £968,753. Hitherto the directors have refrained from paying a dividend on the Ordinary shares, which are privately held, preferring to strengthen the company's position by additions to the reserve. Now, however, seeing that the reserve totals £2,000,000, the directors propose to begin dividends on the Ordinary shares with a payment of 10 per cent., free of tax, absorbing £200,000. They also propose to write down goodwill, patents, and trade marks by £650,000, reducing that item to £991,043, leaving a balance of £118,753 to be carried forward.

The meeting will be held on April 12, at 9.15 a.m.

PROPERTY AND GENERAL FINANCE REPORT

AUDITORS' QUALIFICATIONS

The report of the Property and General Finance Corporation for the period from the commencement of business (the company was registered and issued shares in May, 1928) to December 31, 1929, states that while profits were made the depreciation in holdings, especially in the later half of the period, was so severe that over all there was a loss. The profit and loss account shows a profit of £14,370, but after payment of an interim dividend on the Eight per Cent. Participating Preferred shares (£1,364) and writing £21,801 off investments and debtors there is a loss of £8,796. As from March 25, 1929, the management of the corporation's affairs was deputed to the North British Investment Trust, Limited (which is controlled by Anglo-Scottish Securities, Limited), but this arrangement has now been terminated by mutual consent.

In their certificate the auditors, Messrs. Barton, Mayhew, and Co., state that a number of transactions have been carried out with the North British Investment Trust, as managers, and also with or through other companies under the same control. In several instances, they add, details of these transactions were omitted from, or incompletely recorded in, the books of the corporation. In consequence thereof, the auditors state, they have been unable to satisfy themselves whether all the assets and liabilities of the corporation have been incorporated in the books. The forfeited shares account represents the amount paid in respect of 38,886 Preferred Ordinary shares allotted to Anglo-Scottish Securities, Limited, who, the auditors are informed, dispute the allotment.

THE UNQUOTED INVESTMENTS

The auditors state that they have been unable to form an opinion as to the value of the unquoted investments (which are estimated at a value that the directors state can only be considered approximate), or as to the value of the amounts due from the North British Investment Trust, Anglo-Scottish Securities, and Kenton Trust, which are unsecured. The auditors add that the document of title relating to one of the corporation's unquoted investments of a book value of £1,000 has not been produced to them. The auditors conclude their certificate in the following terms :—

While in our opinion such balance-sheet is properly drawn up according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the corporation, we are unable, in the circumstances, to state that such balance-sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the corporation's affairs.

The directors' report states that Sir Herbert E. Blain resigned from the board on April 23, 1929, Mr. Lindsay S. G. Young on May 13, 1929, and Commander L. C. Bernacchi on August 9, 1929. To fill their places Sir James Simpson, Mr. F. B. Goodchild, and Mr. Ernest Beck were recently elected by the board.

SOUTH AMERICAN MEAT SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, March 27.—Shipments of Argentine and Uruguayan beef and lamb were considerably heavier than those of the preceding week, but mutton shipments were rather smaller. The following table gives the details, with comparisons :—

—	Beef Quarters	Mutton Carcasses	Lamb Carcasses
To London	118,000	38,000	70,000
„ Liverpool	27,000	9,000	22,000
„ Rest U.K.	11,000	2,000	4,000
„ France	3,000	9,000	—
„ Italy	3,000	—	—
„ Rest Continent	45,000	4,000	—
Total	207,000	62,000	96,000
Total last week	42,000	72,000	11,000
Total so far this year	1,952,000	617,000	1,042,000
Corresponding week last year	152,419	43,562	80,454
Corresponding total last year	1,969,579	450,970	988,898

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 27.—EXCHANGE on London remained at 5$^{5}/_{32}$d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. standard unchanged at 14$^{3}/_{4}$775. Receipts were 12,000 bags, making 2,228,000 bags for the season to date against 2,228,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 2,000 bags to the United States and 2,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 355,000 bags against 348,000 bags yesterday (corrected), and 244,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard again quoted 21$^{3}/_{4}$000. Receipts were 19,000 bags, increasing the aggregate to 7,297,000 bags, against 6,572,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 22,000 bags to the United States, 22,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 1,056,000 bags against 1,134,000 bags a year ago.

COMPANY MEETINGS

THE BRITISH ALUMINIUM COMPANY

RECORD TOTAL OF DELIVERIES

INCREASED PROFIT

DIVERSIFIED UTILIZATION OF THE METAL

THE LOCHABER WORKS

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE FIRST STAGE

FAVOURABLE MARKETING PROSPECTS

LIEUT.-COL. POLLEN'S SPEECH

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The British Aluminium Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STEPHEN H. POLLEN, C.M.G. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. G. W. Jeffery, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before dealing with the business of the day I have to inform you that Mr. A. W. Tait has felt compelled, on account of continued ill-health, to tender his resignation of his directorship. Bearing in mind the debt the company owes to Mr. Tait for the valuable services he rendered over so long a period, the board could accept his resignation only with great regret, which I am sure you will all share.

The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, and I propose, with your approval, to take them as read. (Agreed.)

The total net profit for the year is £443,102, as compared with £441,383 for the previous year. The trading profit amounts to £407,977, as against £399,498, being an increase of £8,479.

Interest on deposits, dividends on investments and transfer fees amount to £35,125, being a decrease of £6,759. This was to be expected, by reason of the gradual transfer of our liquid resources to our industrial investments, particularly in connexion with the Lochaber scheme. This item of interest and dividends will decrease in the immediate future, and may even disappear altogether for a time, but we hope that it will soon be replaced by an increase in the trading profit, especially now that our Lochaber works are productive.

Twelve months ago I ventured to anticipate that there would be a satisfactory volume of sales during the year 1929, and I am glad to say that that anticipation has been realized. The demand has been good and our total deliveries for the year under review were well in advance of our previous record. Against this increased tonnage sold we have unfortunately to record a greatly intensified competition in the market for a number of our products, with a consequent reduction in our average selling price.

INCREASED DELIVERIES

The increase in the demand for our metal was directly due to an extended appreciation of its quality and its peculiar suitability for an ever-widening variety of purposes. In the face of the competition to which I have referred we have spared no pains to stimulate the demand. Scientific research, skill in the production and manufacture of the metal, careful analytical methods, wide study of new applications, together with energetic and attentive salesmanship, have all combined to secure increased deliveries.

As I have explained on previous occasions, a large part of our output is absorbed in the transport industries—namely, automobiles, railways, aircraft, and shipbuilding, because the outstanding property of aluminium and its alloys is their strength combined with lightness, which, by reducing deadweight, increases carrying capacity, decreases operating costs, and enhances speed and acceleration without any sacrifice in mechanical properties. The process of substituting aluminium in place of heavier metals has progressed from the early days, when it was chiefly used for unstressed parts, until to-day, when some of the most vital highly stressed components are constructed in light aluminium alloys of high tensile strength. The aluminium piston is now practically standardized in automobile construction, and the forged aluminium alloy connecting rod, which a few years back was regarded as a daring experiment, is now fitted extensively by many manufacturers.

The use of aluminium cylinder heads, where the heat-conducting power of the metal is particularly advantageous, has made still further progress. For railway rolling stock construction there is undoubtedly a great future for light and strong aluminium alloys, and we anticipate an increasing demand in this direction. For many of these adaptations the high-strength alloy known as "Duraluminˮ is particularly well suited and finds continually increasing application, the future being full of promise for the greatly extended use of this already well-known alloy. For chemical plant and vessels our metal is particularly suitable, and it has been well established in this direction, as well as in the brewing trade.

DEMANDS OF THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

The electrical industry, like the transport and chemical industries, consumes an ever-increasing quantity of aluminium, and considerable strides have been made during the past year. Our metal is now being adopted as a substitute for non-magnetic iron in many instances, such as in the large casings for metal-clad switchgear, and the metal is also used for transformer radiators, shields for turbo-alternators, controller frames, junction boxes, bedplates, gear-cases, quick break switchgear parts, fans, and for innumerable other applications in economic substitution for other metals.

I have in previous years called attention to the growth of the use of aluminium for "bus-barsˮ and for electric power transmission by overhead lines. Steel-cored aluminium cable is the standard cable employed on the British "gridˮ system, and it is in demand throughout the world. The initial reasons for the choice of aluminium were economic, a material saving in capital cost being obtained, but it is now well recognized by experience that aluminium gives economy in operation as well as saving in first cost.

In the construction of machinery anything that lightens construction relieves bearing pressures and reduces friction and noise. The ability of light aluminium alloys to withstand high stress, fatigue and shock has led to their adoption for the moving parts in a variety of miscellaneous machinery.

Another field of application which is being widely developed in America and on the Continent of Europe is in connexion with architecture, ornamentation and furniture. We foresee a great extension of this application in this country, both for internal and external use. Others uses of the metal, to which I have referred on previous occasions, such as aluminium foil and powder for paint purposes, all retain their popularity and are developing satisfactorily.

THE LOCHABER HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

The most important event in the period under review was the completion of the first stage of the Lochaber works—(cheers)—which was effected, as I anticipated when I last addressed you, before the close of the year, subject only to the finishing off of a few minor items.

You will recollect that we obtained an Act of Parliament in 1921 authorising the construction of the Lochaber hydro-electric works, and the Lochaber Power Company was set up by that Act, in order to carry out these works and to be responsible for the statutory obligations attaching thereto. Later we found it necessary to form an intermediate company—the North British Aluminium Company, Limited—in order to facilitate the hydro-electric development and to establish and operate the aluminium producing factory. The undertaking, when completed, will develop 120,000 horse power and will be by far the largest hydro-electric installation in the British Isles. There is no other possible scheme on anything approaching the same scale as Lochaber, where the development of the whole power can be centred in one power house. The catchment area of 303

RECKITT & SONS, LIMITED.

REVIEW OF THE COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES

RECORD TRADING PROFITS

BONUS OF £117,500 TO STAFF AND WORKPEOPLE

CONTINUED PROGRESS IN OVERSEA MARKETS

FORWARD POLICY AT HOME

The ANNUAL MEETING of Reckitt and Sons, Limited, was held yesterday at Hull.

SIR HAROLD J. RECKITT, Bt., presided, the other directors present being Mr. Albert L. Reckitt, Mr. Arnold Reckitt, Mr. W. H. Slack, Major W. H. Willatt, and Mr. A. R. Cleminson.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The directors' report (which, having already been received by the shareholders, was taken as read) showed :—

The net trading profits for the year amounted to		£1,277,683 9 11
To which should be added—Transfer Fees		286 12 6
		£1,277,970 2 5
From which must be deducted :—		
Directors' remuneration, other than managing directors	£14,962 10 0	
Depreciation on Investments	37,563 7 1	
Debenture Interest	32,269 1 9	
Dividends on Preference Shares	67,984 15 0	
Interim Dividends on Ordinary Shares	410,400 0 0	
		563,179 13 10
Leaving a balance of		714,790 8 7
To which must be added the amount brought forward from the previous year		292,035 12 4
Making the total profit available for distribution		£1,006,826 0 11
Which your directors recommend be appropriated as follows :—		
(a) Transfer to Reserve Fund	£200,000 0 0	
(b) Transfer to Development Fund	100,000 0 0	
(c) Payment of dividend of 2s. per share and a bonus of 3d. per share, less tax, on the Ordinary Shares	410,400 0 0	
(d) Bonus to staff and workpeople under the Prosperity Sharing Scheme	117,500 0 0	
(e) Carry forward to next year	178,926 0 11	
		£1,006,826 0 11

SIR HAROLD J. RECKITT then explained that the chairman of the company, the Right Hon. T. R. Ferens, was unable to be present owing to ill-health, but stated that just prior to his illness he had prepared a speech, which Sir Harold Reckitt then called upon the Secretary to read.

THE RIGHT HON. T. R. FERENS'S SPEECH

The SECRETARY read Mr. Ferens's speech as follows :—

"I rise to move the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, which documents have been circulated among you.

"It is a source of great gratification to the board that they have been able to send you such a satisfactory account of the year's trading, and it must have been equally pleasing to you to receive it.

"The net trading profit for the year was £1,277,683. This shows an increase of £33,108 over 1928, and that year was a record. This is all the more satisfactory when it is borne in mind that there still exists acute depression in the great staple industries of the country, including agriculture, coal, cotton and wool, and in addition there are 1,500,000 workers out of employment.

"You will have noticed that we have £1,500,000 invested as a reserve fund. These investments are revalued on the last day of each year by our brokers, and it is on that valuation that they are taken into account. Owing to the great slump in the United States Stock Exchange and the gigantic Hatry frauds in this country, securities fell, including gilt-edged, and on this account we had to write down our investments by £37,000. Owing, however, to the rise in the market during the current year, about 75 per cent. of this amount has already been recovered, and we hope by the end of the year that the whole will have been brought back.

"The interest received on the investments was £80,000.

ULTRAMARINE FACTORIES

"During the year we have further expanded our business by the purchase of two ultramarine factories in England, so that we now have three in England, two in Belgium, one in France, and one in Spain, and we believe we are now the largest manufacturers of this beautiful colour in the world.

"Under the Prosperity Sharing Scheme, which has been in operation 10 years, the staff and workers will receive £117,500.

"As an indication of the class of business we do, I would point out that our bad debts for the year amounted only to 2s. in the £100 turnover, or one-tenth of 1 per cent.

"The buildings, plant, and machinery have been kept in a high state of efficiency out of revenue, and to give you an idea of what this means I might mention that we employ for this purpose, in fitters, joiners, bricklayers, &c., about 400 men.

"We continue to be served by a most enthusiastic and capable set of managers and staff, and it is a source of gratification to be able to say that the most cordial relations exist between the workers, the management, and the board.

"I will now ask Mr. Slack, our managing director, who is this year celebrating his jubilee in connexion with the firm, to second the resolution I have moved, and before putting it to the meeting I shall give you the opportunity of asking any question you may wish."

SIR HAROLD RECKITT then moved the adoption of the directors' report and called upon Mr. Slack to second the resolution.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REVIEW

Mr. W. H. SLACK said :—As indicated in the speech of the chairman, whose long association with the company covers more than 60 years, the past year yielded trading profits exceeding those of any previous year, satisfactory, it is hoped, to all concerned, shareholders and employees—that is, if the resolutions to be submitted are adopted.

Many factors have combined to bring this about. In each of the main oversea Empire markets, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India, the sales were in advance of any previous year, hence it may be said that your directors and managers, assisted by most competent staffs in the countries referred to, are keenly alive to the opportunity Empire trade affords and are reaping the reward of long years of activity in these territories.

BUSINESS IN THE "THREE AMERICAS"

There is not time to take a full survey of the world markets in which the company is interested, both as buyers and sellers, other than briefly to allude to a few of them.

Two or three years ago it was stated that an old-established manufacturing business in the United States had been secured. This has proved to be an excellent purchase, and as it is associated with the sale of your company's manufactures in America and those of the English company, whose oversea profits are pooled with your oversea profits, there is in America an opportunity for considerable expansion.

In South America, where your business is carried on in the names of Atlantis, Limited, and Atlantis (Brazil), Limited (the whole of the share capital being owned by the two companies comprising the "pool"), extensive business is done. It became desirable to purchase a successful competing business in Brazil, and at the present time there are factories in that Republic and in the Argentine.

It may safely be said that so far as the "Three Americas" are concerned, Canada, United States, and South America, business is progressive and prospects are bright.

ASIATIC AND AUSTRALASIAN TRADE

In Asia, apart from India and Ceylon, where much progress has been made, sales are not of any magnitude, though, year by year, the position in China improves. This does not mean that all other parts of Asia are neglected.

Though the Asiatic trade as a whole is not a large one, yet, from the standpoint of raw materials, Asia occupies an important position. Corea, through Japanese interests, Burmah, Cochin China, supply the company with very necessary materials in large quantities.

Distant Australasia—that is Australia and New Zealand—were visited by Mr. Albert Reckitt and myself in 1924-25. We came back with one or two seeds in our pockets which have germinated, not indoor pockets, but as an outcome of that visit a business was acquired about 18 months ago which added substantially to the 1929 Australian profits.

We suffered a sad loss during the course of the year in the death of the Sydney works director, Mr. E. Elliott, who, in 1901, after being chief chemist in Hull, went to Australia to erect and manage the company's first oversea Empire factory. From that time to the day of his death, covering nearly 30 years, not a single day was lost through any labour difficulty, a remarkable occurrence in a land where strikes luxuriate.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

Coming nearer home—Europe—in France, Spain, and Belgium there are well-equipped factories, very necessary to the well-being of the company. Without them business would be very limited owing to the high duties imposed, particularly in France and Spain. As in Asia, so in Europe, there are countries in which sales are small, but which supply valuable raw materials.

Scandinavia has for many years been a good customer, and Holland buys freely.

Africa is no exception to the rule. Through the Cape Town branch, established nearly 40 years ago, an ever-increasing volume of trade is being done in the South, and business develops on the West Coast.

The volume of business in all oversea markets combined, that is, British and foreign, was in 1929 three times the tonnage of the last of the pre-War years, and no fewer than between 300 and 400 representatives of many nationalities, mostly under the control of Britishers, are employed day by day overseas selling the manufactures of your company and its subsidiaries.

THE "EMPIRE FREE TRADE" CRY

To digress for a moment. We are as a nation, in some respects, at a loose end, waiting for something to turn up.

It is extraordinary how the imagination of a large number of people has been fired by a popular newspaper cry "Empire Free Trade." To extend Empire trade, and not be content with talking about it, has been in the very forefront so far as the directors of your company are concerned. But I can assure you there is no more chance of making it "free" than there is of stemming the tides.

If there are manufacturers whose minds have been eased because they think the oversea Dominions will depart from a well-established practice, they will be bitterly disappointed.

The Premier of the Australian Commonwealth has recently declared "There is not a hope in life of getting Australia to agree to a policy which allows goods from every part of the Empire to be imported free of duty."

The following is an extract from one of the most widely read papers in Australia :— "If an entire membership of the House of Commons agreed to subscribe to Empire Free Trade it would not alter the position a scrap. They would just be beating the wind."

My only reason for alluding to this is to emphasize how necessary it is to go out and seek and strive for Empire trade as your representatives have done, and with great success. It cannot be got either by an Act of Parliament or by a vote of the people.

During the year, two of your directors, Mr. Albert L. Reckitt and Mr. A. R. Cleminson, paid business visits to Holland and Belgium, and at a later date Mr. Cleminson spent two months in Canada and the United States. Mr. Philip B. Reckitt left for New Zealand, Australia, and the East towards the close of the year and will in due course report on his visit.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS AT HOME

In Great Britain, where unemployment is lamentable, and habits and customs are changing, which adversely affect the use of some commodities, a forward policy has been adopted with an eye to the future. New lines have been marketed—Karpol and Bath Cubes—assisted by very generous advertising. It would have been legitimate and in keeping with a recognized custom to carry forward part of the initial heavy expenditure, but this has not been done.

The building up of a new industry is very costly, and to be able in the introductory stages to provide for a national advertising campaign without carrying forward a penny of the cost and yet show a substantial increase in world trading profits is evidence of the strength of the business.

Your chemical staff are to be congratulated on solving a long-standing problem in connexion with the manufacture of rice starch—namely, the recovery of gluten on a remunerative basis. The demand for this by-product exceeds the supply.

THE ACCOUNTS

The 1929 Companies Act has necessitated some slight modifications in the method of presenting the accounts. If you will refer to the balance-sheet it will be observed that the amount of the issued capital, £5,057,695, is the same as it was 12 months ago. It has been the practice during recent years to acquire in the open market the company's Debentures. In this way stock to the extent of £105,521 has been bought in, thereby reducing the Debentures liability from £788,272 to £682,751.

The sum of £287,800 under the heading of creditors is £54,398 less than for the previous year and arises mainly through an alteration in the method of treating one of the funds and not to any material reduction in the amount due to trade creditors.

On the credit side of the balance-sheet, the fixed assets, land, buildings, plant and fixtures stand at £1,456,585, against £1,415,146 for 1928—an increase of £41,339, due chiefly to balance of expenditure on the new metal polish building and plant adjoining the Dansom-lane playing ground, additional plant at Kingston works and at the Stoneferry canister works.

The depreciation account now stands at £640,354, which when deducted from the cost value leaves the sum of £816,231, as shown in the balance-sheet, as the net value of fixed assets—a very modest figure, as to a large extent pre-War values operate.

SUBSIDIARY AND ALLIED COMPANIES

It will be observed that under the heading "Shares in subsidiary and allied companies" there are two divisions :—

"Subsidiary companies at cost, £1,892,428."

"Allied companies, as valued by the directors, £1,046,200."

The first relates to 15 companies, such as Reckitts (Overseas), Limited, Reckitts (U.S.A.), Limited, Reckitts (Africa), Limited, and others, either solely the property of the parent company or over which it has control.

The second refers to three allied companies in which there are large interests, one being the Chiswick Polish Company, Limited. As there have been widely circulated reports in the Press during the past few weeks in regard to the amalgamation of the Chiswick Polish Company, Limited, and the Nugget Polish Company, Limited, it will not be out of place to state that on January 1, 1930, these two companies merged their interests in a new company registered as Chiswick Products, Limited. They enjoy a very large share of the boot, shoe and floor polish trade of the country.

The amount at which the subsidiary companies stand is the same as 12 months ago. The allied companies' total has been increased by £120,000, due to the purchase of additional shares in one of them.

Amounts, including loans owing by subsidiary companies, £406,913.—There has been a change in the setting to comply with the new Act. The sum mentioned represents advances to subsidiary companies for the purchase of businesses, of which the Lancashire Ultramarine Company, Limited was acquired early in 1929 and has already proved to have been a very satisfactory purchase. It is interesting to note that the output of ultramarine in the company's seven European factories was in 1929 more than four times the tonnage of any pre-War year.

Sundry debtors, £407,135, stock in trade, £590,651, do not call for any special comment.

Investments, £1,617,071, the market value on December 31, 1929.—Though all come in the class described as "gilt edged," it has been necessary to write down their value by £37,563, due to depreciation in all first-class securities.

Goodwill.—The amount remains unaltered, and is very far from its actual market value.

PROFIT AND LOSS FIGURES

Profit and loss account.—The profit and loss account shows a credit on the year's trading of £1,277,683, being a net increase over that of 1928 of £33,108.

It will be noted that out of the amount available for distribution it is recommended that £200,000 be transferred to the reserve fund, bringing that fund up to £1,700,000, and that rather than carry forward £278,926, an amount approximating to the carry-forward of the preceding year, £100,000 of that sum be transferred to the development fund to bring that fund up to £250,000. It has to be borne in mind that the two funds are revenue producing, the interest from them adding a substantial amount to the year's profit. If to the two funds—reserve and development—the balance to be carried forward be added, £178,926, there is a grand total of £2,128,926—a very substantial sum.

Circumstances may arise which may make it necessary to spend large sums on new articles in various parts of the world, and to have a special fund, such as the development fund, to draw on for the purpose constitutes a valuable reserve.

I have pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

After discussion, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and Messrs. Carlill, Burkinshaw and Ferguson were reappointed auditors to the company.

The proceedings then terminated.

SCOTTISH CAPITAL INVESTMENT COMPANY

LARGER NET REVENUE

IMPROVED OUTLOOK

The FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Scottish Capital Investment Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Glenfinlas-street, Edinburgh, on Tuesday last.

Mr. T. J. CARLYLE GIFFORD presided.

The notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report were read by a representative of Messrs. Baillie, Gifford, and Co. (the managers and secretaries).

The CHAIRMAN said :—I regret that Mr. Munro, our chairman, has not found it possible to be at the meeting to-day, and I have been asked to take the chair in his stead. The accounts which we submit to you to-day are for the fourth year of the company, and the results disclosed are again satisfactory. The issued Preference and Ordinary stock remain at the same amounts as a year ago, while our Debenture debt has increased by the moderate amount of £67,000. The conditions of the past year have not been favourable to the issue of high-grade fixed-interest securities, but there is a good prospect now of our being able to issue the balance of our Debenture stock. The net revenue for the past year shows an increase of £20,000, and more accurately represents the earning capacity of the company than in previous years, when increases of capital obscured the position.

PROFITS AND DIVIDEND

The net revenue, after meeting expenses of administration and income-tax, amounted to £94,600, the first charge on which was the interest on our Debenture stock and other borrowed money amounting to £35,000, and our Debenture-holders will be pleased to see how amply secured their interest has been during a year of upheavals in the financial world. The balance then remaining amounted to a little over £59,000, out of which was paid the dividend on the Preference stock of £24,000, which in its turn is also amply secured. Out of the balance then available of £35,000 we have placed £10,000 to reserve, which now stands at £60,000, and we have written off the discount and other expenses in connexion with the issue of Debenture stock during the year amounting to nearly £3,000. We recommend a total distribution for the year on the Ordinary stock of 7 per cent., which absorbs £24,000, leaving the carry-forward practically the same as at the beginning of the year. It is pleasant to see the Ordinary stock now on a 7 per cent. basis with a large margin of surplus earnings used to strengthen the position of the company. The actual percentage earned on the Ordinary stock was 11.08 per cent., which is rather better than the estimate which the chairman made at this time last year of 10 per cent.

VALUATION OF INVESTMENTS

You will have seen from the report that a valuation of the company's investments made at March 1, 1930, shows them to be of a value in excess of the figure at which they stand in the balance-sheet. The severe depreciation which took place subsequent to October 1 last in the value of all classes of investments was, of course, reflected in our valuation, but it is reassuring that in the short time which this company had been in existence it had accumulated a surplus of value which was able to withstand the shocks of one of the worst periods we have known in recent times. There has been a general rise in the value of securities since the date at which our valuation was made, and the outlook to-day is for further improvement in security values, and, bad as the conditions of trade have been, we may, I think, look forward to cheap money exercising its usual beneficent influence.

The report was seconded and unanimously adopted.

Resolutions providing for the payment of a final dividend of 4½ per cent., less income-tax, making 7 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary stock, and for the reappointment of Messrs. Maxtone, Graham, and Sime, C.A., as auditors having been carried, the proceedings terminated.

ENGLISH MARGARINE WORKS

THE COMPANY'S BEST YEAR

The ELEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of English Margarine Works, Limited, was held yesterday at Union House, 26, St. Martin's le Grand, London, E.C.

Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE LOVELL, C.B.E. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Walter Y. Huntley) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said :—Ladies and gentlemen,—This is the eleventh annual general meeting of this company, and we feel convinced that the report and accounts which we now have the pleasure of submitting to you will give you satisfaction.

The net profit of £133,039 shows an increase of £26,758 over that of last year. It is the best year on record since the formation of the company in 1919, and as, to-day, circumstances are normal, and the satisfactory profit is brought about by sound trading and increase of output, we feel justified in envisaging the future with confidence.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS

As I mentioned in my statement last year, we are working in close cooperation with other manufacturers, which course is certainly to the advantage of both consumer and shareholder, as it enables us continually to improve our standard of quality and to maintain our dividend instead of wasting money on futile competition.

I think that the accounts call for little comment, except perhaps the item of £26,000 which it is proposed to write off, being the balance of cost of establishing the "Staff Pension Fund" which you sanctioned last year. You will remember that we then informed you of our intention of writing this amount off according to yearly results. As we are now in a position to wipe it off entirely, we have considered it financially sound to do so, and we feel sure that you will approve our action.

WORK OF THE STAFF

I wish to thank our vice-chairman, Mr. Geo. F. Poole, my fellow-directors, and our secretary for their good work and able assistance during the past 12 months. As usual, the work of our staff employed in all capacities is worthy of all praise and has largely contributed to the good result obtained.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. GEORGE F. POOLE (vice-chairman and managing director) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The dividend recommendations were approved, and the retiring directors (Mr. C. J. Graae and Mr. H. Davis) were re-elected.

Messrs. Brown, Fleming, and Murray were reappointed auditors for the year, and the meeting closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	April 1	April 22	May 6
Pay-day ..	April 3	April 24	May 8

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	56⅞ 57⅛	..
88⅛ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	89 89¼	-¼
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅝ 103⅛	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	101⅝ 101⅞	..
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	91⅞ 92⅛	-⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	94¾ 95	-⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	94¾ 95	-⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 5½% ..	78⅝ 79⅛	-⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	100 100¼	-⅛
100½ 99⅝	Treas., 5½% '30	100⅛ 100⅜	-⅛
101⅜ 97¾	Do., 5% '33-35	101¼ 102	..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '39-42	100⅝ 100⅝	..
98½ 94⅞	Do., 4% '31-38	99⅝ 99⅞	..
97⅞ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	99⅝ 99⅞	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	59¼ 60¼	-¼
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	65½ 66½	..
65 15/16 60	Local Loans, 3%	65¼ 66	-¼
84¾ 80	T'vast, 3% '23-53	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	256 256•	..
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	79 81	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	64½ 65½	..
61⅞ 50½	Do., 3% ..	55½ 56½	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	46½ 47½	+½
101⅞ 98	Do., 5½% ..	101½ 101¾	-⅛
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	87 88	-¾
109 103 7/16	Sudan, 5½% ..	107 108	..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	65½ 66½	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	77¼ 78¼	+¼
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60	103 104	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	104 106	+1
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	66½ 67½	+½
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	64 65	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	86 87	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	70½ 71½	+¼
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	61½ 62½	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	81½ 82½	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4¼% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-47	103¾ 104¼	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	93½ 94	..
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	89½ 90	..
83¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '50-50	84½ 85	..
95¼ 91 1/16	Cape, 4% '16-36	93¾ 94¼	..
82⅜ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	82 82½	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	81¼ 81¾	..
113¼ 108½	G.Col., 6% '45-70	109¾ 110¼	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	102½ 103	..
90¼ 81½	N'fld, 5% '34-44	84½ 85¼	..
76⅞ 72½	Do., 3% '29-49	76½ 77	..
88 83⅛	N.S.W., 3% '35	86½ 87	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	72¼ 72¾	..
94¼ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	94½ 95	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-65	93¼ 93¾	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	95½ 96	..
104 98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	102½ 103	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	96 96½	..
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	84½ 85	..
88⅜ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	89½ 90	..
89¾ 75	Do., 3% '1945	78¾ 79¼	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	100 100⅛	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	91¼ 91¾	..
84 73¾	Do., 4% '40-50	77 77½	..
104¼ 98⅞	S.Af., 5% '45-75	102 102½	..
90 4/4 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85 85½	..
99⅜ 89	S.Aust., 5% '45-75	91¼ 91¾	..
102¾ 97⅞	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	100¼ 100¾	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 5½% 1940	82 82½	..
99½ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	91¼ 91¾	..
79¼ 70	Do., 5% '20-49	91¼ 91¾	..
99⅝ 91	W.As., 5% '45-75	91¼ 91¾	..
90½ 86	Do., 3½% '20-35	88 88½	..
81⅜ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	76¾ 77¼	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Mar. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85	Arg., 4% Rescission	87⅜ 88⅜	..
83	Do., 4% 1900	85¾ 86¾	..
90½	Do., Port Cap. 5%	92½ 93½	+¼
102¾	Austrian, 6% ..	103½ 104½	..
101½	Belgian, 7% ..	110¾ 111½	..
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6%	95¼ 96¼	..
54½	Brazil, 4%, 1889	55 56	..
57	Do., 4% Rescission	60 61	+¼
67½	Do., 5% 1913	69¼ 70¼	+½
79¾	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	81½ 82½	+¼
88	Do., 6½% 1927	91½ 92½	+¼
57¼	Buenos Aires, 3½%	59¼ 60¼	..
79½	Bulgaria, 7% ..	81 83	..
93¾	Chile, 6% 1926	96½ 97½	..
86½	Do., 5% 1911	90 92	..
105	Do., 7½% 1922	105 107	..
98¼	Chinese, 5% 1896	99 100	..
82	Do., 4½% 1898	81 82	..
50¾	Do., 5% 1912	47½ 48½•	-¼
61½	Do., 5% 1913	62¾ 63¾	+¼
59	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	60 62	+1
24	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	24 28	..
28	Do., Hukuang, 5%	27 30	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8%	111½ 114½	..
76½	Egyptian Unified	77 77	..
20½	French, 5% ..	20⅝ 20⅞	..
20⅛	Do., 4% ..	19⅞ 20⅛	..
103¼	Mldl., 6% ..	103 104	..
103	Nord, 6% ..	103 104	..
103¼	Orleans, 6% ..	103 104	..
104¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	104 105	..
109¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	109½ 110½	..
106	German, 7% ..	108 109	..
60	Greek Monopoly, 4%	60 63	..
74¼	Do., 5%, 1914	77 79	+1
102½	Do., 7% Refugee	102½ 103½	..
90	Do., 6% Stabilization	92 93	..
111¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	103 104	..
17¾	Italian, 3½% ..	17½ 18⅛	..
101½	Do., Cdt. Consort, "B"	102¼ 103¼	..
74¼	Japan, 4%, 1899	74¾ 75¾	..
90	Do., 5%, 1907	89½ 90½	..
100	Do., 6%, 1924	101¼ 102¼	..
92¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	95¼ 96¼	..
19	Mexican, 5% ..	19 21	..
81	Peru, 6%, 1928 ..	83 85	..
90	Polish, 7%	91¾ 92¾	+¼
43	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	43¾ 44¾	+¼
46¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	48¼ 49¼	..
3	Russian, 4%, 1889 ..	1 3	..
3¼	Do., 5%, 1906 ..	1 3	..
103	Siamese, 6%, 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
12¾	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	12⅝ 13¾	..
64	Uruguay, 5½% ..	65½ 66½	+½
10½	Peruvian Corp. ..	11⅝ 12⅛	-⅛
51¼	Do., Pref.	54 55	-¼
105¼	German Potash, 7%	107 108	..
88¼	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	94½ 95½	+2½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

87⅝	Great Western ..	87¾ 88½	-½
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	84 85	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	100 101	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	97 98	..
50¼	L. Mid. and Scottish ..	52 52¾	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	82½ 83½	..
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	79 80	-¼
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	73½ 74½	-½
10¼	L. and N. East., Def. ..	10 10½	..
34¼	Do., Pref.	31¾ 32½*	-¼
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	60¾ 61¾	..
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	76½ 77½	-½
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	70½ 71½*	-½
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	58½ 59½*	-1
62½	Metropolitan	64 65	..
72½	Met. Dist.	76 77	..
30¼	Southern, Defd. ..	31 31½	-⅛
71½	Do., Pref.	74¾ 75¾	-¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	82½ 83½*	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98½ 99½	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	95¼ 96¼	..
22/6	Underground, £1 ..	23 1/2 23 7/2	..
106½	Do., Income	110 112	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

79	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	84½ 86½	+2
—	Argentine, Gt. Western	80 82	..
—	Argentine, N. Eastern	25 27	..
94	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	95 96•	..
85	B.A. and Pacific ..	87½ 89½	..
71½	B.A. Western	76 77•	+1
206½	Canadian Pacific ..	217½ 218½	-1
75	Central Argentine ..	79• 80•	+1
74	Central Uruguay ..	76½ 78½*	..
18	Cordoba Central ..	17½ 19½	..
29	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27½ 29½	..
28⅝	Costa Rica	29½ 30½	..
80½	Entre Rios	77 79	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	29 31	..
50	Leopoldina	53 55	..
6½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7½ 8½	..
4¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4⅞ 5⅛	+⅛
181	San Paulo	191 195	+1½
17½	United of Havana ..	19 21	+⅛

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7 7/16 ..	..
Alexanders ..	3½ ..	..
Anglo-S. Am.	7 +⅛	..
Bk. of Aust.	11 7/8• +1/16	..
B. Ld.& S.A.	9⅛ +⅛	..
Bk. of Mtl.	64 ..	..
Bk.of N.&W.	38 ..	..
Bk. of N.Z.	54/6 +6d	..
Barclays, A	8 5/16 ..	..
Do., B. ..	58/0 ..	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/0 ..	..
B. Overseas	5⅝ ..	..
Can. Com. ..	52½ ..	..
Char. India	19¼ ..	..
District ..	3⅛ ..	..
Dog., S. & A.	6½ +1/16	..
Hambros ..	9 ..	..
Hongkong ..	118½ ..	..
Lloyds, A. ..	63/3 ..	-1/0
Martins ..	77/6 ..	..
Merc. Ind.,C.	13¼ ..	..
Midland, £1	78/0 ..	..
Do., £12 (£2 10s. paid)	9⅛ ..	..
National ..	2⅜ ..	..
Nat. Dist. B.	9⅝ ..	..
Nat. Egypt	31• ..	-¼
Nat. India ..	46½ ..	+¼
Nat. Prov. £4	15 3/16 ..	..
Ryl. of Can.	63 ..	..
Stand. S.A.	15⅛ ..	-1/16
Un. of Aust.	10 15/16 +1/16	..
Un. Discount	9 5/16 ..	..
Westminster	78/0 ..	..
Do., £1	51/9 ..	..
Wms. Dens.A	43/0 ..	..

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	20¼	+¼	..
Atlas Assur.	13¼	..	..
Britannic ..	15⅝	..	..
Com. Union	26	..	..
Eagle Star ..	12	..	..
Empl'rsLiab.	79/0	..	..
Gen. Accdt.	15¼	-⅛	..
Guardian ..	10½	..	..
Ldn. and L.	29⅜	+⅛	..
Ldn. Assur.	10•	..	..
N. Brit. & M.	36	+¼	..
Nthn. Assur.	16⅞	..	..
Phœnix, Lp.	14⅞	..	..
Prudential ..	24•	-⅛	..
Do., "B" ..	38/6•	..	..
Royal	8⅜	..	..
R. Exchange	6½	+1/16	..
Scottish, "A"	17	..	..
Sea	74/0	..	..
Sun Insur. ..	38¼	..	..
Sun Life ..	54	..	..
Y'ksh'e(50/-)	67⅛	..	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/9	..	..
Bleachers ..	23/3	+9d	..
Borax, Def.	14/6	..	..
Brad. Dyers	28/3	+3d	..
Brit. Celanese	14/3	..	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/9	..	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/9	+3d	..
Brit. Enka	6/6	+3d	..
Calico Print.	15/0	+1/0	..
Can. Celanese	3	..	..
C'n'le Amer.	3	..	..
Coats ..	66/0	+6d	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0	..	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅜•	..	..
Engl. Cotton	1 31/32	..	..
Fine Spinners	25/0	..	..
Hoyle, J. ..	4/9	+3d	..
Impl. Chem.	27/1½	-4½d	..
Do., Defd.	8/9	..	..
Jute Ind., Pf.	2/7½	+1½d	..
Linen Thread	1⅝	..	..
Lister	15/0	..	..
Patons & B.	20/6	..	..

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

C.P.R. 4% Pref. (New) 78½ex 78½ 78½ 78½ 78½ 78½ 78½
Do. 4% Deb. (New) 83½ 3 3 3 3

AMERICAN RAILROAD STOCKS AND SHARES

Yorkn. Pacific. 90⅞
Pennsylvania. 86 5/8

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS—GOLD

Natl. Railroad Mexico. 4% Assntd.. 7½ 6½ 7½
Natl. Railways of Mexico. 4½% Assented. 7

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS—STERLING

Kentucky and Indiana. 4½% 91½

FOREIGN RAILWAYS

Antofagasta and Bolivia, 8½ 6½
Do. 4% Deb.. 70¾
Do. 5% Deb.. 97½
Argentine Gt. West., 4% Red Deb., 72
Do. 5% Deb., 88
Arnavir-Touapse. 4½% Sds., 85/-
Bahia-Blanca, 4½% Deb., 79½
Belgian Natl., Fig. Pref., "C" to "J" (Belgian Isa.), 70 10
Do. 5% Pref., 27
Brazil Rail., 1
Do., 63 yr. Bds., 26½
B.A. and Pacific, 8½
B.A. and Pacific, 8½
B.A. Gt. Southn., 95½
Bahia-Blanca, 4½% Deb., 88½
Do. 5% Deb., 88½
B.A. Gt. Southn., 95½ 6 5½ 5
Do. 5% Pref., 88½
Do. 6% Pref. (1941), 5½
Do. 4% Deb., 77¼
B.A. Mid. 4% Deb., 75½
B.A. West., 75½
Do. 4% Deb., 73¼
Cent. Argentine, 78½ 9½ 9¼ 8¾ 9 9½ 8¾ 9½
Do. 4½% Pref., 78½
Do. 4% Deb., 75½
Cent. Uruguay E. Extens., 11
Cent. Uruguay of Monte Video, 5½% Pref., 7½
Do. 5% Deb., 85
Chilian Nthn., 5% Debs., 94½
Colombia Rys. and Nav., 5
Do. 6% Debs., 40¼
Cordoba Cent., 18½
Do. 5% Pref., 29
Do. 4% Deb., 65¼
Do. 5% Deb., 63½
Dorada, 6% Deb., 98¼
Entre Rios, 78½
Do. 6% Pref., 93½
G. W. of Brazil, 4% Debs., 65
Interol. of Cent. Amer., 30¼
Leopoldina, 53½
Do. 5½% Pref., 82
Do. 4% Deb., 66¼
Manila Ry., 4% "B" Deb., 55½
Mexican, 5% Pref., 9
Do. 6% Deb., 62
Mid. of Sds. Debs., 103¾
Nitrate Railways, 5% Pref., 21/6
Do. 4½% Deb., 82/6
Nord., Deld., 31½
Do. 5% Deb., 85
Paraguay Central, 11½
Do. 7% Pref., 20
Do. 5% Deb., 63
Peruvian Corp., 18/3
Do. 4% Pref., 20/6
Do. 5% Deb., 63½
Rio de Janeiro, 4% Debs., 65½
Do. 5% Deb., 63½
Do. 5% Pref., 13/6
Do. 6% Pref., 20/6
Do. 4% Deb., 67½
Do. 5% Deb., 67½

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

BETTER DEMAND FOR PIG IRON

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 28.—WHEAT.—Owing to the better overnight advices from Argentina the market ruled steadier with La Plata held for 2d. to 6d. per qr. advance, and there was rather more inquiry generally for near at hand cargoes. South Australian, 7,321 tons, per Boren due Falmouth, sold at 31s. 3d.; and 6,600 tons South Russian (on sample), per Baicaus, shipping-shipped, at about 26s. 9d. Rosafe, March-April, was held for 28s.; and Barusso, 62lb., March-April, for 26s. 6d., while for Australian, on the way, March-April 15s. 9d. and 28s. 9d. was asked. For No. 1 hard winter and No. 2 (Gulf), March-April 15s. 9d. and 28s. 9d. was asked respectively, and 40s. 6d. for Pacific white, April. Parcels were in quiet request at rather lower prices for Manitoba, but La Plata were firm and 3d. easier to buy. West Australian, per City of Glasgow, due April 10, sold at 1/- to Liverpool at 32s. 9d.; and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), April, to Manchester, at 28s. 3d.

The wheat futures market closed steady and 7d. up for old contract and 3d. higher for the new, as compared with yesterday's final values:—

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	Old Contract				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	38 6	38 6	39 4	38 9	38 9
May ..	—	38 1	—	—	—
	New Contract London Grade or Milling Quality				
March ..	34 0	34 0	34 9	35 3	35 0
May ..	34 9	34 9	35 3	35 6	35 3

MAIZE was firmer on the advance in the Argentine exchange and sellers asked 3d. to 6d. per quarter over La Plata, early April (new), was held for 28s.; April for 27s. 3d.; and May and June for 26s. 3d. Parcels opened firm and 3d. to 6d. per quarter dearer, but closed quiet at about yesterday's levels. La Plata, afloat, sold at 27s. 1½d.; Feb.-March at 27s. to 26s. 9d.; and May-June, 25s. to 24s. 6d. Liverpool paid 25s. 4½d. for Dan-Gal-Fox, March-April.

BARLEY was quiet at late rates. Azoff-Black Sea, March-April, was offered at 17s. 6d., and April-May at 19s.

OATS were firm and harder to buy. South Russian, March, sold at 13s., and German (on sample), March-April, at 16s. 3d.

At MARK-LANE trading in all sections moved quietly. For English wheat, 37s. 6d. was paid with further sellers at the price per 504lb. Foreign wheat was steady with lower grade Manitoba harder to buy. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, 43s. 6d.; No. 2, 43s.; Manitoba, 41s. 3d.; No. 3 (Vancouver), 42s.; No. 4 Manitoba, 39s.; Rosafe (63½lb.), 39s. 6d.; Barusso (62½lb.), 38s. 9d.; and Australian, 41s. per 496lb. Flour was quiet, run 29s. 6d. to 30s. per 280lb.; and country straight held for 34s. 3d. advance. La Plata, landed, 28s. 3d., and late rates. English malting, 28s. to 46s.; English feed, ex store, 33s. to 37s.; Australian, 34s. to 36s.; and Smyrna, 34s. to 36s. per 448lb. Persian, landed, 18s. 6d.; Syrian, ex ship, 19s.; and Danubian, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per 480lb. Oats were quiet and obtainable at lower prices. English, 17s. to 19s., and Scotch, landed, 21s. per 3 cwt. La Plata, landed, 15s. ex ship, 14s.; Chilean, tawny, landed, 16s.; Chilean white, 21s.; German, ex ship, 19s. 9d.; South Russian, 14s. 3d.; and North Russian, 13s. 3d. per 320lb. Beans and peas were quiet at nominally unchanged prices. Wheatfeed was quietly steady; bran, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 9d.; fine middlings, 7s. 3d., and fine Midlothian, 18s.; Aberdeen, 14s.; American, 15s. per 256lb., and rolled oats, 16s. 3d. per 112lb.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were neglected and values were unchanged to 3d. per qr. lower. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, March-early April, quoted 41s. 3d.; No. 2, 40s. 3d.; No. 3, 39s. 4½d.; No. 4 Manitoba, April, 38s. 6d.; No. 5, 36s. 3d.; No. 1 Northern 39s. 4½d.; Rosafe, 63lb., afloat, 38s. 6d.; Barusso, 62½lb., afloat, 38s. 3d.; and 6,600 tons South Russian (on sample), per Baicaus, shipping-shipped, at about 26s. 9d. Rosafe, March-April, was held for 28s.; and Barusso, 62½lb., March-April, for 26s. 6d., while for Australian, on the way, March-April 15s. 9d. and 28s. 9d. was asked. For No. 1 hard winter and No. 2 (Gulf), March-April 15s. 9d. and 28s. 9d. was asked respectively, and 40s. 6d. for Pacific white, April. Parcels were in quiet request at rather lower prices for Manitoba, but La Plata were firm and 3d. easier to buy. West Australian, per City of Glasgow, due April 10, sold at 1/- to Liverpool at 32s. 9d.; and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), April, to Manchester, at 28s. 3d.

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Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
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March ..	38 6	38 6	39 4	38 9	38 9
May ..	—	38 1	—	—	—
	New Contract London Grade or Milling Quality				
March ..	34 0	34 0	35 3	35 0	35 0
May ..	34 9	34 9	35 3	35 6	35 3

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GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	—	7 6		7 6	7 6	7 6
May ..	7 7½	7 8½	7 7	7 7½	7 8	7 6½
July* ..	7 8	7 9	7 8½	7 8½	7 8½	7 8
Oct.* ..	7 11¼	7 10¾		7 11	7 11	7 11¾

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were quiet at 6d. to 9d. per qr. advance. Dan.-Gal-Fox., about due, sold at 26s. 9d. La Plata, afloat, was offered at 27s. 6d., according to position; March-April, 26s. 6d. to 27s. 3d., with 27s. wanted. No. 2 yellow, prompt, 26s. 3d. bid; Dan.-Gal.-Fox., April-May 25s. 9d. Maize on the spot was in fair demand at firm prices.

BARLEY was steady but quiet. OATS.—Shipment parcels were 1d. to 2d. higher. Chilean tawny, April, 14s. 9d.; and La Plata f.a.q., April, 15s., sellers.

FLOUR.—English grades were without alteration, with fair deliveries against contracts. Imported sorts ruled easier. PEAS were in moderate demand and Japanese favoured sellers. BEANS steady but quiet. OATMEAL dull. WHEATFEED was in steady demand at about late rates.

CHELMSFORD, March 28.—Wheat, 37s. to 38s. at farm. Best barley, 35s. to 40s.; lowest grades down to 24s.

DERBY, March 28.—There was a better demand and increased business. Wheat, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 8d.; oats, 6s. to 6s. 8d.; barley, 6s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; beans, 8s. to 8s. 2d., all per cwt., free on rails.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—The spot market was much quieter with only a moderate inquiry for American, quotations of which were 1 point easier; middling, 8.44d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also quoted 1 point down; Peruvian, 8.04d.; g.f. smooth, 9.14d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 9.24d. Egyptian remained at previous rates; f.f.f., Sakellaridis, 14.20d. and f.g.f. Upper 10.27d. African declined 1 point; middling West, 8.49d., and g.f. East Indian were unchanged; fine m.g. Broach, 6.39d., and fine No. 1 Oomra 5.65d.

American futures opened 2 to 3 points lower in sympathy with easier overnight cables and further gave way under scattered liquidation, chiefly in the current month, owing to fears of heavy tenders. At midday values were 4 to 5 points lower to unchanged. Disappointing opening cables from New York caused further local liquidation in early deliveries during the afternoon, but trade calling and bear covering, together with steadier later cables from New York caused a recovery and the close was steady with near months 1 point to 8 points down and distant 1 point to 4 points up. Tenders 200 bales on new dockets. Liverpool-New York, 8.41c. July, 8.17; Oct., 8.19; Jan., 8.24. New York 11 a.m. Prices:—May, 15.73; July, 15.75; Oct., 15.47; Jan., 15.65.

Egyptian Futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 7 points lower on realizing, and after moderate fluctuations closed steady at a decline of 3 to 7 points. Tenders, three new dockets. Closing Prices:—March, 13.45; April, 13.42; May, 13.43; June to Sept., 13.37; Oct., 13.29; Nov., 13.25; Dec., 13.29; Jan., 13.36; Feb., 13.52; March, 13.51. Upper contracts closed quietly steady at a fall of 1 to 3 points. Closing Values:—March, 10.05; April, 9.98; May, 9.84; Dec. and Jan., 9.90; Feb., 9.94; March, 9.99. Empire futures finished quiet, unchanged to 3 points lower. Closing Prices:—March, 8.05; April, 8.01; May, 8.02; June, 8.00; July, 8.04; Aug., 7.97; Sept., 7.99; Oct., 8.02; Nov., 8.01; Dec., 8.07; Jan. to March, 8.09.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	2,210	19,500	—	350	3,141	12,851
Brazilian, &c.	800	4,500	—	—	—	3,301
Peruvian, &c.	500	3,100	—	250	—	—
African, &c.	240	990	—	—	104	309
Egyptian, &c.	650	3,350	200	200	3,240	6,237
E. Indies, &c.	600	2,560	—	—	165	1,856
Total—						
This week	5,000	34,000	200	800	6,546	24,458
Last week	6,000	29,000	500	1,000	8,232	44,061
Amer. Futures		To-day				Prev. day

Delivery	H'gst.	L'west	Closing	H'gst.	L'west	Closing
March ..	8.17	8.09	8.11	8.20	8.15	
April ..	8.19	8.19	8.11	8.14	8.14	8.18
May ..	8.17	8.11	8.15	8.19	8.12	8.18
June ..			8.16			8.18
July ..	8.17	8.13	8.17	8.19	8.13	8.18
August ..	—	—	8.18	—	—	8.18
September ..	—	—	8.18	—	—	8.17
October ..	8.19	8.14	8.17	—	—	8.17
November ..	—	—	8.21	8.18	8.12	8.17
December ..	8.19	8.19	8.22	8.19	8.15	8.18
January ..	8.24	8.19	8.24	8.21	8.17	8.23
February ..	—	—	8.26	—	—	8.23
March ..	8.25	8.24	8.26	8.26	8.23	8.26

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99 lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, April ..	19.40	19.40	19.40
" June ..	19.92	19.92	19.91
Sakellaridis, May ..	28.21	28.24	28.18
" July ..	28.16	28.25	28.19
" Nov. ..	26.70	28.75	28.78

Receipts to-day, 870 bales, against 2,700 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, March 28.—There was again a big volume of cloth inquiry, but actual turnover showed little improvement, owing to the low range of offers. Numerous small lots of light goods, mulls, and printing cloths were put through for India, and it is believed that there is still a considerable business to be done for that country. Most of the China bids for whites and fancies were unworkable, and only a fragmentary trade was arranged with Egypt, the Levant, or the smaller markets of the Far East. Finishing cloths and fancies were sold in moderate quantities for South America, and occasional good lines of high-class prints for the Continent placed small orders for the African markets. A healthy trade in a very wide range of goods was arranged for home consumption. Spinners both of American and Egyptian yarns sold more freely, and there was less weakness in quotations.

WOOL

LONDON, March 28.—At the Colonial wool auctions to-day smaller offerings covering 6,500 bales were submitted to buyers. Active competition was again in evidence throughout the sale, and the week closed with the finest greasy and scoured merino wool fully on a par with January rates to occasionally 5 per cent. odd, other merino qualities are selling steadily at 2½ per cent. below that level and greasy crossbreds are quoted not more than 2½ per cent. under last values; other merino descriptions showed irregular variations of 5 per cent. below that level and greasy crossbreds are quoted not more than 2½ per cent. under last sales. Home and Continental buyers were operating freely both in the merino and crossbred selections, which included a good show of the better grades, especially of merino, the best lots of greasy and scoured selling at the top prices of the series. The chief greasy clip came from New South Wales in a fair assortment from the New England district under the mark "G. in circle," which realised 23½d., and Queensland scoured merino from the well-known clip of "J. M./Rosevale" sold up to 30½d., with pieces at 24d. and broken at 25½d. The Tasmanian "Lawrenny" greasy combing reached 22½d., and South Australian "F T C/Warboop" 17d. The New Zealand crossbred selection was in request both for the home trade and Continent, the best greasy half-bred "Robinson/Cheviot Hills" selling at 14d.; the finest slipe grades from 325 bales of the "Gear" brand realised 13½d. for halfbred lambs; several lots, however, were withdrawn, the bids failing to reach sellers limits. The selection from Falkland Islands consisting of new clip greasy crossbred sold readily, the best "F I C/S" at 11½d. per lb. The catalogues comprised 653 bales from New South Wales, 592 Queensland, 402 Victorian, 1,254 South, and 557 West Australian, 462 Tasmanian, 1,988 New Zealand, and 610 bales from Falkland Islands.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, March 28.—SUGAR.—Home refined was advanced 3d. per cwt. all round, and a fair trade passed at the advance. Revised quotations:—Tate's A T cubes, 25s.; No. 1, 23s. 9d.; H T S, 23s.; crushed No. 1, 24s. 9d.; ditto B., 24s. 3d.; nibs, 27s.; coffee crystals, fine and coarse granulated, 22s. 6d.; Lyle's No. 1, 22s. 3d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s.; B L granulated, 21s. 9d.; icing (cwt. bags), 23s. 9d.; castor, 24s. 9d.; icing (cwt. bags), 30s. 9d.; finest castor, 27s. 9d. and 28s. 9d.; ditto B., 25s. 3d.; pulverized, 24s. 6d.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 21s.; No. 3 crystals, 23s.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, March-April 14, 22s.; T L (in partons), 23s. 10½d.; No. 3, 23s. 4½d. Home-grown beets, 6d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 7½d. ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 21s.; ex wharf, 20s. 9d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 9d. per cent., March, 11s. 6d., value, c.i.f. White Java, March-April, quoted 10s. 10½d., c.i.f., Europe; March-May quoted 10s. 11½d.; July-Sept., 10s. 4½d.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 6d., c. and f. India. Czech granulated, prompt, 9s. 5d.; April-Aug., 9s. 4½d., f.o.b., Hamburg; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were steadier; preferential, 96 per cent., March-April, quoted 11s. 6d., value; San Domingo and or Cuban, 96 per cent., April parcels, sold at 7s. 7½d.; April-May cargo at 7s. 6¾d., c.i.f.

White sugar futures were firm but quiet. Aug. sold at 10s. 3½d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	9 6¾	9 4½	9 7½	9 6¼	9 7½	9 6¼
May ..	9 10½	9 8¾	9 10½	9 9¼	9 10½	9 9¼
Aug. ..	10 4½	10 3	10 4½	10 3	10 3¾	10 2¾

Raw sugar futures were firmer; May delivery sold at 7s.; Aug. at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 3½d. and 7s. 3¾d. (combined); Dec. at 7s. 7½d.; Jan. at 8s. 3d.; May, 1931, at 8s. 9½d.

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	6 10½	6 8½	7 3	6 7½	7 0¾	6 9
May ..	7 0	6 11¼	7 6	6 11¼	7 0	6 11¼
Aug. ..	7 6¾	7 4½	7 9¾	7 3	7 3	7 2¾
Oct. ..	7 8¼	7 6¼	7 11¾	7 6¼	7 6	7 5¾
Dec. ..	7 8¼	7 7½	7 11¾	7 6¼	7 7½	7 6¾

New contract, basis 96 per cent., c.i.f.

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April ..	41 9	40 6	41 7½	40 9	40 10½	40 7½
May ..	41 1½	40 10½	41 1½	41 0	40 10½	40 7½
July ..	41 7½	41 6	41 9	41 7½	41 0	40 10½
Sept. ..	42 3	42 0	42 4½	42 0	42 3	41 10½
Dec. ..	42 3	42 0	42 4½	42 0	42 3	41 10½

TEA.—Next week's auctions will comprise 50,367 packages of Indian and 21,547 packages of Ceylon tea.

RICE was steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. 3d. per cwt.; April-May, in singles to Continent and U.K., 11s. 6d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, April-May, 11s. 7½d.; S.Q., April-May, doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Saigon No. 1, April-May, singles, quoted 12s., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

SPICES.—Pepper was quiet and prices were rather easier. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. 0¾d. per lb.; Lampong, 1s. 0¾d.; white Muntok, 1s. 4½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., March-May, quoted 11¾d., value; Lampong, March-May, quoted 1s., buyers; May-July, 11½d., sellers; Aug.-Oct., sold at 10⅞d.; white Muntok, March-May, quoted 1s. 3¼d.; May-July, 1s. 3d.; Aug.-Oct., 1s. 1¾d., sellers; Tellicherry, March-May, quoted 1s. 5¾d.; Alleppy, 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Cloves firm; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11¼d.; March-May, 1s.; May-July, 11¾d., sellers, c.i.f. Penang, spot, quoted 10¾d.; No. 3, 23s. 4½d. Home-grown 28s. 6d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 7½d. ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 21s.; ex wharf, 20s. 9d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 9d. per cent., March, 11s. 6d., value, c.i.f. White Java, March-April, quoted 10s. 10½d., c.i.f., Europe; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 6d., c. and f. India. Czech granulated, prompt, 9s. 5d.; April-Aug., 9s. 4½d., f.o.b., Hamburg; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were steadier; preferential, 96 per cent., March-April, quoted 11s. 6d., value; San Domingo and or Cuban, 96 per cent., April parcels, sold at 7s. 7½d.; April-May cargo at 7s. 6¾d., c.i.f.

White sugar futures were firm but quiet. Aug. sold at 10s. 3½d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	9 6¾	9 4½	9 7½	9 6¼	9 7½	9 6¼
May ..	9 10½	9 8¾	9 10½	9 9¼	9 10½	9 9¼
Aug. ..	10 4½	10 3	10 4½	10 3	10 3¾	10 2¾

Raw sugar futures were firmer; May delivery sold at 7s.; Aug. at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 3½d. and 7s. 3¾d. (combined); Dec. at 7s. 7½d.; Jan. at 8s. 3d.; May, 1931, at 8s. 9½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	6 10½	6 8½	7 3	6 7½	7 0¾	6 9
May ..	7 0	6 11¼	7 6	6 11¼	7 0	6 11¼
Aug. ..	7 6¾	7 4½	7 9¾	7 3	7 3	7 2¾
Oct. ..	7 8¼	7 6¼	7 11¾	7 6¼	7 6	7 5¾
Dec. ..	7 8¼	7 7½	7 11¾	7 6¼	7 7½	7 6¾

New contract, basis 96 per cent., c.i.f.

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April ..	41 9	40 6	41 7½	40 9	40 10½	40 7½
May ..	41 1½	40 10½	41 1½	41 0	40 10½	40 7½
July ..	41 7½	41 6	41 9	41 7½	41 0	40 10½
Sept. ..	42 3	42 0	42 4½	42 0	42 3	41 10½
Dec. ..	42 3	42 0	42 4½	42 0	42 3	41 10½

TEA.—Next week's auctions will comprise 50,367 packages of Indian and 21,547 packages of Ceylon tea.

RICE was steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. 3d. per cwt.; April-May, in singles to Continent and U.K., 11s. 6d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, April-May, 11s. 7½d.; S.Q., April-May, doubles, Cuba (main ports), 11s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Saigon No. 1, April-May, singles, quoted 12s., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

SPICES.—Pepper was quiet and prices were rather easier. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. 0¾d. per lb.; Lampong, 1s. 0¾d.; white Muntok, 1s. 4½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., March-May, quoted 11¾d., value; Lampong, March-May, quoted 1s., buyers; May-July, 11½d., sellers; Aug.-Oct., sold at 10⅞d.; white Muntok, March-May, quoted 1s. 3¼d.; May-July, 1s. 3d.; Aug.-Oct., 1s. 1¾d., sellers; Tellicherry, March-May, quoted 1s. 5¾d.; Alleppy, 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Cloves firm; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11¼d.; March-May, 1s.; May-July, 11¾d., sellers, c.i.f. Penang, spot, quoted 10¾d.; No. 3, 23s. 4½d. Home-grown 28s. 6d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, 20s. 7½d. ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 21s.; ex wharf, 20s. 9d.; West Indian crystallized, spot, quoted 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 9d. per cent., March, 11s. 6d., value, c.i.f. White Java, March-April, quoted 10s. 10½d., c.i.f., Europe; March-May quoted 10s. 11½d.; July-Sept., 10s. 4½d.; Oct.-Dec., 10s. 6d., c. and f. India. Czech granulated, prompt, 9s. 5d.; April-Aug., 9s. 4½d., f.o.b., Hamburg; Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were steadier; preferential, 96 per cent., March-April, quoted 11s. 6d., value; San Domingo and or Cuban, 96 per cent., April parcels, sold at 7s. 7½d.; April-May cargo at 7s. 6¾d., c.i.f.

White sugar futures were firm but quiet. Aug. sold at 10s. 3½d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	9 6¾	9 4½	9 7½	9 6¼	9 7½	9 6¼
May ..	9 10½	9 8¾	9 10½	9 9¼	9 10½	9 9¼
Aug. ..	10 4½	10 3	10 4½	10 3	10 3¾	10 2¾

Raw sugar futures were firmer; May delivery sold at 7s.; Aug. at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 3½d. and 7s. 3¾d. (combined); Dec. at 7s. 7½d.; Jan. at 8s. 3d.; May, 1931, at 8s. 9½d.

SYRUP.—Lyle's half puncheons quoted 27s. 6d.; 2lb. tins, 30s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 25s. 6d.; 3cwt. casks, 22s. 6d.; 5cwt. to 6cwt. casks, 20s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, April-June delivery, quoted 21s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was steadier; fair fermented, April-June, sold at 36s. 6d. per cwt., f.o.b., Liverpool contract. From 41s. 6d. to 41s. 7½d. Sales, 90 tons. Calls:—

Month	11 a.m.	4 p.m.	4.50 p.m.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	8/0½b.-8/1s.	8/0½b.-8/1s.	8/0½b.-8/1s.
Aug. ..	8/4½b.-8/5½b.	8/5b.-8/5½b.	8/5 paid
Oct. ..	8/6½b.-8/7s.	8/7½b.-8/8s.	8/7½b.-8/8s.
Dec. ..	8/9½b.-8/10s.	8/10b.-8/11s.	8/10b.-8/10½s.
Mar. ..	8/10½b.-8/11s.	8/11 paid	8/11b.-8/11½s.
May ..	9/1½b.-9/2s.	9/1½b.-9/2½s.	9/1½b.-9/2s.
	1931	9/4 paid	9/4½b.-9/5s.	9/4½b.-9/5s.

COPRA was steady. Singapore, f.m.s., April, quoted £21 3s. 9d. per ton, buyers; May, £21 2s. 6d., buyers, net terms, c.i.f. Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., March-April, quoted £22 10s., value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., April, quoted £21 3s. 9d., buyers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Fmk.), March-April, quoted £20 5s., value; South Sea, kiln dried, £20 2s. 6d., value, c.i.f., Marseilles. Official spot prices:—Malabar, f.m.s., £22 5s.; Straits, f.m., £20 7s. 6d.; Straits, f.m.s., £21 5s.; South Sea, f.m.s., £20 10s.; Philippines, f.m.s., £20 10s.

LIVERPOOL, March 28.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—Influenced by higher overnight advices from New York, the market opened steady with prices unchanged to 1d. per cwt. over yesterday's closing level. Sellers were reserved and, with trade moderate, August sold at 8s. 5d., Dec. 8s. 10d., Jan. 8s. 11d., and March at 9s. 2d. In the afternoon firmness developed supported by American trading advices, the 3.5 p.m. call disclosing a gain of 1pd. to 1d. over the initial level. Late business included Dec. at 8s. 10d. The market closed steady with a rise of 1pd. to 1d. on the day.

Month	Opening	3.5 p.m.	Closing
		s. d.	
May ..	8/0½b.-8/1s.	8/0½b.-8/1½s.	8/0½b.-8/1½s.
Aug. ..	8/4½b.-8/5½s.	8/5b.-8/5½s.	8/5 paid
Oct. ..	8/6½b.-8/7½s.	8/7½b.-8/8s.	8/7½b.-8/8s.
Dec. ..	8/9½b.-8/10s.	8/10b.-8/11s.	8/10b.-8/10½s.
Mar. ..	8/10½b.-8/11s.	8/11 paid	8/11b.-8/11½s.
May ..	9/1½b.-9/2s.	9/1½b.-9/2½s.	9/1½b.-9/2s.
	1931	9/4 paid	9/4½b.-9/5s.	9/4½b.-9/5s.

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Month	Opening	3.5 p.m.	Closing
		s. d.	
May ..	8/0½b.-8/1s.	8/0½b.-8/1½s.	8/0½b.-8/1½s.
Aug. ..	8/4½b.-8/5½s.	8/5b.-8/5½s.	8/5 paid
Oct. ..	8/6½b.-8/7½s.	8/7½b.-8/8s

LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, MARCH 28

FOREIGN OFFICE APPOINTMENTS

FOREIGN OFFICE, NOVEMBER 22, 1929.

The King has approved of :—Mr. Hans H. T. Fay, as Consul-General of Norway at Sydney for the Commonwealth of Australia, Papua, and the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru; and as Consul-General of Norway at Sydney for the Dominion of New Zealand.

DECEMBER 20, 1929.

The King has appointed :—R. G. Goldie, Esq., to be his Majesty's Vice-Consul at Boston.

JANUARY 10.

The King has appointed the follg. :—J. Dunlop, Esq., J. F. Price, Esq., and R. H. Scott, Esq., each to be one of his Majesty's Vice-Consuls, Second Grade, in China.

FEBRUARY 10.

The King has approved of :—Captain H. F. Harrison, as Consul of the United States of Venezuela at Vancouver.

MARCH 11.

The King has appointed :—The Right Hon. Sir Ronald C. Lindsay, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

MARCH 20.

The King has approved of :—Ahsadr Khwaja Hidayatullah Khan, as Consul-General of Afghanistan in India.

MARCH 21.

The King has approved of the follg. :—Ahsadr Abdul Rauf Khan, as Consul of Afghanistan at Karachi; Ahsadr Abdul Razaq Khan, as Consul of Afghanistan at Bombay; Mr. G. J. Haering, as Consul of the United States of America at Rangoon; Mr. C. H. Carroll, as Consul of Peru at Southampton; and Mr. J. B. Turnbull, as Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Calcutta.

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 22

R.N.

Act.-Sub-Lieuts. to be Sub-Lieuts. with seny. :—J. G. Robertson, R. J. Burch, R. Casspond, H. March, E. C. Bayldon (Nov. 1, 1928); D. E. F. Cambell, E. A. Blundell, R. A. Fell, G. M. D. Hutcheson, A. E. T. Christie, J. G. Peace (Dec. 16, 1928); R. A. Bird, C. Cardale (Jan. 1, 1929); J. Howson, D. M. Russell, C. W. Rowell, D. E. Cox, H. J. G. Rylands, A. F. Brack, D. A. Lawford (July 1, 1929); H. A. Haggard, W. S. Hardcastle, C. W. Thurgood, W. Wemyss, J. May (July 16, 1929); W. F. E. Hussey, C. W. B. Edwards (Aug. 1, 1929); J. C. G. Martin, P. L. H. D. Irven, S. C. Harrison, R. C. Dartnell (Aug. 16, 1929); J. G. Grant, R. Dreyer (Sept. 1, 1929); N. Garnett, G. H. Reynolds, C. Gwinner, H. F. Bramwell, J. H. T. Botsley, J. L. Moreton (Sept. 16, 1929).

MARCH 26

R.N.

Cd. Eng. W. Lazenby placed on the Retd. List (March 26).

Asst. Lieuts. to be Surg. Lieut.-Comdrs. :—J. G. Holmes, M.D., B.Ch. R. G. Anthony, M.B., Ch.B., F. R. Solley, M.B., Ch.B. (March 26).

Cd. Clerks to be Lieuts. with seny. stated :—C. W. Reed (Feb. 8); A. J. Schiegell (Feb. 16); J. Garside (Feb. 28).

R.N.R.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. W. Damer-Powell, D.S.C., R.D., placed on Retd. List, with rank of Comdr. (March 24); Sub-Lieut. C. F. Morris to be Lieut. with seny. (1st Feb. 22); Sub-Lieut. A. G. Meld, Drake to be Lieut. with seny. of Dec. 7, 1929; Sub-Lieut. A. Bedford to be Lieut. with seny. of Nov. 20, 1929; Act. Sub-Lieut. F. R. L. Roseman to be Sub-Lieut. with seny. of April 1, 1929.

R.N.V.R.

Probby. Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) I. L. Owen-Ellis to be Payr. Sub-Lieut. (C) with original seny. of March 11, 1929.

MARCH 27

R.N.

Lieut. H. Thornhan placed on Retd. List (March 27).

MARCH 28

R.N.

Cd. Shipt. H. Rumsenon placed on Retd. List with rank of Shipt. Lieut. (March 28).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S ROYAL NAVAL NURSING SERVICE

Miss Gwendolyne Bosley has been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, on probation, to date April 22.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 28

Col. G. H. Stobart C.B.E., D.S.O., T.A., Hon. Col., 4th D.L.I., Durham (Hdqrs. Col., ret. pay, late R.A.), is appointed A.D.C. (addl.) to the King, vice Col. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., T.D., T.A., who has attained the age limit for the appt. (Nov. 19, 1929).

REGULAR ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts. :—Capt. W. S. Wingate-Gray, M.C., R.A., adjt. (to Gen. Staff), Oxford Univ. O.T.C. (March 17); Lt. R. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, The Greys, A.D.C. to the Govr.-Gen. of the Dominion of Canada (March 3).

The follg. appts. are made :—Col. A. W. Stokes, D.S.O., M.C., from h.p., to be Chief Engr., Egypt (March 21); Col. K. G. Buchanan, C.M.G., D.S.O., from Chief Engr., Northern Command, to be Comdr., 2nd Inf. Bde., and is granted the temp. rank of Brigadier (March 22); Col. W. N. Herbert, C.M.G., D.S.O., from h.p., to be Comdt., 1st Gren. Gds., Northern Command (March 21).

Maj.-Gen. H. A. Fowle, R.A., to be Adjt. (addl. to Gen. Staff), Oxford Univ. O.T.C. (March 17).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Capt. M. C. Dale, M.C., to be Maj. (March 5); Lt. R. H. L. Carden is restd. to the estabt. (Dec. 11, 1929). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Dec. 3, 1929.)

FOOT GUARDS

C. G'ns.—Sec. Lt. J. Lambton resigns his commn. (March 8).

INFANTRY

The Buffs.—Lt. G. E. Sankey is restd. to the estabt. (March 1).

North'n Fus.—Sec. Lt. A. D. Bryant (University Candidate), from Gen. List, T.A., to be Sec. Lt. (March 29), with seniority Sept. 3, 1928.

W. York R.—Lt. F. F. C. Bloxam resigns his commn. (March 29).

R.W. Fus.—Maj. F. S. Lanigan-O'Keeffe, M.B.E., is removed from the Army (Feb. 8); Capt. T. C. Sharp to be Maj. (Feb. 8).

Glosters R.—Lt. T. F. G. Hopkins is placed on the h.p. list under the provisions of Art. 92 (C), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926 (Jan. 14).

North'n R.—Capt. J. Lingham, M.C., is seld. for serv. as an Instr., Small Arms Sch. (March 1).

A. and S.H.—Lt. L. G. MacKellar to be Capt. (March 1).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt. E. A. Smith, M.C., retires, receiving a gratuity (March 16).

ROYAL army MEDICAL CORPS

Maj. W. H. D. O. Wood, M.C., M.B., is seld. list, is restd. to the estabt. (March 7); Maj. A. F. I. Patterson, D.S.O., retires, receiving a gratuity (March 27), and is seld. under Art. 507 (b), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926, from that date.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

The follg. Staff Nurses to be Sisters (March 28) :—Lou S. C. Chambers, Miss M. Irving.

MEMORANDA

Lt.-Col. C. H. de St. F. Bunbury, h.p. list, late Green Howards, retires on ret. pay (March 27).

The name of Pte. Hirabhai Rais Narendra Shah, C.R.I. Regt., in Tehri State Force, is as now described, and not as in the *Gazette* of Jan. 17.

Sec. Lt. A. V. Peck (late temp. Sec. Lt., Dorset R.), on completion of the Civil Power is deprived of the rank of Sec. Lt. (Feb. 14).

REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

REGIMENTAL LIST

The follg. having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off. :—

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Lt.-Col. C. L. Arnold (Maj. on the Retd. List), H. B. Smith, D.S.O. (March 13); Lt.-Col. L. Wood, D.S.O. (March 9); Maj. H. F. Hunter, O.B.E. (March 11); Maj. W. V. Beckett (March 12); Maj. H. B. Henderson, D.S.O. (March 19); Capt. W. F. Rose (March 20); Lt. F. Ward (March 5); Lt. J. Craigie (March 20); Lt. C. W. Hardy (March 25); Lt. A. Fitness (March 27).

INFANTRY

The Buffs.—Lt. W. C. Mann (March 3).

Somerset L.I.—Capt. T. C. Goode, M.B.E. (Jan. 27); Lt. A. E. Hayhurst (Feb. 20).

W. York R.—Lt. T. Welch (Jan. 18).

Bedford. and Herf.'s R.—Maj. S. Hughes (Feb. 19); Lt. A. Aldridge (Feb. 5).

Green Howards.—Lt.-Col. C. H. de St. F. Bunbury to be Lt.-Col. (Retd.) (Sept. 29, 1924, Feb. 9, 1925.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

The follg. having attained the age limit of liability to recall, cease to belong to the Res. of Off. :—Lt.-Col. G. S. H. Lee, C.M.G., D.S.O. (March 28); Capt. J. O. Alday (March 7).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

ROYAL TANK CORPS

W. L. B. O'Hara to be Sec. Lt. (Jan. 13). (Substituted for the notification in the *Gazette* of Jan. 14.)

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

G. Airey (late Cadet Lce.-Corpl., R. Grammar Sch. (Lancaster) Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (March 29).

MILITIA

INFANTRY

3rd Bn. Suffolk R.—Maj. H. L. Cautley, O.B.E., relinquishes his comma. (March 27), and retains the rank of Maj.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Col. H. F. Salt, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Comdr., R.A., 54th (2. Anglian) Div. (March 19).

ROYAL ARTILLERY

67TH (S. MIDLAND) FD. BDE., C.R.A. B. James (late Cadet Serjt., Uppingham Sch. Contgt., Jun. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (March 29).

97TH (E. ANGLIAN) (HERTS. YEO.) FD. BDE.—E. B. Ball (late Sec. Lt., 278th (Home Counties) Fd. Bde., R.A.) to be Sec. Lt., with seniority Aug. 7, 1929 (March 29).

99TH (3RD W. LAN.) FD. BDE.—Sec. Lt. R. B. Moon to have seniority Jan. 21.

103RD (SUFFOLK) FD. BDE.—C. H. Bugg to be Sec. Lt. (March 29).

105TH (BEDFS. | YEO.) FD. BDE.—Sec. Lt. F. S. Cattermole (Bedf. Sch.) to be Lt. (March 21).

56TH (HIGHLAND) MED. BDE.—J. Sinclair to be Sec. Lt. (March 29); J. Hendry to be Sec. Lt. (March 29).

E. RIDING HEAVY BDE.—Sec. Lt. S. S. Briggs to be Lt. (March 29).

55TH A.A. BDE.—Capt. W. E. H. Cooke, O.B.E. (Supnt., Res. of Off.), to be Maj. (Feb. 15).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

42ND (E. LAN.) DIVL. ENGRS.—Lt. J. R. Anderson, from 44th (N. Midland) Divl. Engrs., to be Lt., with seniority Dec. 16, 1929 (Jan. 11); C. E. Darlington, B.Sc. (late Offr. Cadet, Manchester Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C.), to be Sec. Lt. (March 29).

To be Lieuts. (with seny.) :—C. V. Black, M.C., *from* R. Tank Corps (April 20, 1929), with seniority as Lt. June 23, 1916, and as Capt. June 23, 1919.

To be Sec. Lts. :—C. H. Hall, V. Hall (March 1).

A. and S.H.—Lt. L. G. MacKellar to be Capt. (March 1).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Capt. E. A. Smith, M.C., retires, receiving a gratuity (March 16).

ROYAL ARMY

The Times

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1930

GODDARD & SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: GERRARD 2727 (6 lines).

FORTHCOMING SALES BY AUCTION
IN THE ESTATE AUCTION HALL
AT THEIR HEAD OFFICES,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
(unless otherwise stated).

On THURSDAY, APRIL 10th, 1930, at 1.30 p.m., on the premises.

57, CHESTER-SQUARE, BELGRAVIA, S.W.1.

THE REMAINING WELL-MADE FURNITURE, including mahogany and figured maple wardrobes, chest of drawers, choral glass, bedsteads, drawing and dining room appointments, carved gilt console table and glass, set of four carved and gilt wall mirrors with etched centres, pair of handsome crystal prism chandeliers, mahogany dining table, sideboard, chairs, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the AUCTIONEERS.

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

31, WELBECK-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.1.

A CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.
Suitable for professional or private purposes.
Modernised without detriment or injury to its original characteristics, and beautifully appointed with exquisite panellings, parquet floors, fine old fireplaces, &c.
Seven bed-rooms, three bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, and usual offices.
Central heating throughout. Independent hot water.
Gas. Electric light and power.
Held on lease direct from the Howard de Walden Estate for a term having over 900 years unexpired, at a ground-rent of £50 per annum.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the AUCTIONEERS;—

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.

VENDOR'S SOLICITORS: Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

A Highly Attractive newly erected

BLOCK OF FLATS,

known as
1 TO 14,
RECTORY-GARDENS,
RECTORY-ROAD,
BECKENHAM, KENT,

comprising 14 self-contained flats, each of two or three best rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c., with gardens front and rear, fully let and producing Gross Rentals of

PER £1,950 ANNUM,

and affording a sound and remunerative FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the AUCTIONEERS.

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.

VENDOR'S SOLICITORS: Messrs. CLAPHAM, FRASER and WILLIAMS, 15, Devonshire-square, E.C.2.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

57, CHESTER-SQUARE, BELGRAVIA, S.W.

With Vacant Possession.
A compact and attractive Long Leasehold TOWN RESIDENCE, occupying a fashionable and secluded position, immune from noise, overlooking gardens and in close proximity to the Parks, Theatres, Clubs, &c.
Eight bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, and good domestic offices.
Electric light, gas, independent hot water.
Held on lease direct from the Westminster Estate for a term having about 56 years unexpired at a ground-rent of £70 per annum.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the AUCTIONEERS.

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.

VENDOR'S SOLICITORS: Messrs. FLADGATE and Co., 18, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 10th, 1930, at 1.30 p.m., on the premises.

57, CHESTER-SQUARE, BELGRAVIA, S.W.1.

THE REMAINING WELL-MADE FURNITURE, including mahogany and figured maple wardrobes, chest of drawers, choral glass, bedsteads, drawing and dining room appointments, carved gilt console table and glass, set of four carved and gilt wall mirrors with etched centres, pair of handsome crystal prism chandeliers, mahogany dining table, sideboard, chairs, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the AUCTIONEERS.

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.

VENDOR'S SOLICITORS: Messrs. PRESTON and FOSTER, Craig's Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

VALUABLE MODERN BLOCK OF
SHOP PROPERTY
known as
87, 89, 89A, THAMES-STREET, STAINES, MIDDLESEX,

occupying a bold corner position and comprising three shops and spacious upper part of five rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c. Fully let and producing a gross income of

PER £358 2s. 0d. ANNUM,

rising in 1934 to £383 2s. 0d. per annum, thus affording a sound and improving
FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the AUCTIONEERS.

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.

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Modernised without detriment or injury to its original characteristics, and beautifully appointed with exquisite panellings, parquet floors, fine old fireplaces, &c.
Seven bed-rooms, three bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, and usual offices.
Central heating throughout. Independent hot water.
Gas. Electric light and power.
Held on lease direct from the Howard de Walden Estate for a term having over 900 years unexpired, at a ground-rent of £50 per annum.
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RISDON, GERRARD & HOSEGOOD, F.A.I.

ESTATE AGENTS, &c.,
WIVELISCOMBE, SOMERSET.
FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

WEST SOMERSET,
IN A FIRST-RATE SPORTING DISTRICT.

A DESIRABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.
Three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; garages and other outbuildings; grounds; in all about ONE ACRE (6½ Acres meadow land adjoining if desired).

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY
OF ABOUT EIGHT ACRES; three reception and billiard rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath, usual offices; stabling, garage, cottage, tennis court, kitchen garden, pleasure grounds and parkland.

DESIRABLE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.
Three reception rooms, six bed rooms (three with running hot and cold water), two bath rooms, usual offices; kitchen garden; stabling, garage, and other outbuildings, two cottages and closes of orchard and pasture land
about 37 ACRES. FREEHOLD.

Particulars of these and other properties may be obtained of the Agents, as above.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
(Continued from Page 23)

HARLECH, extensive views of the Bay.—Small, convenient HOUSE; every convenience; close Golf Links; two entertaining, five bed rooms, bath room; garage; ½-acre garden; £1,750.—HUGH V. C. WEBB, Estate Agent, Dolgelley.

OVERLOOKING the BEAUTIFUL MAWDDACH ESTUARY.—Attractive sunny HOUSE; three entertaining, six bed rooms, bath room, &c.; garage; terraced garden, bounded by stream and waterfalls. PRICE £1,250 only for quick sale.—HUGH V. C. WEBB, Estate Agent, Dolgelley.

STEYNING, SUSSEX.—Carefully modernised Old COTTAGE; very convenient position; three bed, bath room, lounge; FREEHOLD £750.—Apply as under.

STEYNING.—Semi-detached pre-War HOUSE; five bed, bath room, two reception, kitchen; garage; room for garage. FREEHOLD £1,150.—As under.

STEYNING (and Brighton).—Fine Old FARMHOUSE, part half timbered; exceedingly good opportunity for improvement, giving five bed rooms, bath room, three reception, &c. FREEHOLD £1,350.—Details of these and others apply HARRY JAS. BURT and SON, Steyning.

SUSSEX, HEATHFIELD.—Charming BIJOU RESIDENCE, high ground, South aspect, lovely views; lounge with cloak room and lavatory, two reception, four bed, large box room; company's water, electric light available; fine brick-built garage; pretty garden; £1,600 FREEHOLD bargain.—EYRE and CO., Lewes.

SUSSEX.—LEWES.—OLD FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE; lounge, two reception, five bed, bath; main water; gas and electric light; good outbuildings; garage; TWO ACRES; £1,750 FREEHOLD.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

DORSET, Blackmore Vale District (Sturminster Newton).—Pre-War RESIDENCE, containing three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; garages, small stables, and garden; quiet and convenient position; PRICE £1,300.—HERBECK BROS., The Square, Bournemouth.

COWLEY.—Borders of Bucks.—Small well-built RESIDENCE, 30 minutes London; five bed rooms, bath, three reception, modern offices; tennis court; river frontage; half acre.—Details of HAROLD T. COOKE and SON, Auctioneers, Uxbridge. Tele. 41.

EASILY run HOUSE for SALE, on quiet road between Englefield Green and Virginia Water; £5,000; ground rent £19; nine acres; two cottages.—WM. Brown, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE, in delightful position adjoining the Downs.—A most attractive RESIDENCE, standing in large grounds, with tennis, stabling, garage, and cottage; three reception, billiard room, 10 bed rooms, three baths, and complete offices; possession. For SALE or to be LET.—Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EAST GRINSTEAD
and DISTRICT.
TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER. (Tele. 70)

FUNCHAMPSTEAD RIDGES, near Wellington College, Berks.—Gentleman's well-appointed RESIDENCE, approached by carriage drive, surrounded by golf links. Accommodation: lounge hall or dining room, three reception, cloak room, kitchen, scullery. Above: Five excellent bed rooms, bath room, gas, water, and electric light. Garage. Only needs painting. PRICE £2,700, or an extra acre of land £3,000.—Colson, Edge Hill, Heathfield, Sussex. (035.)

HOVE & BRIGHTON AGENTS.
WM. WILLETT, LTD.,
35, Church-road, Hove.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

HERTS.—Charming FREEHOLD: four bed, three sitting rooms; hot and cold water in all bed rooms; garage; half-acre garden. £1,550 for IMMEDIATE SALE. Part could remain. Bargain. No agents.—Telephone Rickmansworth 396, or write Box 488, Scripps's, South Molton-street, W.1.

EAST SUSSEX, near good golf links.—Gentleman's RESIDENCE; seven bed, three reception, garage; gardener's cottage; about £100 rent or £2,000 purchase. Also smaller properties.—HOWSE, Beckley, Sussex.

ISLE of WIGHT.—Beautiful ISLAND HOME, standing in about an acre, facing sea, compact, labour-saving; £5,000 FREEHOLD.—WELCH, Agent, Ventnor.

LYMINGTON & SOUTH HANTS.
Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

MALVERN.—For SALE or possible exchange, well-built HOUSE, standing Malvern Park, College; Station; three sitting, eight bed, dressing and bath rooms; electric light, telephone; garage; 3 acres.—"M.," Abbotsleigh," Malvern.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by Direction of Major-General Maitland. A beautiful residential mixed HOUSE, with all modern improvements and 503 acres, or less. House, near Dudley, Worcs.—Holbeche House, near Dudley, Worcs.

NEAR BATH, 1½ mile from E.C. Church, and within few miles of Shepton Mallet.—A very charming old fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with electric light, central heating, main water; approached by drive with lodge entrance, and standing in attractive grounds of two acres; four reception, six beds, bath (hot and cold); good stabling and garage.

PRICE
£2,600
OPEN TO OFFER.

Inspected and recommended by W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 38, College Green, Bristol. (15704.)

NEAR BATH.—GEORGIAN HOUSE in excellent condition, 450 feet above sea level and facing South; on two floors only; four reception, nine bed rooms; compact modern electric light and gas; stabling, garage, two cottages; 10 ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,750.—Write Box T.1728, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR ROMSEY, BORDERS NEW FOREST.—Charming thatched COTTAGE, large lofty rooms; two bed, one sitting, servants' room, bath room; garage; good garden; £52 per annum.—Write Box N.295, The Times, E.C.4.

NEWBURY, BERKS.—To be LET, RESIDENCE, two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), kitchen, scullery, usual offices; charmingly situated on edge of renowned common, three miles Town; £75 exclusive.—A. W. NEATE and SONS, Estate Agents, Newbury, Berks.

NORTH DEVON, with Dartmoor views.—Unfurnished HOUSE to be LET; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; shooting, fishing; good garden; stables, garage, and cottage; 17 miles Exeter. Rent £165.—Miss Partridge, 16, East Southernhay, Exeter.

LOW RESERVE TO ENSURE A SALE.
Sandy soil. Convenient for Frilford.
OLD MANOR HOUSE,
designated VALE HOUSE, WOOTTON, possessing old-world charms and modern comforts; timbered and plastered; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, two reception rooms; open fireplaces. Electric light. Telephone. Garage; six bed rooms. The whole property tastefully restored. TWO ACRES. Freehold.—For Sale, privately or by Auction by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 140, High-street, Oxford.

Near DROITWICH.—GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL SPORTING and AGRICULTURAL ESTATE of about 260 ACRES.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE (four reception and 10 bed rooms); central heating; stables, garages, cottages; excellent farmhouse and buildings. Good Sporting. Trout stream runs through the property. Price for Residence and grounds £4,000, or for the whole Estate £12,000 (an intermediate area would be sold).—Full particulars of JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 18, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

QUEEN ANNE DELIGHTFUL BERKSHIRE RECTORY, handy for our new Calcot Golf Course and Reading Station, amidst real country; hunting, two packs; nine bed rooms, four sitting rooms; main services; timbered and lovely grounds, 200 years old; stabling, garage; meadow; kitchen garden; two orchards. For SALE at low price. Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

SEASIDE BUNGALOW, Suffolk Hamlet; five beds; garage. Let £5 weekly. Sell: £900.—Belfarn, Kesgrave, Ipswich.

SOUTH DEVON COAST, between TORQUAY and TEIGNMOUTH.—To be SOLD, a charming detached COUNTRY MARINE RESIDENCE, enjoying magnificent views, together with two meadows and a well-built modern cottage, in all about 4½ ACRES; lounge hall, two reception rooms, lofty studio, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room (hot and cold water), staff rooms; two garages; electric power house; pretty gardens, lawn, tennis court, &c., &c. This lot, which occupies an area of about 1¼ acre, and is distinct from the meadows and cottage, can be purchased for £2,000. FREEHOLD. Price for the whole £4,500 Freehold.—GILLEYS, Estate Agents, Torquay.

SOMERSET VILLAGE.—PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE; three reception, seven bed, bath, main water and gas; garage, stable; tennis; two Acres; £1,650.—LAWRENCE and SON, Crewkerne.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
SUDBURY, SUFFOLK.—Picturesque TUDOR RESIDENCE; lounge hall, four reception, billiard room, two baths (hot and cold); six bed, main water, gas, central heating; electric light available; fine studio, garage, &c.; charmingly and secluded old-world grounds; FISHING, SHOOTING, GOLF, HUNTING. Rent £175 per annum.—Apply COBBE and WINCER, Arcade-street, Ipswich.

SURREY (near Guildford).—Charming little HOUSE, two reception, four bed rooms, &c.; detached garage. Delightful garden and surroundings; yet near station; good train service.—HOLCOMBE, 21, Portman-street, W.1.

A CHOICE RESIDENCE.
SURREY HILLS.—Detached FREEHOLD PROPERTY, lovely situation, only a few minutes of station, with frequent services; exceptionally well-appointed; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three charming reception rooms (oak flooring), cloak room, compact domestic offices; delightful grounds of about ONE ACRE; tennis lawn; double garage. Very moderate price.—Apply EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone 0037.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

PRICE £2,100.—GUILDFORD.—Compact detached RESIDENCE (on two floors); three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room; good offices. Established grounds.—EWBANK, BATES and WEEKES, Guildford.

SURREY.—Exceptionally delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated in a fold of the chalk ground, in the finest position; on sand soil; GUILDFORD 3 miles; perfectly secluded seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, farmery and garage; electric light; company's water; beautiful grounds of about 2 ACRES. PRICE £5,250.—WHITE and SONS, Dorking. Tel. 85.

SUSSEX HOUSES.
ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

SUSSEX.
EYRE and Co., Lewes, for HOUSES and ESTATES.

THE ORCHARD HOUSE, MINSTER LOVELL, OXFORD.—For Sale; interiorly unfinished; stone stated; good water supply; beautifully situated; about two acres of grounds; shooting and fishing of adjoining property might be obtained. Only £1,500 or near offer.—Address Owner, view and inquiries, apply by letter to Whitehall, Minster Lovell, Oxford.

TO be LET, within four miles Manchester, RESIDENCE, containing four reception, six bed rooms, box rooms, servants' bed rooms, billiard room, two bath rooms, kitchen and good domestic offices, wine cellar; garage, greenhouse, &c., in grounds having fishing and shooting. Apply Adjoins Golf Course.—For rent and particulars apply to BRIDGEWELL, Surveyor, L.N.E.R., 12, Paton-street, Manchester.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES,
BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

WYBURNDALE.—HOUSE to be LET or SOLD; three reception, eight bed, bath; three reception, eight minutes station; garage. Price £2,500. Tel.—Write Box P.1501, The Times, E.C.4.

WHY NOT BUILD
a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all parts of England. Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.—Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

WOBURN SANDS.—To close Estate.—Well-built pre-War RESIDENCE; three reception, five bed, bath (hot and cold); garage; 1½ acres; main water, sewer, gas, electric light available; separate w.c.'s. Price £1,100 or offer.—VOLL, Auctioneer, Woburn Sands, Bucks.

17TH CENTURY HOUSE to be LET or SOLD; four bath; central heating throughout; fine oak staircase; company's electric light, gas, and water; garage; garden with tennis court, greenhouses, and fine old trees; eight minutes from main line station; 45 minutes to London.—Write Smithers, Morleys, near Bishop's Stortford.

£1,450.—HANTS. Old FARMHOUSE; 10 rooms, bath; tennis lawn; buildings; 10 stream, 37 Acres pasture.—Driver, Stratton, Cirencester.

£120 PER ANNUM.—NO PREMIUM.—OLD TUDOR MANOR and GERRARDS CROSS to be LET at once, having seven bed rooms, two baths, three oak-beamed reception; garage and two acres quaint gardens.—SQUIRE, Herbert and POPE, 49, Berners-street, W.1.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

ALDEBURGH-ON-SEA.—First-class Golf and Yacht Ing. Quiet and bracing.—LIST of FURNISHED HOUSES sent on application.—RAINSFORD, Estate Agent, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

BARMOUTH ESTUARY, South Side.—Ten bed rooms; traffic; 3-12mm.—Write Box T.1586, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFULLY situated FURNISHED TUDOR COTTAGE; three bed rooms, bath; telephone; blue-bell wood; six months April, 3½ guineas weekly.—Lingfield.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—Modern, labour-saving HOUSE, five minutes from seashore; two reception, sun lounge, five bed, bath, kitchen, &c.; electric light, gas fires, 'phone; garage. To be LET for Summer months; rent 10 guineas weekly.—Recommended by HANKINSON'S, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (C.838.)

CORNWALL (Newquay).—HOUSE, nicely furnished; sunny aspect; garden; now to be LET; close sea, lovely beaches; good bathing; golf links; modern conveniences; phone; lines; 4 guineas weekly (two months), plain, linen inclusive. Longer period arranged.—Penfield, Higher Tower-road, Newquay.

DELIGHTFUL, MODERN small HOUSE to be LET unfurnished, May, June, July; every modern convenience, electric light, central heating, co.'s water, 'phone; eight bed rooms, three reception; garden, tennis courts, home farm; servants left.—Apply Major Critchley-Salmonson, "Dobins," Bagborough, Taunton.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—FURNISHED HOUSE and shooting with salmon fishing on the Wye to be LET from 1st June next for five years.—Keeper and gardener to apply J. INGLIS, Land Agent, Drybridge, Hereford.

KINNORDY, Kirriemuir, Angus.—To be LET, FURNISHED, preferably for a period of years, KINNORDY HOUSE, near KIRRIEMUIR, overlooking Strathmore Valley, with about 4,000 ACRES very good grouse and shooting; the house is exceptionally well furnished, lit with electric light, and accommodates a large party.—For further particulars and photograph apply Wilkie and Dundas, Solicitors, Kirriemuir, Angus.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Lists of all FURNISHED HOUSES and properties for Sale or Let forwarded free on application.—WHEAT, Estate Agent, Sandown.

NEW FOREST.—June 1st to September 30th or less; three reception, nine-ten bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric light; central heating; three garages; main water; garage two; small home farm; golf, gas cooking; yachting 8 miles. Viewed by appointment.—Owner, WILLIAMS, and BURNANDS, 89, Mount-street, W.1.

FOR SALE OR WOULD BE LET, FURNISHED, SHANKLIN, close to Keats Green.—ONE of the most attractive HOUSES now in the market, detached in own grounds of 1½ bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms; garage and large garden. Would make an ideal private hotel. Large portion of purchase money can remain. Beautifully FURNISHED throughout. Unique opportunity.—Owner's Agent, J. E. MORRIS, station Approach, Shanklin. 'Phones 151 and 285.

LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—To be LET, FURNISHED, for any Period, charming RESIDENCE adjoining golf links; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; every comfort and convenience.—Apply DAWSON and HARDEN, 48, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SUSSEX.—May for summer months or longer.—Beautifully FURNISHED RESIDENCE. High secluded position, with charming views; two reception, six bed rooms, bath; electric light, central heating; attractive garden. Two Acres; garage, central heating; weekly. Recommended.—ROSS and DENNIS, Uckfield.

TO be LET, middle May to end September, HOUSE, dining and drawing room with folding doors, breakfast room, nest kitchen; garage.—9, The Beach, Walmer.

TO be LET, FURNISHED, charming old-world COTTAGE near Woking Golf Club; two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath, hot and cold.—Write Box T.1868, The Times, E.C.4.

YORKSHIRE DALE.—BIJOU RESIDENCE, Recuperative climate; Alpinistic view, water falls. Ready furnished.—Particulars, Greenwood, Flintergill, Dent.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DEVON.—Wye Valley, S. or Mid-Wales, COUNTRY HOUSE; seven-eight bed rooms; 10 Acres or more (some woodland essential). Price up to £2,000.—Full particulars to H. F., care of RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter (415).

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED April, one year; for excellent tenant; no children or dogs.—JOAN LITTON, 27, Old Bond-street, W.1.

PURLEY or EPSOM.—PEARSON, COLE and SHORLAND. High-street, Dorking, have special applicant for House; five bed; two reception; garage; garden.

SUSSEX.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSES, seaside and country districts, for genuine applicants. Spring and Summer months.—Owners desirous of letting kindly send full particulars to WM. WILLETT, LTD., 32, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE (with possession by end of June), small COUNTRY RESIDENCE of CHARACTER in Kent or Sussex; near good town or outskirts village; high situation, gravel soil. South aspect; four-five bed; bath, two-three reception; matured garden; garage; accommodation for gardener chauffeur if possible; gas or electric light. Would make an ideal permanent home; moderate rent; for client returning from abroad.—Apply MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, Cockspur, S.W.1.

WANTED, FURNISHED, middle April for few months, vicinity Guildford, good elevation and outlook; minimum six bed rooms; garage; tennis court; suitable; moderate rent; for client returning from abroad.—Apply MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, Cockspur, S.W.1. (Primrose 0111-2.)

WANTED at an early date in the New Forest area, preferably near the Lymington-Bournemouth coast, a COUNTRY HOUSE suitable for a preparatory school with 30-40 ACRES of ground, including ample grassland for playing fields. A house which could be added to would be considered.—Write Box G.1025, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS PREMISES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SUPERIOR FIRST-FLOOR FURNISHED OFFICE, near Stock Exchange; clerical attendance, telephone, &c.—Apply Housekeeper, Finsbury House, Blomfield-street, London Wall.

41, SHANDWICK-PLACE, EDINBURGH.
THIS ATTRACTIVE SHOP, in a first-class retail trading position near the west end of the Princes-street, Edinburgh, to be LET, with entry at Whitsunday, 1930. The premises consist of a shop and saloon on the street floor having an area of 2,177 square feet, with three flats above and a basement. The total area of the premises is 8,170 square feet. Electric goods lift.
Apply to the Secretary of the Merchant Company, 22, Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

FACTORIES

FREEHOLD FACTORY, having 30,000 square feet floor space, on a site of about Two Acres, with frontage to tow-path of Grand Junction Canal and use of private dock. Low price accepted for quick sale.—Apply Box 379, care of Walter Hill's, 67, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of
FACTORIES, WHARVES, AND WAREHOUSES
(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and
PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Re the YORKSHIRE ARTIFICIAL SILK CO., Ltd., by Order of BERNARD A. BATES, Esq., F.C.A., and T. E. GARDNER, Esq., A.C.A. (the Receivers for the Debenture holders), and the SENIOR OFFICIAL RECEIVER in Companies' Liquidation.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, APRIL 8th, at Eleven o'clock precisely, this company's

FREEHOLD ARTIFICIAL SILK MILLS

situate on the River Calder, at BRIGHOUSE, containing a GROUND AREA of about 4 ACRES, with substantial brick and stone buildings thereon, having a floor space of about 120,000 square feet.
As a second Lot will be offered FIVE FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSES in the Armytage-road and VACANT LAND in the rear fronting on George-street, the whole containing an area of about 3,300 square yards.
Immediately after the Sale of the Properties will follow the SALE by AUCTION, in LOTS, in DETAIL of the

NEW ARTIFICIAL SILK PLANT

recently delivered by Bamhold, of Chemnitz, Germany, including Ammonia Refrigerating Plant Eight Centrifugal Spinning Machines, Four 80lb. Reeling Machines, Three Electrically-driven Hydro Extractors, Fourteen 16-Chamber Filter Presses, Two Electrically-driven Disintegrators, Three Horizontal Steeping Presses and Pumps, Continuous Hank Washing Machine, Three Dissolving Mixers, Nine Electrically-driven Centrifugal Pumps, about 100 various Shed and Wood Tanks, 80 Fermenting Cars and 40 Paper Cars, NEW POWER PLANT, including two 30ft. by 9ft. Lancashire Boilers—180lb. and 150lb. w.p.—165-Tube "Green's Economiser, Two Bolton Superheaters, Two Weir Feed Pumps, 3-2-4 w. Steam Generating Set, 400-volts D.C.—10 three-phase 400-volt Electric Motors, 10 to 55 H.P. Machine Tools, Steam and Electrical Fittings, Office Furniture, and other effects.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The Silk Mills will only be thus dealt with IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF AS A WHOLE, and pending the Auction the Receivers invite offers for the purchase of the Mills as equipped with the existing Machinery, and ANY OFFER on this basis will receive their consideration.
Particulars of the Property, and Catalogues of the Machinery may be had, when ready, of Messrs. PATON, BOYCE and WELCH, Chartered Accountants, 3, Piccadilly, Bradford; of Messrs. GARDNER and Co., Chartered Accountants, 2, Darley-street, Bradford; of Messrs. MUMFORDS and GORDONS, Solicitors, Piccadilly, Bradford; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Clearance Sale of Surplus Plant and Machinery.—By Order of the Directors of BARROW, HEPBURN and GALE, Ltd., who are reorganizing the Business.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' HALL, BALTIC EXCHANGE, E.C., on MONDAY, APRIL 14th, at Two-thirty o'clock precisely,

TANNING PLANT AND MACHINERY,

lying at the Bermont Tannery, Bermondsey-street, S.E.1, including three Fleshing Machines, four Unhairing Machines, Brushing, Slubbing, Samming and Setting-out Machines, 120in. Shaving Machine, five Paddles, 26 Drums up to 9ft. x 6ft., two 100-ton Hydraulic Presses, Engineers' and Woodworking Machines, Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressor, 350ft. Shafting, four Sturtevant Drying and Heating Plants, 28 A.C. and D.C. Motors up to 40 h.p., Autoclave, three lead-lined Vats, and other effects.
May be viewed three days prior to Sale or earlier by appointment, and Catalogues had of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

GRAY'S INN-ROAD.—To be Sold, with Possession, a compact FREEHOLD COMMERCIAL PROPERTY, equally suitable for Manufacturing or Warehouse purposes.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C., on FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, at Three o'clock precisely, the above-mentioned

FREEHOLD FACTORY PREMISES

situate at the corner of Henry-street and Brownlow Mews, Gray's Inn-road, with a total frontage thereto of about 174 feet, and an AREA of about 5,370 square feet, covered by a three-storey brick building, having a floor space of about 18,000 square feet.
Immediately after the Sale of the above will be offered the undermentioned

FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS.

Lot Two. An INCOME of £371 PER ANNUM, secured on a Freehold Property, adjoining the above Works, and known as Nos. 28, 29, and 30, Brownlow Mews.
Lot Three.

AN INCOME OF £815 PER ANNUM

secured on the FREEHOLD CINEMATOGRAPH DEPOT, Nos. 22 and 23, Brownlow Mews, and the adjoining MANUFACTURERS' SERVICE STATION, Nos. 24 to 27, the former being let on lease at £375 per annum and the latter at £440 per annum, the Lessees in both cases paying Rates, Taxes, Repairs, and Insurance.
May be viewed by orders to be obtained of the Auctioneers, and Particulars, with Plans and Conditions of Sale, had of Messrs. KENNETH BARTLETT, ELLIOTT & CO., Solicitors, 83, Cannon-street, E.C.4; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH. By order of the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY.

G.R.

Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots at H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH (to which British subjects only will be admitted), on TUESDAY, APRIL 29th, and following days at Eleven o'clock precisely each day,

OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,

including 600 tons scrap steel and iron; 40 tons old Boiler Tubes; 130 tons old Wire Rope; 100 tons scrap Metal various; 150 tons old Lead; Battery Plates; 4 tons Peroxide of Lead; 55 tons scrap Zinc Ashes and Bottoms; 2½ tons scrap Aluminium; 10 tons White Metal; 110 tons Old Electric Cable; various; 2 Touring Cars; Motor Sailing and Rowing Cutters; Engineers' obsolete machine Tools; 3 old Boilers; Motor Launches and other Boats; Oil Fuel Engines; Ships' Furniture and Fittings; Timber; Firewood, and numerous other effects.
May be viewed three days preceding Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1s. each) had at the Dockyard or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

By Order of the Directors of MORGAN and Co., Ltd., the well-known MOTOR BODY BUILDERS, of Leighton Buzzard.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, AT AN EARLY DATE, this Company's Works, Machinery, and Stock in the following manner:—
As a first Lot will be offered the

FREEHOLD CANAL-SIDE FACTORY

at Leighton Buzzard, which occupies an AREA of 6¼ ACRES, with Buildings thereon having a floor space of about 85,000 square feet, there being included in the purchase the whole of the PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK, if not then sold, when the Property will be offered with the Plant and Machinery (but without the Stock), and if then not sold, then the Property will be offered as a